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## LOCAL SANITATION.

IN the lengthy reports of the Committee of the Yokohama Board of Health, published in another part of this paper, there are, apart from the general interest of the subject, many matters which call for the earnest attention of foreign residents. Although there may not, at present, be great occasion for extraordinary precaution, yet it is well to be always prepared to meet the incursion of any possible foe. At some future date, when the conditions precedent of seismic disaster have been approximately arranged and tabulated by the observers of earthquake and volcanic perturbations, dwellers on this sphere will, perhaps, be enabled, after due warning, to select and flee to the nearest spot affording conditions of comparative safety, provided distances are not too remote. Epidemic disease has, no doubt, destroyed more victims than have been annihilated by earthquakes; but it is less astonishing in its results and more within the scope of scientific investigation. It has, so far, been found easier to trace the course of a pestilence, and to gain experience of the best methods to be employed against the onslaughts of its successors, than to determine the origin of an ærolith or the exact centre of the motive power which creates an earthquake. On the whole, sanitation is a more useful science than seismology. The one teaches instantly how moderate precaution may mitigate or prevent the evils of disease: the other has at present little to offer except the vaguest presumption of infinitesimal possibilities of strife with a power which does not only attack mankind but makes successful war upon nature and all her works.

In view of the possibility of any future recurrence of such an epidemic as that which, first appearing in Japan in 1877, lingered through 1878, and achieved its highest development in 1879,—last year,—when it carried away one hundred thousand persons,—the observations of the local sanitary authori-

ties, and the deductions which they made, merit some consideration. The hygienic work set on foot when cholera first made its appearance has been carefully developed, until now the sanitary system for the whole empire, and especially for the great centres of population, such as Yokohama and Tokio, leaves little to be desired; and will compare favourably with that carried into effect in many states of those Western regions whence it has been copied. No plan could be much more perfect than that adopted by the authorities of this particular ken last year, with their mode of inspection, purification, disinfection, stoppage of foul and provision for pure water-supplies in infected localities. With these measures, however, the reports now published deal, if at all, only cursorily. Their object is principally to indicate certain conditions discovered injurious to the public health, and to suggest how they may be obviated.

It is now an axiom of medical science, that contamination of the water supply is a primo cause of the propagation of zymotic disease. Not only in the portions of the town occupied by Japanese and Chinese, but in the foreign settlements in Yokohama and on the Bluff, were the wells examined by the Commission found, in many instances, to be loaded with impurities, the introduction of which might easily be avoided. A common and almost universal practice of Japanese servants, unless they are peremptorily dissuaded from it, is to wash themselves, their clothes, and everything else on the platform of wood or stone which surrounds the mouths of the wells. Hence vestiges of all kinds of uncleanness, and perhaps the germs of disease, percolate into the water-supply of considerable numbers of people. It is earnestly recommended that the not too difficult measures to prevent the discontinuance of this habit should be adopted. All other suggestions made by the Commission are of equal facility in execution. It should be no great trouble or expense for a householder to have brick or cemented ash-pits constructed wherein to deposit the refuse of the establishment, or to see that the drainage is sufficient for the health and comfort of himself and family, or that the cleanliness of the outhouses is properly maintained, and free access accorded to those on whom the discharge of the work of scavenging devolves. Not only should the position of the well be properly selected with regard to other necessary places; but the well itself should be taken care of. The wooden tubes which line it should, as occasion demands, be renewed; and the use of clumsy and constantly rotting straw ropes should be discontinued. All drains, sewers, and receptacles for matter out of place, should be made as nearly as possible impermeable. This is about the sum and substance of the counsel tendered by the Committee to foreign residents who desire to keep their own houses and surroundings in a state of healthy cleanliness, and so to subserve their own comfort, health and enjoyment. The hints given to foreigners ought to be sufficient in this respect to attain the result desired. There are other matters, such as the ventilation of tea-firing godowns, and the erection and maintenance of suitable and comfortable abodes for the domestics attached

to foreign houses, which should not be, and probably will not be, disregarded. For the moment it is scarcely necessary to say more than that it will be well for residents to read carefully the reports presented, to make the obvious inferences, and to act accordingly.

### FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINESE TREATY PORTS.\*

IN an article in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 17th of April, we dealt generally with the statistics of the whole foreign trade of the empire. The remainder of the volume before us is devoted to the reports of the year's transactions from the various Commissioners-in-charge at the ports, to the Inspector-General at Peking. We have thus information from eighteen of the nineteen ports open to foreign commerce, that from Tientsin alone being absent; and very well written and exhaustive documents they are as a rule. Any notice which we can give of them must necessarily be cursory and deal only with the most salient points. The first communication we meet with is that from Newchwang. Mr. Hughes remarks that, unlike the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, and Honan, where recurring famines and dire distress have afflicted millions of human beings, the three Manchurian provinces and part of South-eastern Mongolia, which are the consumers of its imports and producers of its exports, have been enriched by several years of abundance in the yield of the fruits of the earth. Enormous indeed must be the capabilities of a district which could send away in one season 7,974,328 piculs of grain, without producing any perceptible effect upon the supplies required for the subsistence of sixteen or seventeen million souls forming its domestic population. Of the vast export here mentioned a quantity went to Tientsin, in aid of the people of the famine-stricken provinces. The greater part, however, was despatched to other Chinese ports and Hongkong in the ordinary course of trade. Values were raised locally to the advantage of the agricultural classes, who bought foreign imports freely. The trade in the latter articles, notwithstanding a decrease in their selling values and in a most satisfactory diminution in the importation of opium, exceeded, by the large sum of *Hk. tls.* 1,000,000, that of 1877, the year of previously highest valuation. A still larger increase in exports is noted.

Coming, however, to matter of more particular interest, we have the substantial statement of this impartial Custom House Commissioner, dealing with figures that cannot lie, of the extent to which the adulteration of British cotton cloths has injured their reputation and sale in so important a commercial centre as Newchwang. Mr. Hughes says, that the effect of the deterioration "has tended to the greatly increased popularity and demand for American fabrics, which are undeniably superior to the English manufactures in purity, durability, and warmth, qualities justly appreciated by Chinese consumers; and they command relatively higher prices than the English article." And then a table is given which conclusively proves to what extent the policy of Manchester manufacturers has been suicidal. The tabulation for three years is as follows:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
English Drills and Jeans, <i>Pieces</i>	197,405	90,825	154,771
American " " " "	86,522	74,880	212,065
English Sheetings.....	1,800	2,550	19,375
American " " " "	3,760	24,035	74,670

Thus in 1878, as compared with the average quantities imported in 1876 and 1877, English drills and jeans have only increased 10,906 pieces, while the American fabrics have

increased 131,864 pieces. English sheetings have only increased 17,200 pieces against an augmentation of 60,773 pieces of American cloth. The importation of native stuff and raw cotton is considerable. Of the manufactured material 264 piculs were brought in foreign vessels, and 161,000 piculs in junks, the latter total being the equivalent of 2,800,000 pieces of the Manchester manufacture. It is best to look at any subject in its true light, so before going further we will refer to other comparative statistics of English and American trade with China in cotton stuffs. At Chefoo in 1874, drills of the former make were imported to the extent of 21,815 pieces: in 1878 the import had fallen to 14,673. The corresponding figures for the American trade are, in the same years, 6,173 and 58,165. No returns of English sheetings are given for this port. America, which in 1874 supplied only 1,060 pieces, had in 1878 increased the trade to 59,957 pieces. At the great entrepôt of Shanghai, affairs for four years are thus stated

YEAR.	ENGLISH.		AMERICAN.	
	Drills.	Jeans.	Drills.	Jeans.
1875.....	539,969	483,644	125,311	2,001
1876.....	934,352	229,966	202,340	8,520
1877.....	606,098	292,629	269,984	22,573
1878.....	555,670	114,946	420,824	22,203

Mr. James H. Hart, the Commissioner in charge, says; "In connection with this table, it may not be out of place to remark that, in 1861, 403,638 pieces American Drills were imported. The civil war that broke out at that period in the United States brought the importation down to 2,738 pieces in 1865, so that country may now be said to have regained the position as regards this fabric that it held seventeen years ago." For Foochow exact figures are not given; but the Commissioner-in-charge there says that in drills, of American as well as British manufacture, the experience is that one and the other are steadily and even rapidly declining in the estimation of the natives, a fact which is ascribed partly to the high appreciation for durability which is being established by native fabrics, and partly to the curious circumstance that several descriptions of foreign piece-goods, drills among the rest, which formerly entered the port under their proper name, now find their way thither, after a transformation at Swatow, in the shape of dyeing and cutting into suitable lengths, as native cloths. The report for Swatow, referring to this new industry, says that white shirtings of the Manchester make are preferred by the dealers of Chaodlow-fu for their peculiar purposes. The cloths are dyed blue and then re-exported to other Chinese ports as native tissues. Hence the increase in the import of the original shirtings has been from 25,507 pieces in 1869 to 145,695 pieces in 1878. Mr. Huber, the Swatow Commissioner, remarks, in this connection, that, although the Chaodlow-fu dye is increasing in favor ever year, it is strange that the industry has been able to compete so successfully with similar enterprises in the North of China, considering the heavy duties levied on the white shirtings thus dyed. He hears, however, that some of the dyers are now contemplating the removal of their dyeing establishments to Hongkong or even to Shanghai, which latter place is by far the largest market for the converted goods. Two heavy duties would be evaded by the alteration spoken of. But, returning to the comparison of English and American cotton material sold in China, there is ample evidence to show that the sale of the former is considerably declining, while that of the latter is augmenting—a fact which should stimulate British manufacturers to exertion in order not only to lose no further ground but to recover that which they have lost.

Respecting opium, the Newchwang report says that the importation of the drug during the last eight years has been

\* Imperial Maritime Customs. 1.—Statistical series: No. 4. Reports on trade at the Treaty Ports, for the year 1878. Published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

steadily declining. In 1870, 2,448 piculs; in 1874, 1,827 piculs; in 1875, 892 piculs; and in 1878, 1,223 piculs. We read that, in spite of constant proclamations against its growth, the poppy is largely and extensively cultivated in the plains of Central Manchuria, and South-eastern Mongolia. It has thriven and become an important industry to such an extent that native opium will in all probability eventually displace the Indian staple in the Newchwang market, and become a recognized article of export to other parts of the empire. *O nimium fortunatos, si sua bona norint!* It is not because the poppy is a more remunerative crop than "beans or grain," that the peasantry of the most fertile portion of the Middle Kingdom should rely on its cultivation. An instance of what may be produced by such a course is found in Malwa, which grows the drug that is in greatest favour in China. Its name signifies "the land of plenty"; but its inhabitants regard the North-west provinces of India as more deserving the appellation. In their own land, while the poppy is plentiful, grain is scarce, and the necessities of life are at enormously high prices. A recent traveller in Hindustan speaks of the enormous quantities of grain which he encountered on the road into Malwa. Shanghai is of course the great depôt for the receipt of opium, and its distribution among the districts of North China. For its own local consumption it took, in 1878, 15,684.66 piculs, valued at the sum of *Hk. tls.* 5,904,935, showing a considerable increase over the quantity consumed in either of the two previous years. It re-exported 31,948.98 piculs, with the experience that, except at Newchwang, the demand for foreign opium had increased at the northern and river ports during the year.

Among the exports silk and tea of course figure in first prominence. For buyers of the former staple the year was less disastrous than some of its precursors, but was far from satisfactory, while operations in the leaf were most unfortunate, and the experience of China may be applied elsewhere. Mr. Hart writes:—"The Tea trade during the past season has been one of the most disastrous experienced for years. With but few exceptions, purchases have resulted in serious loss, and unless the utmost caution be observed in future operations there can be little prospect of a change for the better. Every year the competition between the foreign buyers to secure early shipments seems to increase, and when this competition has to contend against combination on the part of the sellers, the competitor has to pay dearly—too dearly—for the part he takes in the transaction. Why this system has gone on so long, and why it continues to be the practice in spite of the bitter experiences of each succeeding year, is a matter of wonder to the non-trader. It is to be presumed that those engaged in the trade have good reasons to guide them in their operations; but, bearing in mind the depressed and unsatisfactory condition of the tea market during the past few years and the heavy losses sustained, it would be interesting to know the basis on which the purchaser in China makes his calculations."

A considerable decrease from year to year since 1874 is recorded in the export of tea from Shanghai, a deficit which, it is said, is counterbalanced by larger direct shipments from Hankow and Foochow; so that, on the whole, the quantity of the leaf exported from China during the past year, while less by some ten thousand piculs than the shipments of 1877, was yet much in excess of the quantity exported annually prior to that year. It cannot be doubted, however, that the Chinese tea trade with Europe must suffer considerably from the increasing competition of the Assam leaf, while Japanese rivalry in the United States has seriously injured the chance of the product of the Celestial Empire in that direction. There remains much to interest and in-

struct in these reports, which are well worth the perusal of all these interested in the trade of China. Further, they invariably reflect credit upon the authors, and testify to the remarkable perfection of organization to which, under the able directorship of Mr. Robert Hart, the whole service has been brought.

#### A PLAGIARISED JAPANESE-GERMAN LEXICON.

WE have recently met with a work entitled, *Woerterbuch der Japanischen und Deutschen Sprache durchgesehen von Herrn R. Lehmann, Lehrer an der deutschen Schule in Kioto. Tokio, 1877.* (Japanese-German Dictionary, revised by Mr. R. Lehmann, teacher in the German school at Kioto). On taking up this book, which contains 1,098 pages, royal octavo, one wonders why "the authors,"—as the preface is signed,—should be so modest as to withhold their names from what at first sight appears to be a very complete and elaborate work, which it must have taken years to compile. It also seems strange that the words should have been arranged, not alphabetically, but according to the *I-ro-ha*; for the circumstance that many exactly similar sounds are spelt differently in the *Kana*, must always render any consistent arrangement of the kind utterly impracticable. This objection "the authors" have tried to meet by leaving out five *Kana* characters, #, オ, 二, ヲ and ㇿ, and giving words, that should be written therewith, under イ, ナ, 二, ㇿ and ヲ; and in a similar way the longer *Kana* combinations are disposed of, for instance, by giving words with テウ under ナ, ヲウ under ト, etc. One naturally asks, why such a halting system has been preferred to an alphabetical arrangement like that found in Dr. Hepburn's dictionary, the more so, as it is a fact, that even Japanese, in cases where words are written in Roman letters, find it much easier to handle the alphabet than the *Kana*? A natural curiosity leading us to compare the information found in the new dictionary with what was given us five years ago in the second edition of Hepburn's dictionary, we find, to our great astonishment, that the German work contains nothing but a verbatim translation of the aforesaid Japanese-English dictionary. Taking some instances at random we find under the word *ya*:

##### Hepburn's Dictionary

A particle of interrogation or doubt, having the same meaning as *ka*, but weaker and more gentle; as *Ikaga sen ya*, What shall I do? *Yukan ya kayeran ya*, Shall I go or shall I return? *Ari ya nashi ya to to*, To inquire whether he has or not.

2. Used also as a simple exclamation or pause, in enumerating several things; or as an accent, similar to *yo*; as *Hana ya chô ya*, The flowers and butterflies. *Ko-ya ya*, or *Osuoshi ya*, How dreadful! *Oira ja nai ya*, It was not me.

3. As an imperative particle; as *Shuime ya*, Advance. *Koko ge ki ya*, Come here. *Itte kikase ya*, Tell me.

##### German Dictionary

1. Eine fragende Partikel, welche dieselbe Bedeutung hat wie *ka*, aber schwächer und vornehmer ist; z.B. *Ikaga sen ya*, Was soll ich thun! *Yukan ya kayeran ya*, Soll ich weiter gehen, oder soll ich zurückkehren? *Ari ya nashi ya to to*, Ich frage ihn, ob er es hat oder nicht.

2. Eine Interjection oder beim Aufzählen verschiedener Dinge als trennende Partikel gebraucht; es dient auch um Nachdruck auf ein Wort zu legen, ähnlich wie *yô*; z. B. *hana ya chô ya*, Die Blumen und Schmetterlinge. *Ko-ya ya*, oder *osuroshi ya*, Wie fürchterlich! Wie schrecklich! *Oira ja nai ya*, Es war nicht ich! Ich war es nicht!

3. Als ein befehlende Partikel; z. B. *Shuime ya*, Rücke vor! Gehe weiter! *Koko ge ki ya*, komm hier! *Itte kikase ya*, Sage mir!

It will be seen that a more literal translation could hardly be given; the small discrepancies that may be found consisting either in the substitution of incorrect expressions for correct ones, as *too* for *to*, *yô* for *yo*; or synonymous and superfluous double translations of Hepburn's original term, as "Wie fürchterlich!" "Wie schrecklich!" for "how dreadful"; "Es war nicht ich," "Ich war es nicht," for "it was not

me." Even where, quite exceptionally, an erroneous or unfortunate expression is used in Hepburn's dictionary, "the authors" faithfully adopt it. Thus both dictionaries in the passage given above have *osoroshi*, while it should correctly be *osorashii*. One is almost taken aback by the unexpected energy and originality displayed by "the authors" in rectifying the misprint *ge* for *ye*, which in Hepburn's dictionary is found under the same word *ya*. Some amusing instances occur of misunderstanding, on the part of "the authors," of expressions used by Dr. Hepburn, and consequent mistranslations. Thus in the passage given above, Hepburn defines *ya* as having the same meaning as *la*, "but weaker and more gentle." This last word the Japanese-German dictionary translates as *vornehmer*. It is quite true, that *gentle*, if meaning "well born," is in German "*vornehm*;" but in its sense of "mild," in which, of course, it should be taken here, it must be rendered by the German "*sanft*" or "*milde*."

Having satisfied ourselves that the same similarity exists throughout the book, which altogether hardly contains a dozen expressions varying from Hepburn's, or the same number of new words,—although owing to the rapid development of the language it would have been easy to add hundreds,—we turn again to the title page and preface to see if there is no acknowledgment whatever, of the book being but a translation of Hepburn's work. We find no such confession, but, on the contrary, meet with a cursory remark towards the end of the preface, stating that the authors "have taken Hepburn's dictionary as a model," which would distinctly indicate that the work, except perhaps in form, is an independent production. Had "the authors" really compiled a new dictionary, and published it, like Hepburn's, in alphabetical order and with his system of spelling, they might have called it a work "on the model of Hepburn's." But to translate word for word what he has written, and for the sake of making this fact less apparent, to arrange the words in a way entirely different to his, and then to publish the whole anonymously as an independent compilation, is not what we should call "to take as a model," but an act which we should, more appropriately, style "piracy." We must add that we learn, upon inquiry, that Dr. Hepburn's permission for the translation was never asked, nor was he in any way advised of the appearance of the book, either before or after its publication.

We have thought it our duty to go fully into this matter, as we consider it of importance that the Japanese should be taught how foreigners look upon undertakings of this kind; and in conclusion we must add that, while we now quite well comprehend why "the authors" should have refrained from giving their names, we cannot understand that Mr. Lehmann should have lent his assistance or name to a publication which is nothing but a most barefaced plagiarism.

#### DR. SIEMENS AND MR. EDISON.

IN an article published in this journal two months since on the Electric Light, we referred to "the complete, utter, and disastrous failure" of Mr. Edison in his attempts to utilize electricity as an illuminating agent, adding, that not a single step forward had been made in the supplanting of gas in private houses, for domestic purposes, or for the lighting of ordinary streets. Our assertion has since been strongly confirmed; and some German newspapers recently received here contain a long letter written by Dr. Werner Siemens, the celebrated electrician of Berlin, to a gentleman who had forwarded to him the accounts of certain reporters who had "interviewed" Mr. Edison, and examined his establishment at Menlo Park. These reports have raised Dr. Siemens's ire.

He says that they give him cause for serious complaint. With his concurrence, certain communications respecting the lighting of one of the thoroughfares of Berlin (known as the "Passage") by means of his differential lamps, have been published; and he claims, therefore, that the problem of dividing the electric current was first solved by his firm. The statement of the correspondent that this feat was accomplished by Edison is, Dr. Siemens says, not only untrue, but hostile to German industry in general. He indicates how many important interests suffer from the senseless reports trumpeted over to Europe from time to time, of new inventions in America. "Edison, it is well known, is provided with funds for working at the electric light by a financial company. If the shares of this company fall too much, an interview with a reporter is published, which foretells the end of all gas companies in the near future. Then gas shares in Europe and America fall rapidly, and the rest can be well understood, without any further observation on the subject." Dr. Siemens then goes on to shew that many of Edison's experiments for producing a steady continuous light, have long since been tried by others, and found wanting. Thus, several months ago, the light of incandescent platinum wire was blazoned forth; while every one who understood the subject knew perfectly well that platinum is fusible under great heat, and that it is not suitable for producing light. This went on for a time. Now, light from incandescent carbon is again brought on the scene, and in this connection it is conveniently shewn that platinum as a medium for the electric light is a failure. "For many years, and in many ways, people have endeavoured to produce a constant incandescence by placing pieces of carbon in a vacuum, and conducting an electric current to them. A Russian company was formed for this purpose, and after its bankruptcy a second started with the same result. Carbon, like platinum, is not sufficiently lasting." But these well known facts, Dr. Siemens states, the Edison correspondents persistently ignore. It is quite possible that an untiring, talented—albeit not very instructed—experimentalist like Edison, may find some simple means of partly obviating the want hitherto felt in these lights; but a mere slight modification of known methods cannot be properly termed an ingenious invention; and to this extent and no further Edison's services in the matter have hitherto been wholly confined. The machine he uses for generating electric currents is a dynamo-electric one of Dr. Siemens's own invention, although, as we will point out presently, he attempted, in the first instance to make use of a machine, for the invention of which he was entitled to all the credit (if any) attaching to its discovery. The electro-dynamometer is in principle a discovery of Weber and was brought by Dr. Siemens's firm to a state of perfection which rendered it capable of bearing a strong electric current. It has now been used by them for nearly twenty years for the purpose of measuring such currents. Edison's reporter, however, attributes both inventions to his hero. "I do not," Dr. Siemens concludes, "take this ill of Edison himself; for he is a go-ahead American inventor, who has had neither time nor opportunity to instruct himself, and whose object is to make money rapidly. But that European journalism, true to the principle that nothing can be good that does not come from a distance, should, without examination, lend itself as an organ to assist in this manoeuvre, is truly saddening. To Edison himself, this bolstering up of his inventions by journalism will be injurious. This is to be regretted, as he cannot be denied talent, although his really useful performances have as yet been extremely few.

It is positive poison for an invention to be too early and too rapidly thrown on the public market. The rebound does not last, and destroys the uncovered kernel, which requires peace and time to germinate. I make it a point, personally, to come as little as possible in contact with publicity. Really useful works soon find their path and their recognition."

This communication of Dr. Siemens is eminently characteristic of a true and modest scientist in contradistinction to the rapid boasting of a pretentious charlatan. The renowned German electrician says little of his own well-recognized discoveries in the wide fields of electrical research, and mercifully refrains from pointing out, in detail, any of the magnificent inventions (so-called) of Mr. Edison. Dr. Siemens might well have dilated upon the dynamo-electric machine of the "Magician of Menlo Park" which the latter has styled, in pompous language, the "Faradaic machine," although it merits this title only in virtue of its representing a state of knowledge more nearly of Faraday's time than that which has perfected any machine in use at present.

A description of this truly extraordinary piece of mechanism appeared in an American scientific journal. Coils are fixed to the vibrating arms of a monstrous tuning-fork more than a yard long; and these, by the vibrations of the fork, are made to approach, or recede from, magnets; and thus currents are generated. It is hardly necessary to add that this practical proof of ignorance of either electricity or the science of energy was found entirely useless, but—and this is almost the strangest part of the story—not until a patent for it had been actually taken out. A return to the dynamo-electric machine of Dr. Siemens was the natural and inevitable result of the collapse of the exaggerated tuning-fork, although Mr. Edison is dubbed the inventor of the apparatus he now employs. As has been aptly remarked, Mr. Edison's pretentious announcements are as little justified by the fact that he has satisfied himself as to the best form of carbon to use in the ordinary and well-known incandescent method of electric lighting, as a candle manufacturer would be justified in announcing that he had completely solved the problem of domestic lighting because he had devised a slightly improved candle-wick.

We think that Dr. Siemens's remarks relative to European journals accepting with eager credulity the announcement of inventions from afar, are altogether too general and likely to lead to error. The actual offender in the present instance was the *Times*; and, relying upon the reputation of that journal for securing accurate information, many newspapers followed its lead without having first made due inquiry into the actual facts. The action of "the Thunderer" in this matter has provoked much comment and severe censure, more especially as experience quickly proved that the correspondents who furnished those extravagant accounts of Mr. Edison's triumph which appeared in the *Times*, were either gulled to an extent that is hardly credible, or were influenced by outside considerations which not unfrequently play a prominent part in matters of the kind. No reason is there for surprise that, as one of these gentlemen has recorded, Mr. Edison "hates electrical experts." A thorough investigation by competent people would have long ago burst the bubble blown by the "Magician of Menlo Park," and rendered impossible those raids upon the property of shareholders in gas companies so artfully contrived and successfully carried out by the unscrupulous schemers who, for their own nefarious ends, use the reputation built up for Mr. Edison by credulous or mercenary reporters.

PROFESSOR Morse's paper on "Dolmens in Japan" in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly* is little more than a brief description of certain chambers in the low range of hills between Osaka and Nara. The word dolmen is derived, it is said, from "Dane" a table, and "Maen," a stone, and is used to denote all ancient stone-chambers. It is doubtful whether those described in Professor Morse's paper were burial-places, as he seems inclined to believe; for, apart from their great size,—fifteen to twenty feet high, and fifty to seventy-five feet in diameter, with passage ways in some cases twenty-eight feet in length,—it is known that cave-dwellers formerly existed in Japan. In Mr. Milne's paper on prehistoric remains, published in a recent number of the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, a *précis* is given of a Japanese work on caves and cave-dwellers. These latter are said to have lived in holes which they dug in the sides of the hills; and references to rock caverns in which people dwelt are found both in the *Kojiki* and the *Manyôshû*, as well as in various other works. It is also stated in the paper from which we quote that, down to the time of Emperor Tenbu Tennô, (673-686 A.D.) caves were dug by the Japanese as bed-rooms and dwelling places. The marks of fire found in one of the caves would go to show that they were dwelling rather than burial places. Every reader who has travelled much in the interior of Japan, will have his own opinion as to the correctness of Professor Morse's remark that Japan is under a state of almost universal cultivation. Another point respecting which there appears to be some misconception in the writer's mind is found in the following passage:—"At the entrances of towns, one often sees two large mounds between which the road runs. Each mound is often surmounted by a large tree." These mounds have nothing whatever to do with archæology. They are merely intended to mark the river—in fact to fulfil the same function as our milestones—and are still to be seen in some parts of the country in a perfect state for many miles. But, as a rule, they are rapidly disappearing.

AT a meeting of the Seismological Society, held in the Tokio University on Monday afternoon last, Professor Milne delivered the opening address. He dwelt on the wide field open to inquirers in the study of earthquakes and volcanoes, as well as their concomitant phenomena; he shewed the practical advantages which would result from such a study, especially to the working geologist, and then reviewed the work which had already been done in Japan, at the same time comparing it with the labours of Perrey, Mallet, and others in different countries. The latter portion of the paper described the work in progress, including the establishment of stations at intervals on the great Tokio plain for the observation of earthquake phenomena. This is being undertaken with the assistance of the Japanese Government. In conclusion, Mr. Milne indulged in certain speculations respecting the foretelling of earthquakes. He thought it possible that this could be done by observations over active seismic areas, either by the observation of earth temperatures, which would indicate contraction or expansion of the rocks of that area, or by the observation of earth tremours. Another method of forewarning ourselves would be by suitable telegraphic communications; a shock passing one point being caused to fire a gun in a district many miles distant. We fear that this ingenious contrivance would too often prove of the same nature as the intimation known among sea-faring men as "Scarborough warning," which consists in a cry of "stand from under!" after you have been knocked down by a block or other nautical contrivance. Mr. Ewing described an instrument for measuring the intensity of earthquakes, which he claimed to have invented. A discussion followed, in which the chief question seemed to be, whether a heavy

weight suspended at the end of a long, thin wire, was effected by the motion of the earth's surface or not. This seems a question which could be very easily answered in any of the more violent shocks that have recently visited the capital. Although not deeply interested in the construction of these instruments, we venture to say, upon the ocular evidence of trustworthy witnesses, that during a recent earthquake such pendulums did move occasionally through a space of from nine inches to a foot; and if they move proportionately in heavier disturbances, they must prove, unless great improvements are made in their construction, utterly useless as earthquake records. In fact, we wish to the future of scientific seismic and volcanic investigation more satisfactory results than we can venture to think will be attained. The illustrious elder Pliny was not happy in his attempt to observe the circumstances of the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D.; and Mr. Palmieri seems to be courting the fate of the old naturalist and geographer. After all, Empedocles was the most intrepid explorer of volcanoes on record; and by-and-by, perhaps, some of our modern physicists may know as much of the subject as he does. Mr. Hattori, of the Daigakko, was elected president for the ensuing year. The next meeting of the society will, it is stated, take place in Yokohama.

IN the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 17th ultimo, we published an article from the *Times* on the Sanscrit book which has lately been discovered in Japan, and forwarded to Professor Max Müller, by whom it was brought to the notice of Orientalists. We commend to the attention of specialists that part of a paper in this issue of our review, descriptive of the Hakubutsukwan in Tokio, which speaks of "a number of dried palm leaves, with the Buddhist Scriptures written upon them in Sanscrit or Pali." They will probably be found to contain matter worthy to be subjected to a searching investigation.

MR. H. KATO, President of the departments of law, science and literature in the Tokio Daigaku, has published the calendar of the institution for last year. In the historical summary which serves as preface to the brochure, the course of investigation by Japanese into the lore of the West is traced from the day when Chikugo-no-kami, acting under the instruction of Iyenobu, in the early years of the eighteenth century, began those inquiries into the condition of Rome and Holland which gave rise to the introduction of European learning. It was not till the commencement of the present reign that properly organized effort was made to establish such a university as is now the means of effecting such excellent work in the cause of higher education. At present, instruction is principally imparted through the medium of the English language, though it is intended ultimately to give all lectures and furnish all papers in Japanese. French or German is taught as well; and law students must acquire a knowledge of the former tongue. At the end of the fourth year of study, degrees are conferred upon graduates. On the 10th of July, 1879, the first batch of degrees was granted, fifty-five students being the recipients, on an occasion of great ceremony, at which General Grant, who was then visiting Japan, was present by invitation. In addition to the various examination papers, and the regulations, the work contains lists of officers and students. Of the latter, nine are now pursuing a curriculum in America, ten in England, and four in France.

ON the 3rd of April we wrote concerning the possibilities of cinchona culture in Japan. We have now further information from elsewhere which may be useful, in the event

of attempts being made to introduce and acclimatize this valuable tree. We read that the visit of Dr. King to Java has led to the discovery, among other important facts, that planters have been very careful in the selection of their cinchona seed, and that the superiority of their bark is to a large extent due to the fact that they grow good varieties. This is a point in planting which is frequently lost sight of. People purchase the cheapest seed, forgetting that what is a little more expensive at first may prove most profitable ultimately. The same mistake was made in many of the Indian tea districts. In the North-West, where the Government tried experiments at a very early date, nothing but the very commonest of China plants are found. This was, however, brought about by another cause than a mistaken economy. The Assam variety was practically unknown at the time these properties were opened, and seed being consequently purchased in China, it was natural that the Chinese should not be disposed to give their best varieties. A writer in an Indian paper says that now, however, the case is vastly different; and he gives the valuable advice that, in extending and re-filling, in all gardens, whether tea, coffee, cacao, or cinchona the greatest care should be paid to the seed, and only that quality planted which experience has taught us will give the best results. He adds "In the larger gardens of Dehra Doon where an all-round outturn of 464lb. per acre was obtained in 1878, the price realised was only 9½ annas per pound. Now the advantages which those gardens enjoy in the matter of labour are such, that this tea was produced at a cost of six annas per lb., and had the quality been Assam Hybrid, the average value would have been much higher, with only the initial cost of seed to add to the expenses. Now, that we know the best quality of bark to grow (*Cinchona calisaya*), planters should go largely in for it, and not waste their time in planting land with inferior varieties, whose only qualifications are that the seed costs less, while the produce is immensely inferior as to quality."

IN a former issue we gave the percentages which represent the English, American, and Chinese interests, respectively, in the carrying trade of China. Writing on the same subject to the *Times*, under date of the 12th of January, the Shanghai correspondent of that journal says:

The carrying trade of China tends to pass more and more into English hands, and in the immediate future it is likely that the whole of the river navigation along the Yangtze between Shanghai and the riverine ports will pass under the British flag. The Clyde-built, iron river steamers, which replaced the old American wooden hog-frame boats with towering upper works, have proved during the last few years to be a great success. In economy of working, in duration, and in every way which can test the value of a steamer, they have done the greatest credit to their designers and makers, and there is little doubt that, were it not for the protective laws of the United States, the improved river boats would work a wonderful change in the inland navigation of the great rivers of America. The latest additions to the British fleet on the Yangtze have been made in Shanghai by an enterprising firm of Scotch shipbuilders, who have created here in the course of the past sixteen years a ship-building and ship-repairing industry of the first magnitude, where iron steamers and marine steam engines of the largest size can now be produced. All the 1,100 workmen employed are Chinese; and this is a significant sign of the times which ought to be borne in mind by our shipwrights on the Clyde and the Tyne. From the coasting as well as the river carrying trade of China, the American flag has departed, the only American steamers left being two or three men-of-war that are too unseaworthy to sail home. The German interest both on shore and at sea steadily declines, and we English are left to share the trade—a most profitable one as times ago—with the Chinese. So far as regards China there is no lack of energy or enterprise among our merchants.

OUR present issue brings to a close Captain Brinkley's interesting and romantic historical narrative, founded upon incidents which occurred in one of the most stormy periods recorded in the annals of old Japan. No doubt our readers will experience a feeling of regret when they read the tragic fate of the noble and gallant Yoshitsune and his dauntless and devoted followers. Unfortunately, however, regard for historical truth prevented the talented author of "The Times of the Taira" from leaving his hero in the quiet enjoyment of the prosaic happiness which seems almost inseparable from the modern novel. Yoshitsune, as related by Captain Brinkley, died by his own hand, impelled thereto through the jealous fears of Yoritomo; and his famous sword may yet be seen at Kamakura carefully preserved as one of the most hallowed relics handed down to an admiring posterity from the chivalrous ages. We may mention that, in order to supply the space in our columns so worthily filled by "The Times of the Taira," we expect to receive shortly advance sheets of a serial story by one of the foremost English novelists.

## MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS IN JAPAN.

### II.—THE HAKUBUTSUKUWAN.

THIS was the first permanent exhibition in Japan. In 1878 it was placed in the Confucian temple at Seidō, at present occupied by a large and valuable free library; and although the number of foreign articles which it contained was comparatively small, yet it is recorded that the crowds which, drawn by curiosity, first visited it, were so enormous that several persons were crushed to death. At first this exhibition was intended merely as an experiment, but its success was so great, that it was determined, two years afterwards, to make it permanent, and the collection was removed to its present position, opposite the Tokio Fu office and the Hibiya parade ground, about five minutes walk from Shinbashi railway station. The present exhibition building is an almost dismantled Satsuma *yashiki*, but it may be noticed that the entrance gate is one of the very few perfect specimens remaining in Tokio of an old *yashiki* gate. It was one of the smaller *yashiki* of the Satsuma clan, and is said to have been chiefly used as a place of robing for the prince and his chief retainers, when about to pay a ceremonial visit to the Shogun. The *tai rei fuku*, or dresses for state occasions, of the principal officers of the clan, are also said to have been stored in this building in former times.

By far the most instructive portion of the collection of exhibits is arranged under the general classifications of art, history, education, religion and arms. As would be naturally supposed from such a comprehensive nomenclature, the specimens of this division form a curious medley of objects of many kinds, but are, with few exceptions, entirely Japanese. An exception to their exclusively native character is to be noticed in the presence of some modern English coins, side by side with ancient Japanese mirrors and antique bronzes from old temples. There are also a number of old iron and copper coins of the realm, and a very extensive and interesting collection of paper money, including some issued by the rebels during the revolution. The display of paper currency, although large, is far from being as comprehensive as the collection at the Shihierō or department for the manufacture of paper money, and it is to be noted also that the samples exhibited, though occasionally curious on account of their sizes and shapes, have little further value for the inquirer, as they nearly all date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Moreover, they are, it is to be regretted, not arranged according to any system, the sizes of the various frames seeming to be the only idea influencing their adjustment. Next to a knowledge of the coinage itself, a study of the paper money of Japan would be most interesting. In no country in the world do paper tokens seem to have been more frequently issued or more unsuspectingly taken in exchange. Indeed this kind of money commends itself to everyone as the most portable and convenient; and to the Japanese of the olden time, ignorant of the laws which govern currency, and having no knowledge of the practical effect of these laws, it may well be believed that paper money was preferable to the coins themselves.

Of considerable archaeological interest is the display of old bronze swords, flint arrow-heads and axes, and other prehistoric weapons. The arrow-heads are well arranged, very numerous, and include a number of remarkably good specimens. There are also a quantity of small bronze bells, such as have been exhumed from various parts of the country, which are supposed to possess considerable antiquity, as can easily be imagined from their appearance. An interesting notice on the subject of these bronzes was contributed a year or two ago by a Japanese gentleman, to the Asiatic Society of Japan, from which it appeared that they had formed the pendants at the eaves of countless ancient pagodas, which had been erected over all parts of the country at the time of the first general adoption of the religion of Buddha, during the enthusiasm and ardour shown on the propagation of the new faith. Among various specimens of the plastic art, such as old temple roofing-tiles of enormous size, and examples of primitive pottery, may be noticed some rare and curious models in clay, of animals and figures taken from old tombs.

The rapid changes which have taken place in the ceremonial of the court and government renders of considerable interest certain objects which, though actually of but recent use, yet from the suddenness and completeness of the changes that have made them obsolete, seem shrouded already in considerable antiquity. As an instance of such articles of use, now superseded by their western equivalents, may be noticed the gorgeous but clumsy palace cars, which, drawn by oxen, were used for conveying the Empress and court ladies to the outdoor pleasures of the seasons. These richly lacquered and gilt conveyances may be seen figuring in many pictures of old court customs and processions. More important still is the state chair of the Emperor, constructed on the two long shafts by means of which it was carried on the shoulders of some thirty attendants. This chair or car, which has a curious carved roof, bears upon its apex a representation in gilt bronze of the mysterious bird closely connected with the sanctity of the Emperor, and to be noticed frequently in the decoration of Imperial buildings. Other paraphernalia, now replaced by the gold lace and cocked hat of European courts, can be seen in the form of a few ceremonial robes such as were worn on high occasions by the *Kuge*. Among these is a curious crown-shaped cup, containing a silk pocket for the cue of the hair, and surrounded on the outside by light, pierced metal-work set with jewels. Such a coronet was worn by princes of the highest ranks upon the accessional ceremony of a new Emperor. We notice also, in this part of the exhibition, various old musical instruments, also some antique masks used in the quasi religious dances, such as the *No* and the ordinary temple *Kangura*. These keep company with certain modern paintings by European artists, of which little need be said but that they present an appearance of no small incongruity, placed as they are amidst the grotesque objects of ancient religious Japanese ceremonies.

The art of war is represented in the museum by various suits of lacquered armour and some primitive cannon and mortars in bronze. The collection of armour is poor, compared with what is to be found in museums in Europe and even in the possession of private persons, and indeed more than once in our rambles through this and similar national collections, we have been compelled to lament the poverty and incompleteness displayed by Japan in objects of that native art whereof such rich specimens may be seen elsewhere.

Amid those articles of exposition which may be considered educational, are some number of dried palm leaves with the Buddhist scriptures written upon them in Sanscrit or Pali. Also, especially interesting are some anatomical figures, which are full of interest, as showing the considerable amount of knowledge possessed as to the human organism in comparatively early days. It is often supposed that until modern times the medical practices of the Japanese were confined to superstitious preparations and ceremonies carried out in all the blindness of ignorance; but this is a great mistake. It has often been remarked that, of all the sciences and arts known to civilized man, the healing art is that which appeals instantaneously to the feelings of partially civilized races. And so it has been in Japan. Foreign physicians were always allowed a degree of personal liberty and privilege such as was unknown to the very ambassadors whom they served. Siebold was permitted to reside in the capital when no other foreigner could approach it without many official difficulties, simply on the condition of teaching foreign

methods of healing to half a dozen Japanese youths. The Chinese medical system was commonly employed until recently, but much information was derived from the Spaniards and Portuguese, but above all from the Dutch; and it would be easy to name more than one high official of the Japanese government who commenced his career by studying medicine in Deshima. No doubt the doctors of the old school have still many narrow prejudices and false ideas which modern science will have to eradicate; but the anatomical models of which we are speaking are sufficient to show that considerable study had been bestowed upon the physical organism of the human body, and external and internal diseases, long before foreign surgeons and physicians were hired as instructors.

The remaining divisions of the exhibition are classified as follows:—Mineralogy, Agriculture, Forestry, Zoology and Industry: but the number of objects in these departments is few and unimportant. Models of mines, specimens of marbles and minerals, a collection of various agricultural implements, seeds and tools, are among the most noticeable exhibits. In the department of Industry are to be seen some foreign objects among which may be mentioned a large metal shield, a copy of the *Milton* shield, executed by Messrs. Elkington of London. This specimen of modern European industrial art is decorated with embossed figures, representing subjects from the chief works of the English poet. Also noticeable is a handsome carved wardrobe, by a London maker.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the Editor.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 4TH MONTH, 1ST DAY, DO-RO-RI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

An English mail has been received during the past week. The O. & O. steamer *Belgie* left San Francisco for this port on the 10th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive at any moment. The outward despatches went forward in the M. M. *Volga*, on Wednesday last.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Achilles* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 16th ultimo.

The *Lord of the Isles* will ship, at Hamburg, a large consignment of machinery for Japan.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Tanais* left Hongkong for this port on Monday last at 8 o'clock in the evening. The *Tanais* brings the European mail of the 21st of March.

The boys' holiday is fast approaching; and this bright May-day the space above the roofs of many,—we might almost say most,—of the Japanese houses is gorgeous with mammoth carp, of various shades of colour, proving that the good folks have been "doing their duty by the population," a performance for which Mistress Alice received the commendation of the Merry Monarch. Foreigners whose quivers have been replenished with male arrows almost universally adopt the custom, which is one of the prettiest relics of the old "joyous life." By the way, cannot any of those learned in folk-lore trace the connection, if any, between this local celebration and the fish—the mystic *ichthus*—of the early Christians?

It is so long since the Mayeda Bashu was closed for repairs that we may be forgiven for forgetting the exact day on which traffic was thus obstructed. We are safe, however, in asserting that the inconvenience has been prolonged to an extent which is quite inexcusable. Well, the bridge is open now, and it is only fair to say that a great improvement has been

effected in its form and elevation. Perhaps the municipal authorities will now graciously find money, men, and metal, to repair the road leading from the sea, through Honmura to and beyond Ishikawa. Its present condition is a simple disgrace to them and their contractors. There was once a bridge, too, at the foot of the Ishikawa Hill, much traversed by foreign residents. What used to be the approaches to it are now mere heaps of stone and gravel. We were informed the other day that the viaduct was in course of reconstruction and would be completed some day. We shall see.

Mr. A. Huber, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs' service at Swatow: mentions a singular article of export. It appears that human hair to the value of *Hk. lbs.* 17,500 was exported in 1878, as against a value of *Hk. lbs.* 7,285 in the previous year. He says that attention to the "staple" was called for the first time by Mr. McKean in his report of trade for 1875. He stated that the hair goes exclusively to Europe to supply material for chignons.

The Yokohama Cricket Club commenced the season on Saturday last, with a scratch match between the old and new members of the club. Play commenced at 2 o'clock, the ground being in splendid condition. The Juniors took the bat first, and with 14 runs to D'Almeida, Sutter, 7; W. O. Thompson, 30; Trevelthick, 28; Thompson, 9, and a few small scores, soon ran the total up to 124. The other side then went in but were rapidly dismissed, one after the other, only Abbott getting a double figure, Dr. Wheeler 9. Total for the side 53. The old members having done so badly, followed their innings by sending in Hamilton and Abbott, who both scored quickly. Abbott being run out for 13, Hamilton was joined by Dodds, who scored 17, before being caught by D'Almeida, and Hamilton was run out for 21. Stumps were drawn at 6.30 p.m. Total 62 for 3 wickets.

The *London and China Express* mentioned the launch of the *Yoritomo Maru*, and we now extract further particulars respecting the vessel from the *Sunderland Echo* of the 1st of March last:—"On Saturday afternoon, there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Mr. Robert Thompson, Jun., of Southwick, a beautifully modelled iron screw steamer of the following dimensions, viz: length over all, 217 feet; breadth, extreme, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 6 in. The vessel has been built under Lloyd's special survey to class 100 A.1., and is fitted with engines of the inverted, direct-acting, compound, surface condensing principle, by Mr. George Clark, Southwick. Ample accommodation is provided for the officers and engineers in the bridge-house amidships, and the topgallant fore-castle is fitted up for the crew. A roomy chart-house and wheel-house are also fitted. She has a short, raised quarter-deck aft, for the accommodation of the captain, steward, and a good number of passengers, with bath-room, &c., all complete. She is also fitted with Harfield's patent windlass, three steam-winchies and horizontal donkey-boiler, by Messrs. R. Roger & Co., Stockton, and patent 'midships steering apparatus by Messrs. Clarke, Chapman and Gurney; and also a patent screw gear aft. Water ballast is fitted in both holds and both peaks. The vessel has been superintended during her building by Captains Morgan and Cotter. As she glided down the ways she was named the *Yoritomo Maru* by Mrs. Cotter, wife of the Captain." The *Yoritomo Maru* has been built to the order of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, by Mr. Thompson, of Sunderland, who is also the builder of the *Sumida Maru* and *Hiogo Maru*, two of the finest steamers running on the coast of Japan, and which have always reflected great credit on Captain A. R. Brown, Superintendent of the Tokio Board of Trade, by whom they were purchased in England for the Imperial Government.

Two Renter's telegrams received during the week announce the constitution of the new Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Premiership, together with office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, as was indeed inevitable from his previous brilliant successes as a financier. The other leading members of the Ministry are:—Lord Granville, Foreign Affairs; Lord Selbourne, Lord High Chancellor; The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; Sir William Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India. It is sincerely to be hoped that the gloomy anticipations indulged in as to the result of a Liberal victory,

will not be realized; but it is quite certain that the administration of Lord Beaconsfield raised England from the contemptible situation to which a Liberal Government had reduced the country, to the proudest position any state can occupy—an arbitress among the nations of the world.

All doubt as to the new race club has now been finally set at rest. The days for the spring meeting are fixed, the list of original members announced, and a ballot for the gentlemen who have expressed a wish to join the club took place on Tuesday. The following are the original members, and the list affords ample guarantee of the success of the club, and a prosperous future for racing in Japan.

## PATRONS:

H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya,  
" Higashi Fushimi-no-Miya.  
" Fushimi-no-Miya.  
" Kita Shirakawa-no-Miya.

## ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

H. E. Okuma Shigenobu.	M. de Struve.
" Ito Hirobumi.	Count Barbolani.
" Kuroda Kiyotaka.	M. von Eisendecker.
" Saigo Yoriuchi.	M. de Groot.
" Kawamura Sumiyoshi.	Chevalier de Stœtewegen.
" Inouye Kaoru.	Señor del Castillo.
" Matsugata Masayoshi.	M. de Balloy.
" Enomoto Takeaki.	Mr. J. G. Kennedy.
" Oyama Iwao.	" S. Carcano.
" Wooyeno Kagenori.	" J. J. Keswick.
" Hijikata Hisamoto.	" M. Kirkwood.
" Shinagawa Yajiro.	" N. P. Kingdon.
Mr. Nomura Yasushi.	" F. von Fischer.
" Matsuda Michiyuki.	" T. Walsh.
" Ishii Kuninori.	" E. Zappe.

## EXECUTIVE AND WORKING COMMITTEE.

H. E. Saigo Yoriuchi.	Chevalier de Stœtewegen.
" Matsugata Masayoshi.	Mr. J. J. Keswick.
" Wooyeno Kagenori.	" M. Kirkwood.
" Hijikata Hisamoto.	" F. von Fischer.
Mr. Ishii Kuninori.	" E. Zappe.

Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course—Mr. J. J. Keswick.

Treasurer—Mr. E. Zappe.

Tokio Corresponding Secretary—H. E. Wooyeno Kagenori.

The *Hiogo News* says that the tea merchants of Osaka, according to the *Osaka Shimpō*, gave an order in February last to Messrs. Kirby & Co., Kobe, to construct a steamer to be called the *Miomaru*, and which is to be completed at the end of this month. The vessel is intended to carry tea from Shimidzu, Suruga, to Kobe, and also from Kumamoto, Higo, to Kobe. At the same time as this order was given, other parties gave an order to the Hiogo Kosaku Bunkoku for a steamer of the same size, and which is also intended to be run in the tea trade between the same ports as stated above; there will perhaps be some arrangement between the rival steamers as to their running.

At five minutes after eleven a.m. on Sunday, there was a slight shock of earthquake. There was also a smart shock on Tuesday morning, at eleven minutes to ten o'clock. This makes the third within an alarmingly short period, and it almost seems as if the Japanese prediction of the current year being remarkable for these unwelcome visitants, were about to be abundantly verified. The latter earthquake was felt about the same time in Tokio as in Yokohama.

A notice from the Lord Chamberlain, dated St. James' Palace, the 8th of March, states that Her Majesty's birthday will be kept this year on the 29th of May.

The liberal manner in which the young nations growing up in the South Pacific have come forward to aid their fellow-subjects in Ireland in this period of dire distress, is amply shewn by the following list of subscriptions from Australia and New Zealand to the Dublin Mansion House Fund for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, up to February 29th, 1880:—Adelaide, South Australia, £4,500; Melbourne, Victoria, £19,000; Ballarat, Victoria, £1,000; Sydney, New South Wales, £19,500; Brisbane, Queensland, £7,500; Charter's Towers, Queensland, £600; Launceston, Tasmania, £500; Wellington, New Zealand, £200; Dunedin, New Zealand, £1,200; Invercargill, New Zealand, £300; Christchurch, New Zealand, £600; Oamaru, New Zealand, £200; Hokitika, New Zealand, £470; total, £55,570, or over \$278,000.

The number of visitors to the Bazaar in the Swamp Gardens during the week ending on the 25th ultimo, amounted to 20,789. The sales effected on the 19th and 20th, realized nearly 370 yen. We observe that the mode of sale has been altered, certainly not for the better. At first there was an official check upon the prices of the articles sold; now, a purchaser is as much at the mercy of the seller as in the ordinary shops. In addition, the regulation that the prices of all goods shall be marked in Arabic figures is almost entirely disregarded.

A terrible story comes from Aratoff, near the large town of Kieff, in Russia. It appears that a church organist lately confessed on his death-bed to the murder, twenty years ago, of a farmer. He committed the crime with the priest's pistol, which he stole and then placed in the sacristy, confessed to the priest, so as to preclude the latter from giving evidence against him without infringing the obligation of secrecy, and then went and denounced the priest as the culprit. The priest, who vainly protested his innocence, was sentenced to hard labour for life, and, on his liberation being applied for on the strength of the organist's death-bed confession, the reply was that he also had died a few months ago.

Many people are convinced that the custom of eating a heavy meal in the middle of the day is pernicious, and therefore ought to be avoided. This is more particularly the case in hot weather, and as we are now on the threshold of summer the following remarks on the subject, taken from *Vanity Fair*, will not perhaps be inopportune:—

"In his 'Food of Health' restaurant at Farringdon-road, Dr. Nichols supplies his *clientèle* with everything but meat and intoxicants, and his *carte du jour* looks so inviting that I mean to try it if I am ever near Farringdon-road station. There is no doubt that we all eat too much meat. The average Briton, no matter of what class, goes through the world under the delusion that he requires a mutton-chop, a steak, a cutlet, or fish, about one o'clock every day, with wine or beer as well. He takes this heavy meal 'to keep himself up,' though the result too often is to ruin himself for the remainder of the day, so far as work is concerned. I know scores of men at the Bar who lunch on coffee, or tea, and bread and butter, or perhaps a couple of eggs; and one of the hardest-working surgeons in London (I mean Mr. Nunn) told me only yesterday that his lunch invariably consists of coffee and toast—a glass of wine or beer would send him to sleep. But, as I have said, the difficulty is to get good tea, coffee, and bread and butter. What many a poor student, many an impecunious, aye, and many a wealthy barrister, would have done without Groom's I dread to contemplate; the little coffee house has been their salvation. And now that the admirable Nichols has launched forth with his 'Food of Health' restaurants I trust he will be adequately supported, for he is meeting a real want."

From the *Shanghai Courier* of the 14th ultimo we learn that "the *Glencoe*, Captain Gulland, came up from Woosung on last night's tide. So soon as discharged, probably on Friday, she will leave for Nagasaki, and be back here again as early as possible. She will then proceed up the river to load tea at Hankow. She will thus be the first tea steamer up this year. It will be remembered that the *Glencoe* made the crack passage home last year. The *Glenartney* is the next boat belonging to the same company, and is due here in about a fortnight's time. She was the second boat home last year. The "Glen" line have now two new steamers building. One is to be commanded by Captain Hogg, of the *Glenorchy*, and the other by Captain Taylor, of the *Glenfalloch*. Both vessels are expected to be ready in September."

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—"We hear the Empresses are determined to have the sentence upon Chung-How carried out, if he does not commit suicide by swallowing gold leaf. The interference of the foreign Ministers on his behalf was not a point in his favour."

Honours continue to be heaped upon Professor Nordenfjöld and his gallant companions in the successful solution of the north-east passage. We notice in a home journal, that King Oscar of Sweden has ordered four gold and forty-six silver medals to be struck for the officers and crew of the expedition. These memorials of the greatest feat of modern discovery, bear on one side the image of the King, and on the obverse the insignia of the Order of the North Star.

Some two years since a good deal of attention was directed to a magnificent gift from the then Khedive of Egypt to the Prince of Wales. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of the 29th of February, gives a subsequent phase in the history of this Khedival present:—"The Marquis Ginori, proprietor of the Florence Porcelain Works, has gained judgment in the Naples Court against the ex-Khedive for the sum due for the dinner service ordered by the latter, and presented by him to the Prince of Wales."

At the Sand-lot gathering in San Francisco on the 18th of March last, Steinman, one of the orators on the occasion remarked that, "if he met General McComb coming down Kearny street, and asked for ten cents to buy bread and was refused, he would snatch the watch from the General's breast. He would say with Shakespeare." "He who takes my bread and butter takes my life, and he who takes my life I will take his."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "the instructions lately issued by the German Admiralty, directing that the words "port" and "starboard" used as orders to the helmsmen on board German men-of-war shall in future be employed in a sense exactly the reverse of that which they have hitherto borne, are very far from being unanimously approved by nautical men in Germany. At a general meeting of the Nautical Society in Kiel the new orders were discussed, when eleven members expressed their approval and eleven their strong disapproval of them. When the orders were first published we pointed out that they would be likely to prove a fruitful source of confusion and disaster; and this opinion is, it is now evident, shared by men well qualified to speak with authority on the subject. The same orders, in fact, now mean one thing on board ships belonging to the German navy and exactly the reverse on board vessels of the German mercantile marine; and as men pass in large numbers from one service to the other, confusion, which at critical moments may entail serious disaster, is almost certain to arise."

The Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer due in Yokohama from Shanghai according to schedule on the 6th of May, will not arrive here until Monday the 10th. This departure from the usual running, is made in order to connect with the *City of Tokio*, sailing for San Francisco on the 11th of May.

We have been informed that the sentence pronounced upon the second mate of the American ship *Centennial*, who was lately tried in Kobe for the murder of the first mate of that vessel, has been forwarded to the United States Minister in Tokio for confirmation. It is deduced from this circumstance that the man has been sentenced to be hanged.

Ill-judged economy is stated to have been the cause of the recently casualty to the Princess Louise. A contemporary, likely to be well-informed on the subject says that, "the accident to the Princess Louise was more dangerous than has been represented. The very ugly twist which H.R.H.'s neck received is an unpleasant thing to think of. The English coachman, till recently in the employ of Lord Lorne, had left on a question of wages, and a cheap substitute, who had little pretensions to the art of the ribbons, was picked up in Ottawa. Added to this, one of the horses in the Viceregal sleigh was hired from a veterinary surgeon of the town, and had never before been driven with the Governor-General's horse. The conclusion to be drawn from the narrative is that no wild extravagance characterises the establishment at Rideau Hall."

The exposures in a recent lawsuit in England, have again directed attention to the enormous profits of those fashionable tailors, whose business connection is principally among the aristocracy. Referring to the subject, a writer in *Vanity Fair* mentions an incident in the life of the late Mr. Poole, the celebrated tailor of Savile Row:—"Over thirty years ago—before the Emperor Napoleon had made his *coup d'état*, and had ordered all his liveries of Mr. Poole in recognition of the eminent tailor's assistance—my friend asked the latter what he was making Mr. Poole replied, 'I have seven hundred names on my books and, with bad debts, I make about £7,000 a-year.' Twenty years later my friend again found himself in Savile Row, and said, 'Well, Mr. Poole, you are a great man now. Do you

remember what you once told me, that you had seven hundred names on your books and made £7,000 a-year?' 'Yes, I do,' replied the amiable tailor. 'Well, how many have you now?' 'I have now seven thousand on the books.' 'Then, at the same rate, you must be making £70,000 a-year.' This struck Mr. Poole, who turned away saying quietly, 'Well—yes. I suppose so.' My friend has ever since regretted that he was not in Savile Row instead of being in the Grenadiers."

The memorial to the late Prince Imperial, the erection of which in Westminster Abbey has provoked such strong opposition, is thus described. The prince is represented in a recumbent position, his head supported by two pillows powdered with Imperial bees, and a military cloak under him. He wears the English Royal Artillery uniform; the hands, folded across the breast, rest on the hilt of his naked sabre. At his feet, the pith helmet and puggaree; a pair of spurs to the right, a sword-scarbald opposite, and on each side of this a glove. The statue is universally admitted to be of beautiful workmanship and a great credit to the celebrated artist its author.

On the subject of the new class of vessels building for the British Navy, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"The *Doterel*, just launched at Chatham, is one of an important class of unarmoured sloops which have for the past four years been under construction. With a hull of steel, a light draught, and a speed of about fifteen knots, she forms one of a serviceable fleet of vessels belonging at the present time to the British navy. The principal drawback to these vessels lies, however, in their armament. The great difficulty of arming sloops and corvettes with heavy ordnance has not been overcome, and it seems doubtful if we are any nearer a solution of the difficulty than we were ten years ago. To some extent an improvement has been made in the arming of gun-vessels and gunboats. Vessels of this kind, of the *Sabrina* class, which carry one 38-ton gun each, and of the *Tickler* class, which carry an 18-ton gun, represent a considerable advance in the arming of unarmoured vessels. But, independently of the armament of such a vessel as the *Doterel*, the vessel herself represents a considerable advance on the sloops which were built only a few years ago. With a steel hull far more powerful machinery can now be used than was formerly possible; and more powerful machinery means increased speed. Yet, in spite of improvements in construction and of steady perseverance in constructing such vessels as this, it is doubtful if a sufficient advance has been made either in numbers or power or speed. Undoubtedly there has been a difficulty in riveting home the assurance that unarmoured construction was never more necessary than now; that armoured ships, so far from having superseded unarmoured, have rendered them all the more indispensable; and that, so far from our being able to pause in the task of providing the navy with unarmoured vessels it is now more than ever imperative. Sir Spencer Robinson, of all men, ought to know what are the real needs of the navy as a late Controller of the Royal Dockyards; and he should, of all men, be indisposed to exaggerate them in any direction leading to useless expense, as late member of a Liberal Board of Admiralty. His description of our unarmoured fleet at the present time is that, "supposing that no war should break out until we have completed the repairs of and put new boilers into the ships in hand, we should have three first-class iron frigates whose speed exceeds fifteen and a half knots, two slow wooden frigates, four first-class corvettes with a speed of about fifteen knots, two with a speed exceeding fourteen knots, eleven others none of which exceeds thirteen knots, as the unarmoured force on which we must depend for the protection of our commerce and for defending us from starvation—so far, at least, as that could be done by keeping the high seas through which the food-bringing ships must pass open and free from molestation." This is no doubt a gloomy view of our present position in regard to our unarmoured fleet. Still, a good deal of work would seem to have been done in this direction, for on the 1st of January, 1879, there were no fewer than 307 vessels of this description in various stages of efficiency, of which twenty-eight were, like the *Doterel*, in course of construction or completion."

## REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26th April, 1880.

Mr. Gladstone has undertaken the task of forming a new ministry and has accepted the premiership. Mr. Gladstone has been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Granville Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, 30th April, 1880.

The Marquis of Ripon has been appointed Viceroy of India; Lord Selbourne, Lord High Chancellor; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; and Sir Wm. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(From the *Hongkong Daily Press*.)

LONDON, 14th April.

The *Atalanta*, 4 guns, training-ship, is missing, and the Channel Squadron has been ordered to sea to search for her. She left Bermuda on the 31st January.

The *Standard* states that the Cabinet will resign after the Queen returns to Windsor.

LONDON, 15th April.

The elections are concluded and have resulted in the return of 349 Liberals, 235 Conservatives, and 63 Home Rulers.

Admiral Bontakoff has been appointed to the command of the Russian Squadron in the China seas.

[The number of seats, exclusive of the four boroughs disfranchised for corrupt practices, is 652, while the number of members mentioned by Reuter is only 647. There must, therefore, either be some mistake in the telegram or else the elections are not quite concluded. From the above return it will be seen the Liberals have a clear majority of 114. There must be a large infusion of fresh blood in the new Parliament, and possibly material for a new Cave of Adulam, if the Liberal Government-elect should attempt to reverse the foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Administration. It will be interesting to learn the composition of the new Parliament. The Home Rule party have gained 5 seats, which were probably won at the expense of the Conservatives.—Ed. D. P.]

## PARIS LETTER.

(On Scientific subjects.)

PARIS, March 13th, 1880.

The Scientific Association of France has resumed its instructive Saturday Evening Conferences at the Sorbonne, our Royal Institution, under the presidency of the celebrated and indefatigable M. Milne Edwards. The subjects selected are of every day-living interest, are the speciality of each lecturer, and are handled in a popular manner and illustrated with suitable apparatus. M. Jamin has expounded the latest discoveries in telephones and phonographs; M. Egger has deciphered the recent papyrus finds in Memphis; M. Bouley has examined the question of *rabies*, and M. Gaston Tissandier, of elevated ballooning notoriety, has revealed many interesting facts on atmospheric dust, its connection with cosmical matter, and the important rôle it plays in fermentation and decomposition. As the air is purer after being washed by rain, so in dry weather, and especially in cities, the atmosphere is a veritable dust-bin. We are sensible of the existence of these particles of attenuated matter; in breathing them, they disgust us, and in falling and remaining on cloth and furniture they demonstrate not only their presence but their plentitude. Admit a sun-beam into a darkened room and the molecules will be revealed like nebulae; yet the numbers we perceive are perhaps but the minimum of what exists; for after the naked eye and the microscopes have done their utmost there are minutiae which dance still unseen. Much of this atomic *debris* is of inorganic origin, and a great deal is derived from animal and vegetable sources. The renowned experiments of M. Pasteur have demonstrated that, among these atomies which live, move, and have their being in the air, are germs or spores of fermentation and decomposition, that is to say, the seeds of disease and death. Showers of dust, impalpable as flour, and sometimes red as blood, have fallen in several parts of the world, astonishing or frightening, as the populations are superstitious or cultivated. These

showers are simply silicious particles whipped up to the superior regions of the atmosphere, and driven along by aerial currents. Such particles have been lifted in Guiana, and showered on New York, the Azores and France, and Erbenberg detected in them animal culæ and shells peculiar to South America. Over the summits of the high mountains of the latter country, the atmospheric currents are ever charged with silicious powder, and in parts of Mexico, the crests of mountains act as veritable bars, and compel the deposition, from these air-streams, of the dust, which accumulates in the valleys to the depth of ninety yards. Geology recognises these atmospheric deltas. The foam of waves as they dash against the coast, is pulverised into feathery pellicles, which float skywards with a trace of saline matter, and a sea breeze carries them far inland. Space contributes, as well as earth and ocean, to the production of aerial dust. When meteorites and falling stars are rendered luminous and incandescent by their rubbing against strata of air in their vertiginous flight, they part with quantities of their metallic elements in the form of powder—iron, nickel, and cobalt, substances that Nordenakjöld has gathered on the virgin snow of the Polar regions. When atmospheric dust, whether collected directly on a sheet of paper, or from the sediment of snow and rain, is probed by a magnet, the tiny particles of iron attracted, have all a spheroid family likeness, resembling furthermore iron filings if melted in a flame of hydrogen, or the extinguished sparks that fall on striking an ordinary flint and steel. Nay more, similar atoms of meteoric iron have been traced in the lower lias formation, geology thus affording evidence that, as now, so before the appearance of man on earth, atmospheric dust existed. The air is a vast storehouse of animalcules. Expose a solution of some organic substance to the atmosphere for twenty-four hours, it will be speedily inhabited by myriads of infusoria, rolling and tumbling, yet so small, that hundreds of them if placed in a row would not form a line in length. These worms resemble little eels. Analogous animalcules induce decomposition and fermentation, for the latter cannot take place unless the organic matters be in contact with the air to receive the seed of the leaven, which by cellular propagation leavens the whole mass. It has lately been shown that the process of nitrification in certain soils is due to a peculiar ferment, that is to say, to a spore floating in the atmosphere. Finding its conditions for action, it stops and operates. Marsh fever is due to cellulæ or spores existing in a bog neighbourhood: the same spores have been detected by the microscope in the expectorations of the patient, in the dew, and on the surface of the peaty soil where they were generated. This is simply poisoning; to a like cause is due the fell disease known as hospital gangrene; the germs in the polluted ward-atmospheres enter the wounds, inducing putrefaction and death. Hence the importance of washing the affected part with carbolic acid or other antiseptic, then dressing it with a wadding that will intercept, by acting as a filter, the germs to be deposited from being sown. In many factories workmen become victims to the dust, generated by their special industry, entering and saturating the lungs. On dissecting old colliers, their lungs after forty years respiration of dust, instead of being rose-colored as in health, are as black as the coal itself. Dust in this impalpable form is often the cause of accidents; it can take fire and blaze like alcohol. Witness the catastrophe at the Minneapolis flour mills; the confined air, highly charged with fine flour, became on a par with ether or alcohol, awaiting only ignition from the heated millstone to burst into flame and explode.

The Society of Legal Medicine has discussed the question of shop-lifting, but no very clear results have been arrived at. It was maintained that in the case where the accused female's family was liable to hereditary cerebral irregularities, the court ought to accept such as an extenuating circumstance. It seemed to be the opinion that too much importance was attached to the abnormal inclinations and fancies of women *enceinte*, and, also, that the interests of justice were not served by the numerous classifications that alienists indulge in. Dr. Lassègue repudiates all the doctrines about monomanias. A woman "shop-lifts" because she has not the strength to resist, and if any obstacle rises up to baulk her thieving, that chance will save her, as reason does in the case of others. He disbelieves

in the theory of excitement. The seduction is not greater than that which other females experience at the view of articles of toilette: it is transitory, and the thief speedily forgets, not only the pleasure she anticipated from possessing an object easily obtained, but the fault itself. He concludes, "the less the impulsion of the weak-minded will be imperious, the more she will be encouraged by every attraction—that of impunity included."

M. Hirn has devoted a good deal of attention to the subject of human heat, and in his experiments has been assisted by professor Herzen, of Florence. Heat, or caloric, is synonymous with force, and there ought to be a gain or loss of heat, according to the nature of the work. For example; the exertion to raise our own weight in ascending a staircase, or a mountain, must represent a loss as compared with descending either. Now M. Herzen affirms in both cases the contraction of the muscle is almost the same; there is only a slight difference in the intensity of the contraction executed, but none in a physiological point of view. From the moment when there is no external work there is no consumption of heat; when a muscle contracts, there is a diminution of temperature, and deoxidation. Following the contraction or expansion of the muscles, the physiological actions will vary: a Swiss guide will ascend a mountain carrying a burden, without manifesting fatigue; but perspiration will be more or less intense; the pulse and respiration will be accelerated; the panting will be more or less sensible, according to the robustness of the individual. These phenomena will be less during the descent. Does intellectual work consume or produce heat? No, according to M. Hirn, the course of our thoughts modifies at each moment the march of the organic functions; each feeling of joy, of sadness, of pain, of fear, or of agony, determines special modifications in the rhythm of the pulse, of respiration, &c. Nervous persons know how each emotion may create muscular tremblings and active heart-beatings. Intense and sustained intellectual work often produces cutaneous transpiration amounting to positive perspiration. Is there no loss of heat in this case? None, because the labor is internal, and has nothing in common with external manual work; but the intellectual exertion can influence the nature of the materials that oxygen burns, during the process of respiration; it can modify the employment of oxygen, and thus change the conditions of combustion.

M. de Bellesme has been studying the phosphorescence of the glow-worm, from the physiological side. He substituted for the will of the insect, an electric current and thus was enabled to produce the luminousness desired. He ascertained, and so corroborates Mattenci, that the presence of oxygen is indispensable to the production of phosphorescence. Hence, there is in the luminous organ the production of a matter which, in combination with the oxygen of the air, produces light; the structure of that organ excludes the possibility of all secretion, liquid or solid, for the matter is gaseous, and only phosphuretted hydrogen is glowing under ordinary conditions. Not only is there no phosphorus accumulated in the organ, but there is no provision of matter at all. M. de Bellesme has demonstrated, conclusively, that the luminous substance is produced in proportion as it is required—never accumulated; that phosphorescence is a general property of the protoplasm, the result of phosphuretted hydrogen produced therein by chemical decompositions in connection with the cellules of the organ; the decomposition in the case of the glow-worm, being under the nervous influence of the insect, which is essential for setting free the phosphorescence.

The estimate of the quantity of cream contained in milk can now be made, very accurately and rapidly, by means of centrifugal force. Attach the handle of a can filled with milk to a cord; hold the other extremity of the latter in the hand, and twirl as if for a sling. The cream, lighter than the rest of the milk, will accumulate on the surface free from all liquid, and more quickly than if in a state of repose; the time will even be lessened in proportion as the revolutions are rapid. When the milk has a temperature of 59 to 68 degrees F., the separation of the cream takes place in fifteen minutes, at the rate of 600 revolutions per minute. At the same time the quantity of water added to the milk for adulterating purposes can be ascertained. M. Gembloux, having tested that pure milk contains ten per cent of cream, added one, then a second tenth,

of water; and, when whisked, the cream represented but nine and eight per cent of the volume of the milk. Further, when whirled in the cylindrical churn, the contents formed three distinct layers—cream, water, and skim-milk. The same centrifugal test was applied to butter, maintained in the liquid state by means of hot-water; the butter separated into three states towards the circumference of the churn, fatty matter, caseine, and salt water; it was in the latter that all the mineral adulterations lodged. It was at the Exhibition of Vienna that an apparatus for separating cream from milk by centrifugal action, was first made known: it is to M. Lefeldt that the honor reverts for applying the system on a vast scale by means of a turbine cylinder making 800 rotations per minute, when the cream is formed round the axle of the machine, after which comes the skim-milk and then the impurities, forming, as it were, three rings or zones. Other skim-milk is introduced, which forces the cream to run over, and thus out of the cylinder. M. Lawal's Swedish skimmer is so constructed that, in proportion as the cream and skim-milk are separated, they pass off, by the entrance of fresh milk. In the co-operative dairy at Kiel, 4,000 quarts of milk, the produce of 550 cows, are centrifugally skimmed per day.

M. Forel's experiments on Swiss lakes prove that cold can penetrate therein to the depth of 120 yards.

Professor Nordenskjöld has stated in a letter to M. Daubrée that, judging from his dredgings in the Siberian sea, the fauna most rich in individuals, at a depth of from 33 to 110 yards, do not exist between the tropics, but in the Glacial ocean and Behring sea, where the temperature too remains, at the bottom, from 30 to 28 degrees F. The municipality of Paris, intends receiving and honoring M. Nordenskjöld, in the name of French science.

#### THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD OF YOKOHAMA FOR 1879.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION FOR THAT PART OF YOKOHAMA, SITUATED NORTH OF THE OKAGAWA  
AND SAKURAGAWA.

##### TOPOGRAPHY.

This part of the town embraces the foreign settlement (the Bluff excepted) and the following twenty-two streets of the native town:—Hon-cho, Kitanaka-dōri, Motohama-cho, Kaigan-dōri, Minami-naka-dōri, Benten-dōri, Sakai-cho, Otamachi, Aiwoi-cho, Sumiyoshi-cho, Tokiwa-cho, Onoyō-cho, Masago-cho, Minato-cho, Sakuragi-cho, Uchida-cho, Fukunaga-cho, Nagadzumi-cho, Midori-cho, Tachibana-cho, Takashima-cho, Ura-Takashima-cho.

These twenty-two streets have 4,860 houses with 18,016 inhabitants. In the foreign settlement there have been visited 292 houses with an uncertain (not registered) number of persons. The repeated opposition of the Chinese Consul has prevented the Committee from visiting the houses in the settlement, occupied by Chinese. This is the more to be regretted as it seems that those houses and compounds, which are now excluded from the visitation, were justly most in want of a better sanitary arrangement. A glance at the map shows that the inspected district follows the sea-shore, from Yato-bashi to Kanagawa; that it has in the south-eastern direction the Bluff, in the south-western the Okagawa or Swamp Creek, in the eastern the hills at Nogé and Ota, and in the northern direction the sea, as its boundaries. Although the greater part of this district has been a swamp in former years, the ground has been raised sufficiently, and is now at least three feet or more above ordinary high-water mark. It forms the most important part of the town, where commercial business is transacted, and it is populated by the relatively most wealthy people. The streets Uchida-cho, Fukunaga-cho, Nagadzumi-cho, Midori-cho, Tachibana-cho and Takashima-cho make an exception, as they are chiefly inhabited by public women. Sakuragi-cho is for the greater part inhabited by coolies, working-men, and artisans.

The soft clayish rock of the neighbouring hills at Ishikawa, Nogé and Ota, has served to fill up the former swampy parts of this district. The ground is now solid, not marshy or damp, although the surface wells naturally give either a brackish or a very hard water. Along the footways there are in some streets stone surface-gutters, which communicate by gully-holes with underground drains of pottery, for the purpose of carrying off storm water.

Drains and sewers for the removal of sewage or slop-water are still wanting, inasmuch as the wooden surface gutters can scarcely bear that name. As to the character of the soil we cannot pronounce this district an unhealthy one, provided that the houses are built with proper foundations and basement-floors, and that the water-supply, scavenging, drainage and manner of constructing closets, receive the required attention.

##### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE HABITATIONS.

IN THE SETTLEMENT the houses are as a rule not unhealthy. Overcrowding does not exist. There is space, air and light in

sufficient quantity; the soil is dry: the foundations and basement-floors are not too low, and do not show any signs of dampness, when the rain-water from the roofs is properly carried off by drains. The houses in the quarter occupied by Chinese would certainly provoke many remarks as to their insanitary condition, if the Committee had not been obliged to exclude these habitations from the visitation.

As to the tea-firing places in the settlement some ameliorations seem very desirable from a sanitary point of view, especially in regard to ventilation, drainage, water-supply and construction of closets. The habitations 81 A., 81 B., 126, 186 A., 188 B., 191 A. and 192, especially require better sanitary arrangement as to cleanliness, closet accommodation and order. The out-houses of the foreign dwellings in the settlement are, as a rule, not kept in a sufficiently solid and hygienic condition, most proprietors or occupants evidently taking very little or no care about the condition of the dwellings of their servants, which are often in a very bad and dirty state. Not only does this defective estate of the servants' dwellings form a real danger for the health of the servants themselves; but such a state is also dangerous for their foreign masters and families. Moreover, it promotes the good order, clean habits, and moral character of the servants, if the masters provide a good, clean and neat habitation for the servants. This neglect, or want of care, for the habitations of the Japanese servants, is in fact a general fault of the foreigners of this settlement, and it is of the utmost importance that a change be effected in their deplorable carelessness.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—In this part of the Japanese town there is no overcrowding, the 4,864 houses being inhabited by 18,016 persons, which gives an average occupancy of 3.7 persons for each dwelling. The houses in the better streets, occupied by the wealthier merchants, such as Hon-cho, Motohama-cho, Kaigan-dōri, Bente-dōri, Sakai-cho, Otamachi and Aioi-cho are tolerably good, although the foundation and basement-floors are as a rule too low. Sakuragi-cho, which is mostly inhabited by coolies and workmen, has many houses and *Nagaya's* of bad construction and in a dilapidated condition. The remarks made by the committee for another part of the town, as to the desirability of starting a company or society for the improvement of working-men's dwellings, we also endorse, because it is clear that the owners of the *Nagayas*, who rent the numerous compartments of these fragile structures under one roof to the workmen and coolies, do not keep the houses in sufficient repair. The streets, Uchida-cho, Fukunaga-cho Nagazumi-cho Midori-cho, Tachibana-cho and Takashima-cho, all along the beach, north of the railway station, are inhabited by keepers of public houses, and require more rigorous sanitary supervision, especially in regard to cleanliness, order, privy accommodation and removal of slop-water.

#### CONDITION OF PREMISES, PUBLIC CLEANLINESS.

**SETTLEMENT.**—In the settlement the removal of house refuse from the premises is, as a rule, done in a tolerably efficient manner. In all, the committee has inspected 275 compounds within the settlement, twelve of which were in a decidedly filthy condition, 200 tolerably clean, and 63 very good. Still the scavenging, especially the closet scavenging, would be better and more regular, if every occupant of a house could be forced to pay the scavenging rate, and if a special refuse-box or brick ash-pit, for temporarily storing the kitchen refuse until the scavengers came, were constructed in every compound. Those who pay the scavenging rate, might complain by letter, to the Sanitary Bureau of the Kencho, if the scavengers did not regularly remove the house refuse; and the health officer could finally compel the contractor to have regularity observed by the scavengers. On the other hand, the foreign residents ought to instruct their servants to give every facility to the scavengers, and not to let them wait a long time before opening the gate.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—In the Japanese town the removal of house-refuse is, as a rule, defective, the back-yards of many houses being filled with all kinds of kitchen debris. In some streets there are boxes for temporarily storing the refuse, in others there are none. The erection of more ash-pits, and the appointment of more scavengers to remove all sorts of filth and garbage, seem therefore necessary in the native town.

Of the 4,860 compounds inspected, there were 183 in a clean state, and 4,677 in a more or less filthy condition. The streets which had the most filthy compounds were Uchida-cho, Fukunaga-cho, Nagazumi-cho, Midori-cho, Tachibana-cho and Sakuragi-cho.

#### CONDITION OF CLOSETS; REMOVAL OF EXCRETA.

**SETTLEMENT.**—In the 292 houses of the settlement, we have inspected 711 closets, most of them badly constructed and many moreover in an unclean state. Especially the closets for the Japanese servants, which were as a rule bad, and made with wooden oil tubs or saké-tubs as reservoirs.

Of well constructed closets, with a pot set in cement, or with cemented brick wells, there were found 50 only; of those with metallic iron or zinc pails or buckets, and earth-closets with metallic reservoirs there were 14; further, 216 closets with movable stone pots (Japanese, Chinese or foreign jars) without surrounding by cement; 361 closets with Japanese, Chinese or European wooden tubs, mostly bad, dirty or in a rotten condition, and 70 closets with square wooden boxes.

The total number of tolerably clean closets was 280, whilst 431 were in an unclean state. The inspection has thus fully proved, 1st, the necessity of building better impermeable closets in the settlement, especially those intended for the servants; and 2nd, a better control over the scavenging of the closets. In the visitation-reports, which the Committee has sent to each occupant of a house, the building of metallic buckets, according to the pail-system, or the construction of closets according to the pot system, with cemented slope, has been recommended to the inhabitants. The

higher and middle classes of the foreign population will no doubt take the necessary care for rebuilding the defective closets, but the lower class will, as we fear, leave the advice disregarded, unless there should be found some means of forcing them to construct proper closets. As the cost of a good closet, according to the pot-system, is by no means heavy, it seems to us very desirable that the Consuls empower the sanitary office of the Kencho to enforce the construction of proper closets in all parts of the foreign settlement, the unwilling being fined in a certain sum, and the closet built at their cost by the authorities. In all civilized countries there exist local police regulations upon this matter, and there is no reason why they should not be adopted in a town like Yokohama.

**THE JAPANESE TOWN.**—In the 4,860 houses were found 4,612 closets, mostly very badly constructed and in an unclean state. Old wooden tubs were the reservoirs mostly used to receive the excreta. Only 425 closets were properly constructed and in a clean state, whilst 4,187 closets were dirty or of defective construction. The closets and urinals in the public houses between Kanagawa and the Railway Station especially require better construction and more sanitary supervision as to their cleanliness. It is to be hoped that the visitations, and the steps which afterwards have been taken by the local Government, will lead to a better understanding of the great importance of clean, watertight closets, because unclean, wooden closets are in fact dangerous to health, and especially liable to cause a rapid spread of zymotic diseases amidst the population.

#### CONDITION OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

**SETTLEMENT.**—The wells of the foreign settlement contain, as a rule, very hard water, ranging between 14 and 22 degrees of hardness. As a good, healthy drinking-water should not have more than 12 degrees of hardness, that is to say 12 parts of calciumoxide in 100,000 parts of water, it follows that the water of the wells in the settlement is not of fine quality, because it is too hard.

In all, we inspected 251 wells in the settlement, the water being analyzed at the Government laboratory at Bente. The results of analysis were that 91 wells had water of medium quality, that is to say, hard water, but not polluted; 71 wells proved to be polluted and were declared bad; 84 wells were only used by the occupants of the houses for washing purposes, and 5 wells were either dry or in decayed condition, so as not to be used at all. There were, in the settlement, 192 houses which had no well with water fit for drinking purposes, and 56 houses which had no well at all, either for washing or drinking purposes.

From these figures we see that the water-supply in the foreign Settlement requires amelioration, because it is clear that the 292 foreign houses (the Chinese quarter excepted) cannot be provided in a sufficient manner with drinking water by the 91 wells of medium quality, which are found in the Settlement. The water of the neighbouring Bluff, or that of the aqueduct, can only provide a better water-supply in the Settlement, because the boring of new ordinary wells will only give other wells of hard water, not polluted it is true, but too hard to be healthy. Those houses in the Settlement which are situated near the Bluff can, without much difficulty, obtain their drinking water from the wells on the hills or from the Ishikawa water-works: consequently we advised them to take their drinking water from there; but for the houses in the more western parts of the Settlement, and also for the Swamp lots, it would be very desirable to have the aqueduct extended to these streets. By levying a moderate water rate for each house it would not be difficult to find the necessary funds for extending the present aqueduct which goes as far as Minato-cho, into the settlement by means of the American Wyckoff pipes or by iron tubes. The necessity of providing the old and new Swamp (if houses are going to be built there) with drinking water is absolute, as in these parts of the Settlement not one well fit for drinking purposes can be found. Very little care is taken as a rule to remove closets, drains, sinks or stables from the immediate vicinity of the wells, and in many instances the pollution was caused either by a neighbouring dirty drain or sink, by a Japanese wooden-tub closet, or by a stable. Owners of houses ought also to instruct their servants not to wash their rice, vegetables, linen, dresses, etc., at the wooden or stone-floor, close to the well, because the slop-water enters in many cases into the well by infiltration, and pollutes the water.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—In the part of the town, inspected by us, only seven streets Sakuragi-cho, Sakai-cho, Motohama-cho, Kitanaka-dōri, Hon-cho, Minami-naka-dōri, and Bente-dōri possess wells, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. The other fifteen streets Kaigan-dōri, Ota-machi, Aioi-cho, Sumiyoshi-cho, Tokiwa-cho, Onoyé-cho, Masago-cho, Minato-cho, Uchida-cho, Fukunaga-cho, Nagazumi-cho, Midori-cho, Tachibana-cho, Takashima-cho, and Ura-Takashima-cho have either no wells or only wells with brackish water, used for cleansing purposes. All the above-mentioned streets have now, however, the aqueduct as a means of drinking-water supply, and those who are willing to pay the rate for the use of the aqueduct, can obtain very good water. People living in the first-named seven streets, which have some wells, use their wells, because it is cheaper and because it spares them the outlay for the use of the aqueduct. In all, 655 wells (besides the aqueduct wells) are found in this part of the town. Of these 153 are used for drinking purposes, whilst 502 with brackish water only serve for cleansing purposes. Of the 153 wells of drinking water, only 53 possess water of medium quality, that is to say hard water, but not polluted; 100 wells showed indications of pollution and were therefore considered bad. We should re-

2 We observe that some inhabitants of the lower class in the settlement refused even to receive the visitation-reports, which was gratuitously sent to each occupant of a house.

3 Pollution is indicated, 1° when the water smells disagreeably, 2° when it contains more than 5 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of water; 3° when it shows more than 0.2 parts of nitrous acid in 100,000 parts of water; 4° if it contains more than 1 part of iron in 100,000 parts of water; 5° when it contains more than 0.05 parts of ammonia in 100,000 parts of water; 6° when it discovers more than 0.3 parts of mineral chameleon in 100,000 parts of water.

1 Some compounds in the settlement are damp, because the rainwater from the roofs of the houses and pavilions is not carried off in a proper manner by drains, but penetrates into the ground round the houses. The soil is in itself not damp or marshy and is sufficiently raised.

commend the people to make use of the aqueduct alone for drinking-water, as it is, after filtration or subsiding, very pure and wholesome. The fifty-three wells with water of medium quality possess, as do the wells in the foreign settlement, a very hard water, ranging between 15 and 23 degrees of hardness, with a very large amount of chlorine. The superfluous water of the present aqueduct runs simply away into the canal at Minato-cho, and would be amply sufficient to provide also the Swamp, the foreign Settlement and the district between the Nakamura-gawa and Oka-gawa, with good drinking water, if a company were started to combine with the present aqueduct company for the extension of the same into those parts of Yokohama where at present no aqueduct exists. This would not be a difficult or very costly matter, and no better provision for a proper and healthy water supply in those parts of Yokohama, which do not possess good wells, can be found than an extension of the present Tamagawa aqueduct.

#### CONDITION OF THE DRAINS.

SETTLEMENT.—The present drainage of the settlement merely provides for carrying off the rain-water from the streets, and must be considered defective as to removal of slop-water and sewage.

Several compounds have not even proper drains for carrying off the rain-water, which collects from the roofs of godowns, tea-firing places and houses. As the buildings are quite near to each other this insufficient drainage causes some houses and godowns to become damp and consequently unhealthy, whilst the goods within the godowns are liable to become mouldy or to be spoiled by the damp atmosphere. The number of houses with proper drainage was 149, whilst 126 compounds had either defective or foul drains and sinks, or no drains at all.

The sinks are, as a rule, not attended to in a sufficient manner; they are often badly situated and not regularly cleaned. There were found 93 foul sinks, full of standing matter, within the Settlement. If a sink be necessary, in case the distance from the sea or the canals is too great to remove the slop-water by means of large drains, then the site should be carefully chosen at a proper distance from the well and from the house. And subsequently the sink should be regularly cleaned and attended to, so that no foul gases escape from the same.

NATIVE TOWN.—The drainage in the native town, chiefly effected by surface gutters made of wood, is of a defective character. In many streets they are badly constructed or not kept in sufficient repair. Several houses only possess a short gutter with a sink near the house, and sometimes the sink is even found within the house. This practice is a very bad one, and ought to be forbidden, as it not only causes the ground under the house to become damp, but also gives rise to the exhalation of noxious gases, which escape from the putrid sediment in the sinks.

The *dobi*, or sink, when necessary, ought in no case to be found at a distance of less than ten metres, or 32 feet, from any house or any well of drinking water.

Of the 4,459 drains in the native town, only 978 answered the purpose, whilst 3,481 drains were either stopped, broken or useless.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECAPITULATION.

##### SETTLEMENT.

1.—Although the houses in the Settlement are, as a rule, not unhealthy, better provision for carrying off the rain-water is necessary in several compounds.

2.—The tea-firing places ought to be better ventilated, and the closets and drainage want more care and better construction.

3.—The outhouses, where the servants live, want, as a rule, better construction and especially greater cleanliness.

4.—Refuse boxes or brick ashpits are desirable in each compound.

5.—The abolition of all defective and dangerous closets with wooden tubs is very necessary; and closets either with pots of glazed earthenware, set in cement, or with iron pails, ought to be adopted in every house.

6.—More regularity in the closet scavenging is necessary.

7.—The water of the wells in the Settlement, even of those wells which are not in a polluted state, is too hard to be healthy for drinking purposes. Extension of the present aqueduct into the Settlement is desirable, and in the new Swamp absolutely necessary.

8.—House drains and sinks want more frequent cleaning.

9.—The numbers obtained by the visitation are as follows:—

Foreign houses (Chinese dwellings excepted).....		292
Filthy compounds.....		12
Tolerably clean compounds.....		200
Clean compounds.....		63
Closets...711	with metallic pails.....	14
	with pot set in cement or with cemented brick wells.....	50
	with movable jars of earthenware, without cement.....	216
	with wooden tubs, mostly bad, dirty or rotten.....	361
	with wooden boxes.....	70
Wells.....251	medium quality not polluted, but hard water.....	91
	polluted.....	71
	wells used for washing purposes only.....	84
Drains...275	dry or not used at all.....	5
	proper drains.....	149
	defective or none at all.....	126
foul sinks.....		93

Number of cholera patients within the Settlement, 17.

##### NATIVE TOWN.

10.—The Japanese houses are built upon too low foundations.

11.—The nagayas and houses rented to the poorer class are usually kept in very bad repair.

22.—The public houses between Uchida-cho and Takashima-cho

require more cleanliness, better privy-accommodation, and general sanitary supervision.

13.—The removal of house-refuse is defective, especially in the streets Uchida-cho, Fukunaga-cho; Nagadumi-cho, Midori-cho, Tachibana-cho and Sakuragi-cho.

14.—The building of impermeable closets ought to be enforced, and regular closet-scavenging promoted.

15.—The wells in all the inspected streets ought not to be used for drinking purposes, as the aqueduct now provides all these streets with far better and healthier drinking water.

16.—The drains and sinks are, as a rule, in bad condition, and ought to be kept in a better state of repair and cleanliness. Sinks should be removed out of the houses.

17.—The numbers obtained by the visitation are as follows:—

Houses .....	4,860
Inhabitants .....	18,016
Clean compounds.....	183
Unclean „ .....	4,677
Closets...4,612	{ properly constructed and clean ..... 425
	{ badly constructed or filthy ..... 4,187
Wells.....653	{ for drinking purposes...153 { not polluted.....153
	{ for cleansing purposes...502 { polluted .....502
Drains....4,459	{ with flow and clean ..... 978
	{ stopped, or broken, or in dirty state ..... 3,481
Number of cholera-patients .....	227

(Signed) E. WHEELER.  
KONDO.  
KAWANO.  
T. T. NINOMIYA.

Yokohama, 1st December, 1879.

#### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION FOR THAT PART OF YOKOHAMA, SITUATED SOUTH-EAST OF THE HORIKAWA AND NAKAMURAGAWA.

##### TOPOGRAPHY.

The part of the town inspected by us comprises:

TOWN OF YOKOHAMA PROPER.—The Bluff (foreign dwellings), Motomachi, Ishikawa-cho, Ishikawa-naka-machi, Yamamoto-cho, Suwa-cho, Uyeno-cho, Chiozaki-cho.

OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.—Ishikawa-naka-machi, Yamamoto-cho, Suwa-cho, Uyeno-cho, Chiozaki-cho.

On the Bluff 210 houses or compounds have been visited; in the Japanese town and outskirts, 4,837 houses with 13,179 inhabitants. With the exception of Motomachi and Ishikawa-cho, which are situated along the creek Horikawa, all the streets or villages are situated at the hills, or in the valleys between the hills, round the Bluff. The only low-lying part is Ishikawa-cho, Motomachi being of sufficient height above the level of the sea. In Ishikawa-cho there are some swampy and damp parts and several pools of dirty water, which ought to be removed. Especially does that part of Ishikawa where the fish-market is found, call for a thorough sanitary supervision and for the removal of the many stagnant pools which are found there. As to the villages, the soil is, as a rule, good, if the people could be induced to build their houses with higher foundations and not to lay the wooden basement-floors so to lay upon the earth, for it is clear that even in the hills the houses must be very damp, if the air is not allowed to enter and circulate freely under the floors.

##### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE HABITATIONS:

NATIVE TOWN.—The population consists chiefly of the poorer and middle classes, coolies, working-men, peasants and some smaller shop-keepers, very many being evidently so poor as not to be able to keep their houses even in a tolerable state of repair. Most of the houses are merely cottages, and many are in a ruinous and dilapidated condition. But over-crowding does not exist, the average occupancy being not quite three persons for each dwelling. Cleanliness is, however, very deficient, and often wholly wanting.

As we have stated already, all habitations are built too low, the floor nearly resting upon the soil; the ground under the basement floors is very seldom raised, and still more rarely was the same found to be cemented or covered with clay or concrete. Within several houses foul sinks were found, and, as a rule, the people took little or no care to keep the ground under their houses dry and free from rotting organic matter. As it will not cause any significant cost to raise the houses in future a little above the surrounding soil, and to remove sinks from the interior of the houses, it is most important that the local sanitary police should prohibit in future the building of houses upon marshy or insufficiently raised grounds, and also the construction of sinks within the house.

BLUFF.—The soil upon which the foreign houses are built is generally good, and foundations and basement floors are, as a rule, not too low. Dampness does not exist, except in those cases where no protection is made against the rain-water from the roofs flowing near or under the houses. As to the structure of the outhouses near to the foreign dwellings on the Bluff many remarks are to be made. It seems as if the inhabitants neglect the condition of the dwellings of their often numerous servants. Badly constructed, or ruinous or dirty and filthy—servants' dwellings can be seen close to a neat and clean foreign house, the occupant of the latter evidently never looking for the proper and clean state of the habitations of his servants. A few exceptions to this rule exist, it is true; and in these cases, it was evident that the servants themselves took care to keep their rooms neat and clean.

The foreign inhabitants on the Bluff ought to understand that it is, from a sanitary point of view, quite as necessary to look after

the healthy condition of their servants' rooms as after their own houses.

#### CONDITION OF PREMISES, PUBLIC CLEANLINESS.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—The removal of house refuse from the native compounds was often defective. Most of the 4,837 compounds inspected were in a filthy condition, the streets which had the most filthy compounds were Ishikawa-naka-machi, and Yamamoto-cho. Proper ash-pits or refuse-boxes for temporarily storing the refuse are wanting.

**BLUFF.**—At the foreign compounds on the Bluff the removal of kitchen-refuse is also defective. Of the 210 lots inspected, 123 compounds were in a clean, and 87 in a filthy, condition.

Apparently many occupants do not think of having the refuse regularly removed from their premises.

#### CONDITION OF CLOSETS; REMOVAL OF EXCRETA.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—In the 4,837 houses we found only 1,727 closets; in many instances two or more houses using the same closet. Only 16 closets were in a clean state and well constructed, whilst 1,711 closets were either very dirty or badly constructed, with old wooden tubs.

It is one of the greatest necessities to force the people to build less dangerous, impermeable closets, which can be made at a moderate cost with the large Japanese pots of glazed earthenware.

**BLUFF.**—In the foreign compounds on the Bluff 207 closets in all were found, only six houses possessing well constructed closets with a glazed jar, set in a slope of cement. Twenty-five closets with movable stone jars, without a surrounding of cement, were found, and 176 closets were made with the well-known wooden tub; 45 were tolerably clean, although of defective construction, and 131 were in a decidedly dirty or rotten condition. The closets for the servants were as a rule bad, and in several instances too near to the wells.

In the visitation reports, handed by the Committee to each occupant of a house, the construction of impermeable closets has been strongly recommended.

#### CONDITION OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—Although the nature and the hilly structure of the soil tend both to produce good drinking water in this part of the town if the wells be properly situated, properly made, and kept in repair, the visitation has proved that, of the 598 wells in the native part of the district, only 256 were free from pollution, whilst 342 wells showed such a degree of contamination by sewage that the water had to be pronounced bad for drinking purposes. Especially in Motomachi and Ishikawa-cho many bad, brackish and polluted wells were found, the water being evidently polluted by the neighbouring salt water canal or by closets, which, by the leaky wooden tubs, allow the sewage to penetrate into the ground and pollute the water of the surface well, or by the sinks and defective wooden gutters which are often found close to the well. Another cause in the bad habit of the people of washing and cleaning everything close to the well and throwing the slop-water simply on the (often broken) wooden boarding round the well. It is clear that much organic matter will mix with, and by decomposition pollute, the water.

Another cause was the wooden well-tube inside the well. When old and in rotten condition it will pollute the water and cause it to contain a large amount of insects besides the products of decomposition of organic matter. If wooden well-tubes are used, they ought to be renewed from time to time, when there are signs of the wood having partly fallen into decay.

Far more attention ought to be given to keeping the wells in proper repair, and especially to keep them from contact with sewage or slop-water. The wells in the lower streets to Motomachi and Ishikawa-cho have originally a tolerably hard water; and near to the creek the wells are evidently mixed with salt water, which makes the water brackish and unfit for drinking purposes; but all the other parts of the native town and suburbs inspected by us have surface-wells possessing originally a soft, good water, as long as the wells are new, and are kept free from outside pollution.

**BLUFF.**—The wells on the Bluff also originally produce a good, soft water fit for drink, ranging between 3–12 degrees of hardness (that is, to say 3–12 parts of Calcium-oxide in 100,000 parts of water). Mostly, the water has no more than 5–7 degrees of hardness, and chlorides and sulphates are only represented in very minute quantities. The red granular clayish soil sometimes causes a slight turbidity of suspended ferruginous clay-particles, which are however innocent and are easily removed by filtration. After careful filtration such water becomes clear and healthy. Of the 190 wells inspected on the Bluff, there were found 127 good wells (seven were of spring water), with no indication of pollution. The number of 59 wells, which, no doubt, originally have also been good, were now found in a more or less polluted state, either by contact with sewage-matter, or with slop-water or with rotten well-tubes inside the well. Four wells were not used or dry, so as not to be of any use. The inhabitants have received from the Committee a report of the analysis of their wells, with such remarks or suggestions as were thought necessary.

The people living at the Bluff can use without any danger the water of the wells there, if they give the required attention to their wells and if they do not let the well-tubes go into decay: if they keep the closets and drains impermeable and at a proper distance from the well, and if they do not allow the servants to wash everything close to the well and throw the slop-water in the immediate vicinity of the same. The straw rope often used for drawing the water can also become a cause of pollution, so that it is recommended to use the black rope—*Kuroi-no-nawa*, which lasts moreover far longer than the straw-rope.

#### CONDITION OF THE DRAINS.

**NATIVE TOWN.**—The drainage is very defective. Wooden gutters badly constructed, often without any inclination or floor, and more-

over kept in bad repair, represent the means of getting rid of the slop-water and storm-water. For the lower parts of the town, Motomachi and Ishikawa-cho, large stone or pottery drains are advisable which could easily lead into the neighbouring creek. For the villages and outskirts, at the hills, it would be well to have short drains with properly constructed sinks in the gardens for the removal of the slop-water, provided the sinks are made at a distance of at least 10 metres or about 30 feet from any well at an equal distance from any house. The very unhealthy and dangerous custom of placing the sink or *dohu* close to the house, or even within the house, ought to be abolished and strongly forbidden. The present wooden gutters are, in fact, nearly useless, and in cases where they are not kept clean and without floor, the foul sediment will emit putrid gases by its fermentation. Of the 615 drains in this part of the town only 30 answered the purpose, whilst 585 were either in a defective or unclean state.

**BLUFF.**—On the Bluff 72 compounds were provided with proper drainage, whilst 136 houses had either defective, dirty or rotten drains or no drains at all.

Many owners or occupants seemed not to care for drains and not to understand that the chief object of drains is:

1.—To keep the house and the ground upon which the house is erected dry (in other words to prevent the rain-water from the roofs penetrating into the ground *under or in the immediate vicinity of the house.*)

2.—To remove the slop-water (from the bathing-rooms and kitchen) in such a manner as not to pollute the well, nor penetrate into the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the house, nor to deposit a putrid sediment in a neighbouring sink.

As to the sinks they were often found foul; and evidently emptying or cleaning the sinks from time to time was neglected.

The place where sinks were made was in general instances badly chosen.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECAPITULATIONS.

Summarizing the results obtained by the inspection we beg to make the following conclusions:—

##### NATIVE TOWN.

1.—That Ishikawa-cho possesses several swampy parts and pools of dirty stagnant water, which ought to be removed, especially the spot where the fish-market is now held.

2.—That the Japanese houses ought to be built with higher foundations and basement floors, and that the construction of sinks within the house should be forbidden.

3.—That the removal of house-refuse from the compounds ought to be better regulated.

4.—That impermeable closets, made with pots of glazed earthenware, set in cement, should be compulsory.

5.—That more care should be bestowed in keeping the wells free from pollution by neighbouring leaky closets, drains or sinks, and that the wooden well-tubes should be renewed when in decay.

6.—That the present wooden gutters are deficient as to proper drainage.

7.—That the committee have found the following numbers.

Houses.....	4,837
Inhabitants.....	13,179
Filthy compounds.....	2,100
Closets.....	1,727 { clean and properly constructed..... 16 unclean and of defective construction..... 1,711
Wells.....	598 { good, not polluted..... 256 polluted..... 342
Drains.....	615 { clean and properly constructed..... 30 unclean or defective..... 585

##### BLUFF.

8.—That the outhouses and servants' rooms on the Bluff require better construction, repair, cleaning and more care from the masters of the houses.

9.—That removal of kitchen-refuse and garbage ought to be better attended to by the occupants of the foreign houses.

10.—That the closets, especially those used by the servants, are very bad, as a rule, and that impermeable closets ought to be constructed instead.

11.—That most wells on the Bluff give good water, but that several wells, which originally possessed good water, have been polluted either by contact with sewage-matter, or with slop-water, or with rotten well-tubes inside the well.

12.—That drainage is in most foreign compounds in a defective condition and requires more attention by the owners or occupants.

13.—That the Committee have found the following numbers.

Houses inspected on the Bluff.....	210
Inhabitants.....	Uncertain
Filthy compounds.....	87
Closets.....	207 { well constructed with cement ... 6 with movable stone-pots without cement..... 25
Wells.....	190 { good, not polluted..... 127 polluted, although originally good..... 59 not used..... 4
Drains.....	210 { proper drainage..... 72 defective, or no drains..... 138

(Signed) GÜTSCHOW.  
KINOSHITA.  
KAWAI.  
KOISO.

Yokohama, 1st December, 1879.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that His Majesty the Emperor will commence his progress to the city of Kioto, and the prefectures of Yamanashi and Miye, on the 16th of June next.

SANJO SANETOMI,  
Prime Minister.

The 29th of April, 1880.

## COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Matsukata, Minister of the Home Department, returned to the capital on the 23rd ultimo, and has resumed his duties.

It is rumoured that Judge Nakamura Motoyoshi, President of the Joto Saibansho, will be appointed President of the Yokohama Saibansho, succeeding Judge Miyoshi Taizo.

Their Excellencies Yanagiwara, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, and Iida, Minister to that of Vienna, will leave for Europe on the 4th of this month.

Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Osaka, arrived in Tokio on the 22nd ultimo. He is reported to be transferred to another position of greater importance.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says "a new journal to be called the *Kotsu Nippo* will appear from the 1st of this month, Mr. Nakazawa Chikaharu being the editor. We hear that the new journal is to be the Government organ, and if this is really so, we shall in future be able to learn the views of the Government from this paper."

The inhabitants of the prefecture of Wakayama have applied to the authorities, asking that His Majesty the Emperor may visit their locality on his approaching tour. It is probable that the Imperial progress will be extended to the prefecture of Hiogo, and also to the district of Matsumoto in the province of Shinshu.

Mr. Kobayashi, Vice-Consul at Korsacoff, left for his post on the 23rd ultimo, accompanied by an officer of the Finance Department, and some military officers who are going to inspect the place. In order to encourage fishing there the Kioritan Ginko (or the United Bank) propose to establish a fishing company with a capital of 60,000 yen.

It is said that the appropriation for the Daijo-Kwan, hitherto 300,000 yen per annum, has now been increased to 500,000 yen.

Mr. Ishikawa, Sakan of the 3rd class in the Secretary's Office of the Finance Department, will proceed to St. Petersburg in the suite of His Excellency Yanagiwara.

Dr. Ikeda, Messrs. Kodama and Tei, Secretaries, and Mima, Assistant Police Inspector, have been appointed to accompany His Majesty the Emperor on his approaching visit to the provinces.

Mr. Aibara, Under Secretary of Ibaraki ken, left the capital for his post on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. Senator Hayaashi, who went on a visit of inspection to the prefecture of Niigata, returned to Tokio on the 23rd ultimo, and attended the Daijo-Kwan on the following day.

On the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Matsudaira, Governor of the prefecture of Miyagi, was ordered to come up to Tokio immediately. It is rumoured that he will be appointed Governor of Osaka, in place of Mr. Watanabe.

There was an exhibition of No dancing at the Awayama palace on the 27th ultimo, in the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager, the Princes of the Blood and their ladies, the Prime Ministers, Privy Counsellors, and a number of the Nobles.

Mr. Maruyama, a shizoku residing at Himeji in the prefecture of Hiogo, addressed a petition to the Prime Minister on the 21st ultimo, respecting the recently issued regulations for public meetings.

Mr. Matsuda, Governor of Tokio, entertained the German Minister and Consul, at the Hall of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, on Monday last.

Mr. Ishimaru, Superintendent of the Osaka Mint, arrived in Tokio on the 26th ultimo.

One hundred police constables who took part in the suppression of the south-western rebellion, have received rewards in money.

Mr. Nabeshima, Governor of Okinawa Ken (Loochoo), who is now in Tokio, is shortly to return to his prefecture.

It is said that more than forty memorials have been addressed to the Government by the people of different Fu and Ken, demanding the establishment of a national assembly.

Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager is shortly going to summon the female students at the Nobles' School to the Awayama palace, in order to judge of their progress.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the son of the Junior Prince Minister, is now in Hongkong, but will return to Japan about the middle of the present month.

His Excellency Yoshi-i, Assistant Vice-Minister of Public Works, who went to Kiyoshi the other day to purchase building materials for the construction of the new Imperial Palace, is now in Nagasaki, and is expected back in Tokio about the 10th of this month.

His Excellency Matsukata, Minister of the Interior, has been appointed to accompany His Majesty the Emperor, on his coming visit to the provinces.

It is reported that the new criminal code, and the new system of administering justice, are to be promulgated in a few days, but will not be brought into force immediately. It is also said that His Excellency Yanagiwara, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, will take copies of the new laws with him to Europe, in order to compare them with the systems in force in the West.

His Excellency Kano, Minister of Education, will entertain the officials and foreign employes of his Department, and the Governor of Tokio and other prominent gentlemen, this afternoon in the library at Yushima.

It is said that Her Majesty the Empress will visit Miyano-shita, Hakone, this summer.

The local assembly of Shizuoka ken was opened on the 27th ultimo; that of Kanagawa ken will meet for the despatch of business about the 10th instant.

Mr. Kataoka, the representative of the Aikoku-sha, who forwarded a petition to the Senate on the subject of a National Assembly, ordered to attend the Senate yesterday.

We learn from native sources that the regulations recently issued are lightly regarded in Sendai, political meetings being held there just the same as usual. On the 22nd of last month, the ordinary lecture was announced at the premises of the Houritsu-sha, and large numbers of pupils from the public and private schools attended. As students are expressly forbidden to be present at any such lectures, the police compelled them to retire from the building, but this had not much effect, as they gathered outside and heard what was going on within just as well as before.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says, "it is rumoured that it is in connection with the Loochoo question that the Chinese Minister so often visits the Foreign Department, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the report."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A telegram received in the capital states that the *Hiyei Kan* arrived in Corea on the 23rd ultimo, and that the *Asaki Kan* left Kobe for that country at 4 a.m. on the same day.

The monument lately in course of erection at the *Yasukuni-shinsha* (formerly *Shokonsha*) at Kudan, Tokio, in memory of the officers and men of the Imperial Guard who were slain in the south-western rebellion, was completed on Monday last.

The second battalion of the Imperial Guard that recently went north to practise field manoeuvres, returned to the capital on the 27th ultimo.

The *Tsukuba Kan* left Shinagawa for North America at 7.30 a.m. the 29th ultimo. The *Fuso Kan* arrived at Shinagawa on the 25th ultimo, and will be stationed there for a time.

A Japanese man-of-war, having a crew of about three hundred men, is to be stationed at Fusan, Corea, for the protection of Japanese residents. The vessel will be relieved every six months by another. The *Chiyoetsu Kan*, has been selected for the first term of service.

The cavalry of the Tokio garrison are to be augmented by one squadron. The commissariat of the same garrison is also to be increased.

The army student telegraph operators, are to enter upon the course of instruction about the 5th of this month.

Colonel Ibe was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, on the 27th ultimo, and appointed to the command of the Hiroshima garrison.

Lieutenant-General Kurakawa has been relieved from the position of President of the Military Court.

His Excellency Oyama, Minister of War, has removed to his residence at Nagatacho.

Lieutenant-Colonel Okasawa, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

The War Department is, on and after to-day, to be opened at 8 a.m. and closed at noon, every week-day except Saturday, when the office will close at 11 a.m.

During His Majesty's visit to the provinces, he will witness a sham fight between the troops of the Hiroshima and Nagoya garrisons, at Yokkaichi.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A native paper states that His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, and His Excellency Yanagiwara, Minister to St. Petersburg, have applied to the Colonial Department for permission to purchase a tract of forest land near Hakodate, for the purpose of settling people upon it. Our contemporary suggests that an example of this kind is worthy of imitation by a great number of the Nobles' class, so as to provide a comfortable livelihood for their former retainers.

The Agricultural Bureau has purchased 1,751 *tsubo* of land at Shikoku-machi, Mita, at a cost of 2,621 yen. This ground will be added to the nursery gardens.

The Shin-sui-sha (Match Manufactory) of Tokio, commenced operations about a week ago, power being supplied by a steam engine imported from abroad last year. His Excellency Saio, Minister of Finance, accompanied by his subordinate officers, visited the factory on the 25th ultimo.

The annual produce of all the islands of Loochoo has hitherto been estimated at about 94,230 koku, but according to the investigation made after the establishment of the prefecture, it appears that the amount is over 150,000 koku.

Mr. Hara Zenzaburo has been elected President, and Mr. Ono Kagenori Vice-President, of the Yokohama Native Chamber of Commerce.

Since speculation in rice has been prohibited at the Dojima Rice Guild, the wholesale price of rice has fallen slightly, but no reduction has been made in retail prices. Great suffering has been the result, and therefore the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Mr. Shimokawa, a local officer of Tennoji Mura, are going to dispose of a considerable quantity of the grain in small quantities and at a low price, in order to relieve the distress among the poorer classes.

Kwazoku Shimadzu Hisamitsu lately applied to the authorities for permission to purchase a tract of over ten million *tsubo* of land in the Inayeshiro district. The required permission was recently granted, and the cultivation of the land has already commenced.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following table, showing the difference in the price of grain per koku, in Tochigi ken, in the month of January last year and this year:—

	1879.	1880.	DIFFERENCE.
Rice .....	Yen 6.70	Yen 8.50	Yen 1.80 increase.
Wheat .....	" 6.25	" 9.00	" 2.75 "
Beans .....	" 6.30	" 6.40	" .10 "
Millet .....	" 3.33	" 4.00	" .67 "
Sorghum .....	" 1.30	" 2.22	" .92 "
Buckwheat ...	" 3.10	" 3.71	" .61 "
Rape-seed .....	" 5.00	" 4.80	" .20 decrease.
Sesamum ... }	" 6.60	" 7.11	" .51 increase.
Orientalis ... }			

According to this table cereals have risen, and this is especially the case with wheat, owing to the failure of last year's harvest. Timber has also risen in price, salt is double, and *saké* and *shoyu* have gone up from twenty to thirty per cent. With the single exception of rape-seed, which is slightly lower, every kind of grain has experienced an average increase of about thirty per cent.

Seven or eight junka laden with rice arrived in Tokio from Ise within the last few days, and more vessels with a similar cargo are expected.

The number of visitors to the Kioto Exhibition during fifty

days (from the 1st of March until the 19th of April) amounted to 95,374.

The following is the monthly return of exports and imports at all the open ports of Japan for the month of March last:—

Imports .....	Yen 2,607,879.71
Exports .....	" 1,441,847.59
Excess of imports .....	Yen 1,166,032.12
Custom House duties, and godown rent .....	Yen 176,292.01
Export of money and bullion .....	Yen 1,004,258.59
Import .....	" 143,890.00

Excess of export .....

It is rumoured that speculation in specie in the Tokio and Yokohama Exchange Offices, will be again permitted after to-day, but that speculation in rice will continue to be prohibited until the authorities approve of a code of rules for the guilds.

The first general meeting of the Yokohama Native Chamber of Commerce is to be held on the 5th instant.

A native paper mentions that "a foreign firm is going to buy up tempo and other copper money, at a premium of five or six sen per yen, in consequence of which both the old and new copper money has gone up extraordinarily in value." The same journal also says that "some people are going to purchase the tempo which now cost eighty rin, with the idea of their rising to one sen."

The buildings that are to be insured against fire in Yokohama are as follows:—official buildings, *tsubo* 20,900,262; hospitals, *tsubo* 149.75; buildings joint property, *tsubo* 872,054; those private property, *tsubo* 160,731.185; Shinto and Buddhist temples, *tsubo* 416.84. The total number of *tsubo* amounts to 183,782.986.

A native paper says that about seven or eight hundred thousand silver yen were sold by the Finance Department to the Exchange Office, the Specie Bank, and the First and Second National Banks in Yokohama, on the 28th ultimo. The Specie Bank has advertised in the Japanese newspapers that it is prepared to lend silver at a low rate of interest.

A native paper states that since speculation has been prohibited at the Tokio Rice Guilds and the Yokohama Exchange Office, the number of passengers by the Tokio-Yokohama Railway has greatly diminished, and that the daily revenue from the line is now more than one hundred yen less than formerly.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Chogyo Shinbun* mentions a report that the Korean Government is going to establish a school for teaching the Japanese Language, and will employ three Japanese teachers. Thirty Korean boys over fifteen years of age will receive tuition.

Three hundred and one counterfeit silver coins have been forwarded to the Shihosho from the Kumamoto Saibansho.

It has been known for sometime that the precious metals were to be found in Tombo-yama, at Ikeda in the province of Settsu, but it was supposed not in sufficient quantity to make mining remunerative. However, some persons in the locality obtained permission from the Government, and commenced prospecting the hill at the beginning of last month. The success of these pioneers has been so encouraging, that another party has applied for permission to prospect Tenguyama and operations will commence there at once. It is expected that the new mines will prove more productive than those of Ikuno.

The new periodical, the *Meiho Shinshi*, made its first appearance on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. Ozaki, secretary of the first class, attached to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg, has been married in England to an English lady, Miss Williams.

Mr. Shibasawa, President of the First National Bank, left for Osaka on the 24th ultimo.

A native journal mentions that in consequence of the rise in the price of rice, every night twenty or thirty houses are set on fire in Osaka and countless robberies are committed both secretly and by violence. All commodities having greatly increased in price, the poorer classes are almost in want of the means of subsistence, and in such localities as Takatsu-Shinchi, Tennoji Mura, Namba Mura, &c., the people are going to restrict themselves to two meals daily instead of three.

Mr. Matsumoto, the editor of the *Fukushima Mainichi Shim-bun*, has been fined ten yen for a breach of the Libel Laws.

As the Tokio-Takasaki Railway will run from Yatsuyama, Shinagawa, and Takasaki, Joshiu, the Tokio terminus is to be built at the former situation of the Obata yashiki.

A telegram, dated 6.55 p.m. on the 25th ultimo, to the Board of Health from Ishikawa Ken, announces that a case of cholera occurred at Aioi-cho, Fukui, in that prefecture, at 2 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, which ended fatally at 6 p.m. on the same day. A report addressed to the Board from Okinawa Ken, under date the 9th instant, states that disease has been prevalent among the pigs in the neighbourhood of Nafa, since the end of February, and that up to the close of last month more than a hundred had died. The disease is reported not to have spread to the surrounding districts, nor to be increasing in intensity.

The fishermen in the districts of Aki-gori and Hata-gori, in the province of Tosa, assembled in large numbers and created a disturbance in consequence of the rise in the price of rice. The police succeeded in restoring order.

A fire took place at Nichi-Furukawa-machi, Koishikawa, Tokio, about 3.10 a.m. on the 28th ultimo, and quickly spread in different directions. Several streets, comprising about eight hundred houses, and one bridge were destroyed; and eighty-five houses were damaged before the fire was extinguished at 5.30 a.m. A number of people were killed and injured.

The Japanese Government has leased about 30,000 *tsubo* of land in the newly opened port of Gensan, Corea, for a Japanese settlement, and is going to grant the land to Japanese residents for ten years, free of charge. Each tenant will also receive five hundred yen towards the expense of erecting buildings, which sum will be repaid in ten yearly instalments without interest. Many inhabitants of Kiushiu have applied to the Government for building sites at Gensan, and at last advices there were only about thirty or forty *tsubo* of unleased land left. There is an island called Matsushima on the coast of Hamana in the province of Iwami, Shimane Ken, situated not very far from the coast of Corea. No one has yet settled on this island, but as there is a good supply of timber upon it, Mr. Chikamatsu, accompanied by about eighty wood-cutters, lately left for the purpose of cutting down the trees and exporting the timber to Gensan, for use in buildings. A Buddhist temple is to be built at Gensan at an estimated cost of about 125,000 yen.

Lieutenant Iwamoto having been charged with robbery, has been arrested and sent to the Third Section in the Police Department.

A telegram from Hakodate on the 29th of April, states that a strong south-easterly gale began to blow at about 11 p.m. on the previous night, and destroyed four houses and damaged the same number of buildings. Several other places were also injured, but no people were hurt. The gale had ceased at the time the telegram was despatched.

Akashi, in the province of Harima, was visited by a very heavy gale on the 26th ultimo. The sea ran mountains high, and washed away seven or eight houses on the beach. Three or four women were killed and several others severely injured.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 25th April, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,750.50
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,015.61
Total.....	Yen 11,766.11
Miles open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 9,298.80
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 875.98
Total.....	Yen 10,174.28
Miles open 18.	

##### Kobe and Ootzu Section.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 25th April, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 23,635.15
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,835.43
Total.....	Yen 25,470.58
Miles open 55.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 15,715.82
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,230.08
Total.....	Yen 16,945.90
Miles open 47.	

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Kabul, 19th March.—The people of Maidan have told Abdul Wahab Shahiozadi that they can take no part in any further action against the British for fear of their displeasure, and have requested that chief to transfer himself to Argandli. Three hundred sheep came in from Maidan to-day from the Logar. Supplies are coming in freely. Mahomed Hussein Khan had reached Parak, but fearing lest he might fall into our hands has gone back to Padkhow. Mir Butcha has written to General Mir Said Khan at Istalif, telling that chief that he would join him in a few days to attack Shahbaz Khan. Reports from Karez-i-Mir represent the people as wishing to give all their time to their crops and as not at all inclined for any further fighting. In the city, also, it is generally held that any further attempts in arms against the British will be futile and impolitic. General Sir Frederick Roberts went to Lataband this morning to inspect the road, returning to Shurpur in the afternoon. The 24th Native Infantry and Battray's Sikhs marched in this morning from Butkak and camped on the Sia Sung heights, close to the fort. Mr. Lopel Griffin and party arrived to-day from Lataband.

Kabul, 19th March.—The Cavalry reconnaissances are being lengthened daily, now that the ground is getting fit for the movements of troops. All is quiet round Kabul, and supplies are being brought in at Kandahar. A non-commissioned officer of the 25th Sikhs was killed on the 19th by a Ghazi in the cantonments. The Ghazi was also killed.

Kabul, 21st March.—General Gholam Hyder has arrived at Dask-i-Safed with 6,000 men and 12 guns. His presence there with such a force is said to please the people round as securing them from small petty quarrels. Shahioz Khan has gone with 800 men from Balu Kesh Kar to Kulm Chuk. Two or three days ago hard fighting occurred at Nagi beyond Ghuzni. The Hazaras captured four forts there, killing all the men and carrying off the women. Mahomed Jan is said to have gone out against the Hazaras to obtain reparation. Supplies of flour, jowari, salt, &c., are coming in freely.

Kandahar, 21st March.—Orders have been issued for the advance of General Stewart's division on Ghuzni via Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The division will march in two columns by the Turnak and Afghannistan valleys as far as Khelat, and from thence by columns moving in parallel lines within heliographing distance of one another along the left and right banks of the Turnak as far as Shahjai, where they will join and proceed together to Ghuzni. The right brigade under General Barter leaves on the 29th, the main body and head-quarters three days after that. Great assistance is expected from the Hazaras on the onward march, and the supplies are reported as plentiful, and the troops are in excellent health and spirits. Major Ennis Smith accompanies the division as political officer. Colonel St. John will remain here as Political Agent for Southern Afghanistan. There have been several cases of Ghazeeism here lately. In all cases but one, in which the Ghazees killed a naigue of the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, the Ghazees have been killed without doing any damage. A bandsman of the 29th was murdered last night by some robbers near the Eedgah Gate. He was alone and his body was not found till this morning. Sirdar Sher Ali Khan accompanies Sir Donald Stewart as far as Khelat-i-Ghilzai. An attack on a sergeant of Artillery was made by a boy with an axe in the cantonments yesterday. The boy was cut down. A private of the 59th was murdered last night in the town and his body horribly mutilated. The Tarrakies are supposed to be fortifying Mulkoor.

Calcutta, 21st March.—Mr. Lopel Griffin was to reach Kabul in the afternoon of the 19th. General Roberts was to ride out to Lataband to meet him.

Allahabad, 21st March.—News from Lataband on the 18th states, that General Roberts was expected on the 19th. Mr. Lopel Griffin had already arrived, and intended to leave with General Roberts for Butkak. Some shots were fired into the camp on the previous night, but nobody was injured. Thull news says that Dr. Dale, the Principal Medical Officer, has arrived. The 5th Native Infantry was proceeding to Koorum, relieved by the 13th Native Infantry. Sir Frederick Haines left Calcutta yesterday for Peshawar. His Excellency halts at Umballa on the 23rd.

Allahabad, 21st March.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, R. E. (Bombay), has arrived at Kandahar to take charge from Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchens (Bengal). Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon commanding the 63rd, stationed at Umballa, is dead. This makes the seventh officer lost within fifteen months.

Calcutta, 21st March.—The Hon. A. Wilson has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in the place of Sir J. Arbuthnot, who left yesterday for England. The formation of a subordinate branch of the Quarter-master-General's office for intelligence is sanctioned. The Punjab Volunteers have been formed into three administrative battalions with Sir R. E. Egerton as Honorary Colonel.

Calcutta, 22nd March.—Brigadier General Phayre is to command the line of communications; Brigadiers General Burrows and Brooke, the two Infantry Brigades at Kandahar.

Allahabad, 22nd March.—Messengers from Turkistan bring conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of Abdul Rahman. It is generally believed that he has not yet reached Takht-i-Pul. A messenger from Ghuzni from Musa Jan says that, in accordance with General Roberts' wishes, he has ordered all the Sirdars with him and the headmen of Wardak and districts, together with Mir Bateha Khoistani, Hossain Khan, the ex-governor of Jellalabad, the headmen of Logar and the Kohistani chiefs, to proceed to Maidan for a conference. The messenger added that the tribal leaders want Musa Jan to be made Amser, or else Yakool to be recalled. The Brigadier Commanding the 4th Brigade will be Colonel Roberts of the 5th Fusiliers. Sir Frederick Haines's departure for Afghanistan is indefinitely postponed. The headquarters remain at Calcutta till further orders. Sir R. E. Egerton will return to Lahore from his tour by ordinary train from Jhelum on Wednesday.

St. Petersburg, 28th March.—Another secret press has been discovered by the police here, and 16 persons have been arrested in connection therewith.

London, 29th March.—Latest advices from South America state that the allied Peru-Bolivian forces have defeated the Chilean troops in an action fought at Moquegua, with a total loss of 1,300 men.

### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### THE SUSPENSION OF SPECULATION.

(Translated from the *Aikono Shimbun*.)

ON the 12th of April instant, the Minister for Finance suddenly issued an order to the Stock Exchange Offices and Rice Guilds throughout the country, prohibiting the purchase or sale of specie and rice until further notice. This action of the Minister involved very important questions, and consequently attracted great attention. Some people expressed themselves to the effect that the order exceeded the Minister's powers; while others again thought that the notifications were attended with a prejudicial effect to the mercantile classes, whose freedom of action is thereby curtailed. Animated discussions have arisen on the subject, but they are nothing more or less than a reflex of the opinions ventilated in the Exchange Offices and Rice Guilds. We are aware that the reason why the Minister for Finance adopted the strong measure we have mentioned, was in consequence of the speculation which has taken place being considered responsible for the great increase in the value of both specie and rice, to such an extent that no one could discern where it would end unless checked at once. This being the case it becomes our duty to consider whether or not the action of the Government will prove a remedy for the mischief.

Does the rise in prices result from natural causes? And, if so, is it within the power of anyone to control it? Here we have two questions which may also be put thus—Can any individual raise or lower the current prices? And is there any other cause for the abnormal increase which has lately taken place? It is quite evident that no speculator can operate unless an opportunity presents itself to him. Take land and water for an example. No one, however skilful, can turn water into land or rice *terra*, and this is precisely the case with speculators. As an instance we may mention that the swords manufactured by Masamune, Yoshimitsu, &c., were of great value during the feudal system, and it was natural that this should be so.

But as soon as the *Han* were abolished and *Ken* established, the price of swords fell, and then, when an order was issued prohibiting the carrying of swords, there were no buyers for them at all. This also was a natural result. No matter how astute a speculator might be, it would have been impossible for him in the days of feudalism to reduce the price of a good sword by Masamune to next to nothing, or to raise the price now to what it used to be formerly. We are of opinion that the present extraordinary rise in the value of specie and rice proceeds from natural causes also, but, nevertheless, speculation may have contributed in no small degree to assist in the increase. The measures of the Finance Minister were, no doubt, directed to the annihilation of the fictitious value supposed to exist, and we at once directed our observation to the next step of the authorities.

After the order was promulgated, both specie and rice declined in value, but only for a few days, as the former quotations were quickly resumed and there does not appear at present any sign of a fall. In fact, the rice already contracted for still remains firm at over ten yen per koku.

Judging from the quotations, it is plain that rice and specie used formerly to rise and fall in company, but quite recently there has been a slight decline in specie, without any corresponding fall in rice. Some account for this by asserting that a number of wealthy merchants, having convinced themselves that rice was not run up to a fictitious value through speculation, have made very extensive purchases in the belief that the Finance Minister's order will be speedily rescinded, but of this we have no information either one way or the other. On the other hand, although the value of specie has slightly declined in consequence of the prohibition of speculation, still it is impossible to predict with accuracy what may take place at any moment in the money-market. If, as we expect, specie and rice increase more and more, and paper currency continues its downward course, the country will get into such a sea of difficulty that it will be impossible to find a remedy. The inhabitants of Japan will find it increasingly difficult to obtain a livelihood, pauperism will spread, and the habits of the people will surely become demoralized. In fact the ultimate result will be, that we will relapse into a state of savagery. If the increased price of specie and rice can be controlled by the mere prohibition of speculation, we need have no fears for the future, but when, as we have noticed, there is a natural law governing these matters which no human agency can dominate, how can we remain silent on so serious a subject?

We shall attentively watch the course of events and comment upon them from a practical standpoint.

#### IS AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA DESIRABLE?

(Translated from the *Hochi Shimbun*.)

SOME time since when the Government of Japan established the prefecture of Okinawa (Loohoo) the ire of the people of China was aroused, and many severe criticisms were passed upon the measure by the Chinese newspapers. In Hongkong and Shanghai the question involved furnished matter for daily comment, and the *Sin-pao*, of Shanghai, strongly urged the authorities of China to refer the settlement of the dispute to the arbitration of the sword. While the discussion was in progress we frequently published the views expressed by the Chinese, so that it is more than probable the matter still remains fresh in the memory of our readers.

Now, however, a dispute has taken place between Russia and China respecting *Uli*, and war is about to break out. This has caused a complete change in the views of the papers in Hongkong, and Shanghai and we find them all advocating an offensive alliance between Japan and China for the express purpose of opposing Russia. The *Sin-pao*, in particular, has frequently of late urged the desirability of such a coalition, the following being a précis of its views on the subject:—"The empire of Russia embraces portions of both Europe and Asia, but it is in the latter continent that Russia desires to acquire a greater extent of territory. Having regard to the situation of Asia, the Middle and Eastern Empires (China and Japan) should as-

sist one another, the relations between them being as intimately connected as the teeth are with the lips. If the two nations form a coalition they can defend themselves against all comers and restore the status of Asia, but, on the other hand, if they elect to follow an independent course their power will be divided and other countries will easily prevail over them. Owing to the Loochoo question, friendly relations do not exist at present between China and Japan, and, if each party continues to insist that its contention is just, there seems no likelihood of the dispute being ever amicably settled. The possession of Loochoo is a trifling matter to both empires, but it affects their honour, and therefore the quarrel is prolonged. However, to return to Russia. Japan and China are like two brothers, and, as the old saw has it, 'brothers may quarrel between themselves, but they join for mutual defence against strangers,' so it should be with the two Asian empires. If, in consequence of the miserable wrangle about Loochoo, no alliance can be made and the present dispute is maintained, it is much to be deplored, as the point at issue only affects the honour of the two nations. The Loochoo question is a mere trifle, while the impending danger from Russia is of grave moment. If the Loochoo embroglio prevents a coalition between China and Japan to oppose Russia then we can only liken the two empires to a king-fisher and a shell-fish which, quarrelling together, both become the prey of the fisherman." These are the views of the people of China who are anxious to promote an alliance between Japan and China against Russia, in consequence of the Ili affair, as propounded by the journal which a short time ago urged, in most intemperate language, the authorities of China to wage war with Japan respecting Loochoo. The probability of a rupture with Russia has apparently completely modified the policy of these gentlemen, as they now desire peace and an offensive alliance.

We do not blame the Chinese for this sudden change of feeling: in fact, we put it down to their patriotism and admire them accordingly. No doubt there is much truth and good sense in our contemporary's remarks, but we should like to make a few observations from our point of view.

We are highly pleased to learn, on such good authority, that the Chinese have discovered what a trifle the Loochoo question really is, and that they desire to cultivate friendly and close relations with Japan. But it must be remembered that it is utterly impossible for Japan to enter into an offensive alliance with China for the purpose of opposing Russia, for the simple reason that any such alliance would be a grave breach of international law. The Chinese may, perhaps, be apprehensive that we will join Russia in consequence of the dispute about Loochoo, but the same reason which prevents us from entering into an alliance with China, is equally operative as regards Russia. No matter how great our affection may be for one country more than another, the laws laid down for the guidance of all civilized states in their international relations must be strictly adhered to. If we were to act otherwise, we should incur the active hostility of every country in the world. For this reason, we must observe a strict neutrality when war breaks out between China and Russia; not that we are hostile to the Chinese, but because it will really be more beneficial to them for Japan to observe the common law of nations, remain neutral, and thus leave China with Russia alone to deal with, than it will be for Japan to enter into the desired alliance, thus violate international law, and bring down upon the two Asian empires the hostile forces of the world. It appears to us, that the views of the Chinese writers on this subject are similar to those which obtained in the times of the Sengoku (the feudal princes of China who were always at war with one another) and that they are unacquainted with the theory of the indirect balance of power which is kept up among civilized states. The peace and safety of China depend, in great measure, on a proper knowledge of that theory, but the question is so abstruse that we will gladly leave it, and proceed to make a few observations which may have the effect of reassuring our Chinese neighbours.

China is one of the most powerful nations in Asia, and, although her territory is not so extensive as that of Russia, it is infinitely more fertile. According to the statistics of the year 1873, the population of China is 425,000,000 while that of Russia is only 85,685,900. It is evident, that, hav-

ing regard to territory and population, China is capable of being a formidable foe; how then comes it that she is afraid to oppose Russia, unless in conjunction with Japan?

If the people of China only reflect, they will find that, as they are possessed of all the necessary resources, it is entirely their own fault if they are unable to make head against Russia. If they abandon their old-fashioned ways and adopt modern improvements, they will establish the power of their Empire on durable foundations, and be for ever secured from the humiliations to which they are now so constantly exposed.

## LAW REPORTS.

### IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHME, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.  
Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1880.

Mañi, a native of Singapore, was charged on remand, for that he, on the 18th day of April instant, unlawfully stabbed one Katchung, a seaman on board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda*, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Henry Crano was sworn as interpreter.

The prosecutor deposed: On Sunday, the 18th of April instant, I was sitting quietly in a Japanese house in the native town at about 11 o'clock at night, when the prisoner came up and stabbed me in the back. About an hour before, prisoner and Cassim had been quarrelling about something, but I had done nothing whatever to provoke his anger. He stabbed me with a table-knife.

Prisoner declined to ask the witness any questions.

Cassim, also a seaman, deposed: At about 11 p.m. on Sunday, the 18th instant, I went to a house in the native town to take supper with the prisoner. While we were having our meal the prisoner suddenly drew a knife which he had concealed under his clothes, and attempted to stab me. I escaped being wounded by seizing prisoner's hand in which he held the knife. The prisoner then went for Katchung and stabbed him. I saw prisoner stab Katchung. He stabbed him in the back. Katchung had given him no provocation whatever. I am quite sure the prisoner is the man who stabbed Katchung.

The prisoner also declined to ask this witness any questions.

Edwin Wheeler, M. D., deposed: On last Monday week I was sent for to go on board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda*. I found the prosecutor Katchung with his arm in a sling and having an incised wound, evidently produced by a knife, on the right side of the back just below the inferior angle of the scapula. It had not penetrated the cavity of the chest, owing to the knife being turned aside by a rib. I saw Katchung this morning. The wound is now closed up. The man can be discharged from hospital to-morrow.

The prisoner, in reply to the usual caution, said: Before going to the eating-house, I had an ill-feeling against the witness Cassim, which was caused by his having said all sorts of things about me. It is not true that I stabbed Katchung, nor is it true that I attempted to stab Cassim. I had no knife in my hand. Cassim and I were both intoxicated. Katchung was also drunk. He had been fighting with some Europeans that day. His face was all swollen, and his friends knew that he had been fighting with Europeans that day.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

## THE TIMES OF THE TAIRA.

By CAPTAIN F. BRINKLEY, R.A., AUTHOR  
OF THE "TIMES OF TAIKO."

### CHAPTER XLVII.

#### THE END.

Hiidehira, Earl of Osbin, had borne his weight of years so stoutly up to the moment he was overtaken by his mortal malady that his sons and liegemen scarcely realized the possibility of his death even when summoned to receive his dying behest. "I have lived," the old nobleman said, "not unhappily nor yet I think entirely without honour, and leaving behind me men fitted to fill my place, I had hoped to

take my leave of life with a light heart. But the Gods have ruled otherwise. I discern in the future a shadow that darkens this my last hour, and will, I fear me, one day altogether eclipse the glory of my house. For before I shall have been many months in the grave, there will come to you messengers from the south, offering you the province of Hitachi in exchange for the head of our guest, Yoshitsune, and if it fall out by any evil chance that you lend an ear to these promises, you will assuredly lose all that your ancestors have left you for the sake of adding to it more than they desired. Remember well this my last counsel. Let your answer to Yoritomo's proposals be the decapitation of their bearers, for so long as you yield not to persuasion, you will have nothing to fear from force."

These words were spoken one winter's morning three years after the occurrences related in the last chapter. Yoshitsune was now living in Oshiu, whither he had lately fled from Kiyoto, encountering by the way perils from which his escape seemed almost miraculous. After the discomfiture of the cenobites at the river Yoshino the Genji knights, recognizing the impossibility of continuing their journey north in company, had reluctantly obeyed their leader's injunctions to separate and provide each for his own safety. Not even Benkei and Saburo were exempted from this arrangement, and Yoshitsune, with only one attendant, had made his way to Nanto and taken refuge at the cloisters of Totaiji. It is not impossible that his ultimate intention in choosing this asylum was to abandon the world where he had won so much glory and so little happiness. Such at any rate seems to have been the abbot's idea, who employed every device of argument and eloquence to mature his guest's supposed design, but without success. Still cherished hopes of a reconciliation with his brother; the memory of Shidzuka and his unborn child; the promise he had made to his liegemen at parting, and perchance some remnant of the ambition he cannot entirely have laid aside, kept him ever undecided, and while he wavered an accident deprived him of the power of choice. He was waylaid one evening in the vicinity of the cloisters by a band of friars who emulated Benkei's reputation as a sword-stealer. The result is easily described. Five of the disguised cenobites were killed and the sixth escaped with his ears lopped off and his nose slit: escaped to bruit abroad the story of Yoshitsune's presence at Totaiji, and to carry false reports of his doings to Kiyoto.

The abbot would still have sheltered his guest at any cost or any risk, but Yoshitsune, never content that others should suffer for his sake, peremptorily refused all offers of aid. Returning to the capital he lived there for some months in concealment, until once more seeing that although he was able to elude his enemies' search it was at the expense of constant misfortune to his friends, he resolved on a final attempt to fly northward.

It seemed a well-nigh desperate essay. On all the main routes, at every mountain pass and seaport in the empire, guard-houses had been established, and their captains provided by Kajiwara's care with accurate descriptions of Yoshitsune's person. Whether by sea or shore there was absolutely no way of evading this vigilance, and when the proscribed man summoned his old comrades to aid him in his hopeless enterprise, he may well have doubted their willingness to obey. This pain was, however, spared him. Everyone of the sixteen responded with delight to their leader's call, so that of those stout soldiers who had shared his first flight from the capital, Tadanobu alone was wanting. He, indeed, betrayed by those he trusted and not unwilling to keep speedy tryst with his liegemen, had died by his own hand in Kiyoto after a desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers, but the story of his gallant resistance in the valley of Chiun, and subsequent escape from the midst of his enemies, had shewn of what things such warriors as he and his comrades were capable.

Of the adventures Yoshitsune and his followers encountered on the road between the southern and northern capitals, it must suffice to say that they form by no means the least wonderful portion of our hero's eventful career. The knights were disguised as travelling priests, and accompanied by the daughter of the late Lord Deputy, a girl of scarcely sixteen, whom in obedience to an ancient promise Yoshitsune had taken to be his wife. He would assuredly have spared her the toil and exposure of such a journey

had not bitter experience made it easy to predict her fate if left alone at Kiyoto. She could not expect to fare even as well as Shidzuka who, carried to Kamakura by Yoritomo's orders, had been at first condemned to have her unborn child taken from her, and only saved from this merciless sentence by the intercession of those who remembered the signal mark of favour she had formerly won from the gods themselves. None, however, had been able to obtain any indulgence for the child. Yoritomo directed that it should be exposed the moment it was born, and to all her previous sufferings Shidzuka had added the anguish of seeing her baby's face only in death. Well might Yoshitsune's girl wife choose to encounter any hazard rather than this. To travel two hundred leagues on foot dressed as a page; to look death in the face day after day; to be overtaken by the pangs of child-birth on a mountain far away from any human habitation: all this was as nothing compared with the very contemplation of the things that might have been, and surely never did baby find better or more tender-hearted nurse than Benkei proved in the last days of their journey, to the boy born under such strange circumstances.

In Oshiu the fugitives found a welcome that far exceeded their utmost expectations. Hidehira had loved his own sons no better than the lad whose boyish aspirations and noble purpose he had been the first to foster, and when all Japan rang with the fame of Yoshitsune's deeds, the glad old earl had been hardly restrained from buckling on his harness and riding south himself to see such lusty sport. Neither was he one of those whose affection ebbs and rises with the tide of fortune. Had the Lord Constable himself visited Oshiu with all the pomp and circumstance his then illimitable power might command, he would not have received a title of the honour done to these sixteen men, who way-worn and well-nigh destitute came to pray for the charity men were prohibited from extending to them on pain of death.

Here then during two years Yoshitsune found, if not happiness, at least security, and it is not wonderful than standing beside Hidehira's bier at the end of that time, he compared himself to one who, wandering in a pathless waste at midnight, sees the clouds close over the last star that might have served to guide him. His only hope now was in the loyalty of the old Earl's sons, but though these had sworn to obey their dying father's injunctions, events soon shewed that their oath was little reliable.

The castle which had been assigned to Yoshitsune as a residence was one of the strongest in the northern provinces, and had he desired he might easily have assembled there such a garrison as would have rendered it well-nigh impregnable. But he clearly understood that his safety depended not on his own strength but on the good faith of those among whom he lived. His life was absolutely in their hands, and to shew that he mistrusted them would be the surest way to forfeit their protection. The sixteen men who had followed him from Kiyoto were therefore his only guards, and neither in his manner of life nor theirs could any have discovered the smallest evidence of apprehension or unwelcome watchfulness. They took whatever the day brought forth, joining in chase, tourney, revel or foray with equal indifference, and had any evil design been on foot, it would have found them unprotected and seemingly unsuspecting.

Of Hidehira's sons the eldest, Yorihiro, far excelled his brothers in physical and mental endowments. Few indeed of the northern knights could hold their own against him with bow or sword, and partly from this cause, partly for the sake of his frank and loyal nature, Yoshitsune had conceived for him a friendship which the old Earl's death rather strengthened than diminished. Now Yorihiro had been born before his father was sixteen years of age, and thus though well fitted to succeed to the earldom, it had been considered expedient to set him aside in favour of his younger brother, Yasuhira. He himself had never rebelled against this decision either by word or act. It seemed to him perfectly right and natural, nor did he much care to whom the title descended provided it was to one of his own kith and kin. But this very complaisance, being incomprehensible, was suspicious. His brothers could not believe him content and finding fresh grounds for mistrust in his intimacy with the Minamoto exiles, they resolved to set the question at rest once and for ever. An opportunity was easily found. On the hundredth day after Hidehira's death,

when his family were all assembled to perform the funeral ceremonies, Yoritomo was treacherously seized and executed with all his children.

Yoshitsune did not fail to perceive the bearing of this act upon his own fortunes. When setting out from Kiyoto three years before, he had received from the Emperor an autograph letter, empowering him to claim the armed assistance of the brothers Koreto and Kareyoshi, two of the most puissant barons in the Island of the Nine Provinces. This he now despatched southward with an explanation of his helpless condition and an account of the perils with which he was menaced.

It boots not to inquire whether he was betrayed or his brother exceptionally well served. The letter at any rate fell into Yoritomo's hands, and its import, being willfully misinterpreted and largely exaggerated, supplied Yoshitsune's enemies with a fresh pretext for urging his destruction. The Lord Constable desired to despatch an army northward without delay, but it was pointed out to him by Kagiwara and other not less astute commanders that such a proceeding would compel Yasuhira to espouse the proscribed man's cause, and that with Yoshitsune as their general, the Oshiu troops might hold all Japan at bay for a century. It was resolved therefore to adopt a more subtle method, and before the days of mourning for Hidehira were completed, the things he had foretold came about. A delegate from the court of Kamakura arrived in Oshiu, empowered to exchange the fief of Hitachi in perpetuity against the head of the Minamoto fugitive.

Hidehira's death had taken place in the month of December, and in May of the following year his sons organized a hunting expedition on an exceptionally large scale. Yoshitsune was invited to join the party, and being as yet without any definite cause for mistrust, he readily consented to do so. He was ignorant of his own messenger's miscarriage as well as of the southern delegate's coming, and neither he nor his followers seem to have had any suspicion of treachery.

Just as he rode out of the castle gates, however, a letter was placed in his hands. It bore the signature of Motonari, Hidehira's father-in-law, and this was its purport: "The earl's dying prediction approaches its fulfillment: When I tell you that an envoy from Kamakura reached Oshiu five days ago, your own ignorance of the event will enable you to divine the nature of his reception. In this hunting expedition you are yourself the quarry, and I pray the gods that it be not already too late for you to fly. Brother of the man\* for whose sake your father died, and your fellow exile, I would fain follow you wherever you turn your steps, nor stay here to witness the evil deeds of my grandsons, but this may not be, seeing that I am now more than three-score. May Hachiman guide you to some better fortune and guard you from the guile that sets valour at naught!"

Yoshitsune read these words twice over without betraying any symptom of surprise or alarm. "At home or at the hunt, it matters little which," he said as he turned back to the castle: "the end is the same wherever it overtakes us." Then summoning his sixteen liegemen, he read to them Motonari's letter and the reply he had just written:—

"If indeed it were in my power to escape, I might even now persuade myself to make the attempt, in order that men should not be able to lay this crime to their charge whose father bequeathed me so large a debt of gratitude. But both I and my companions have had over-much of flight and evasions; neither in heaven nor earth is there any place to which the ban of proscription does not extend. Here, therefore, we shall await our fate whatever it may be, grieving only at this, that we can neither repay nor profit by your kindness."

To this resolution every one of the sixteen assented unhesitatingly. Since the end was inevitable the remnant of their lives might be passed more comfortably where they were than in repeating the bitter experiences of bygone years. Nevertheless for their leader's wife and child they would fain have devised some means of escape. Among the mountains of Nikkwo, where Saburo's youth had been spent, perchance in the very place where Iné had received her unknown visitor in the days when the future was all brightness, some retreat might still be found beyond the

\* Nobuyori, whose feud with Kiyomori led to the downfall of the Genji.

reach of vengeance and intrigue. For such a purpose as this Saburo could not but consent to survive his lord, and with him as escort the chances of successful flight did not seem small. But when this scheme was made known to Shigeeko, she prayed with such passionate earnestness not to be separated from her husband that Yoshitsune could not find it in his heart to insist. She had indeed suffered sufficiently in the past, and might well claim the right to share his journey to the shades without whom life would have seemed intolerable.

Nothing therefore remained but to await the course of events with what patience they might. They did not attempt to make any preparations for defence, nor even to devise a plan of action. It was tacitly understood that they should sell their lives as dearly as possible, and for the rest, they had fought side by side so often and in such sudden emergencies that to take any forethought now seemed scarcely necessary. Yoshitsune too issued no directions, nor in any way changed his manner of life. One indication only of his purpose was afforded. He caused a number of faggots to be piled under the verandahs of the main building and desired that fires should be kept constantly burning there.

On the morning of the third day after the receipt of Motonari's letter, the watchman in the tower reported the appearance of a large body of troops to the south of the castle. They were advancing at a leisurely pace and evidently with no desire to conceal their approach, which indeed it would have been difficult to do, seeing that their numbers amounted to some fifteen thousand. Fully an hour however must still elapse before the head of the column came within bow-shot, and in the interim the sixteen Minamoto knights assembled to take leave of their leader and one another. The ceremony was conducted after the simplest fashion and without any display of emotion or any allusion to their impending fate. Benkei, only, as he received the wine cup from Yoshitsune's hands and drained it for the last time upon earth, said with his old jovial laugh:—"The varlets have done us much honour, my masters, in measuring our strength at one to a thousand. May we have proved to them before we meet again that their estimate was not mistaken!"

Yoshitsune, who had not yet armed himself, now desired his followers to ascertain, if they might, who were the leaders of the attacking force. He did not believe it possible that Yasuhira and his brother could have persuaded themselves to conduct so nefarious an enterprise in person, and finding his conjecture correct, he declared his intention of abstaining altogether from the fight. He would not draw his sword for the last time, he said, against those who were only obeying the orders of their superiors, nor receive his death-stroke at the hands of men unworthy of his steel.

The others did not attempt to turn him from his decision. They knew that it could not be otherwise, and one by one as they took their leave, they prayed his pardon for preceding him to the grave.

Even now they did not hold any consultation about the disposition of their force. By a sort of tacit understanding fourteen mounted their horses and rode towards the gate, while the remaining two ascended to the roof of the main building and stood there sword in hand. Of these one was the uncle of Yoshitsune's wife. He was the only man of their leader's kindred present in the castle, and the part that devolved on him in this last drama made it necessary that he should remain at Yoshitsune's side to the last.

When the fourteen issued from the court-yard, they found that the enemy's van was already within half a furlong of the portals. Had the ground been favorable for attack, such an overwhelming force as Yasuhira had sent must have borne down every obstacle, and decided the contest forthwith. But the one road that led to the main gate was constructed along the crest of a bank falling away so rapidly on either side, that it afforded scant footing for men in armour. Thus fourteen knights, and more especially such knights as these, were for the moment at no serious disadvantage. Their first furious onset not only cleared the causeway but left them free to retire at leisure to the shelter of the castle, where they found themselves still unscathed, while the ground without was strewn with the corpses of their foes.

This alternation of mutual advance and retreat was continued for sometime. If the Minamoto knights really

achieved that day a title of the deeds for which history gives them credit, the praise posterity has accorded them is still too feeble. We have seen at any rate of what things they were capable on less momentous occasions, and we can well believe that it must be indeed an ample chronicle which over-estimates the limit of this, their supreme effort.

There came a time, however, when of the whole fourteen, only two made good their retreat to the gates. These two were Benkei and Saburo. The latter was still comparatively unscathed, but the former, in addition to many minor hurts, had received a gash in the neck sufficient to have disabled many a stout man.

Leaving his comrade to guard the gate, the glavesman hurried off to warn those within that the fatal moment had at last come. Yoshitsune, dressed entirely in white, was reading the sacred canon in a distinct voice, while in the adjoining chamber, of which the doors were thrown open, his girl-wife sat, her head bowed on her bosom and her baby sleeping peacefully on her knees.

Benkei paused involuntarily on the threshold. The power of speech and action seemed to have completely deserted him, and it was not till Yoshitsune's quiet eyes had been fixed on his for some instants, that he was able to falter:—"They are all gone; the least men that ever wielded weapon. Saburo and I alone are left. He guards the portal and I have come to see your face once more in life."

"Then in truth, Benkei, if so many good men await us at the foot of the Happy Mountains it were ill done to linger long here. But a few moments more and we shall be in the presence of the Gods, who alone know how loyally you have served me and how much I have loved you. As for me, it grieves me little that I should cease to be the object of treachery and slander, nor is there any pain in death, since it leaves us undivided. Yet would I find time to read this canon to the end before I go. Strike home then once more, old friend and trusty comrade, for the noise of the battle sounds nearer, and, if my ear deceive me not, Saburo is in evil case even now."

The glavesman dropped upon his knees and saluting his chief for the last time, turned back to succour his companion. At first his feet faltered strangely and he groped his way like a blind man, but beyond the threshold his strength returned to him with redoubled vigour, for at that very instant he saw Saburo beaten to the ground by a rain of blows. He leaped out into the thick of the melody, and dealing such strokes that those who survived them fell back in very bewilderment at their might, raised his comrade's body and carried it within the gate; too late indeed to save his life, but not too late to know that Iné's name and his own were the last sounds Saburo's lips shaped.

It is related that for a long time after this Benkei single-handed held the gate against the whole of the enemy's force. He had broken the handle of his glaive short, so that he might use it more freely in his constrained position, and from above the pile of corpses that soon accumulated at his feet, the terrible weapon, whether by unerring aim or deadly sweep, bore down all that came within its range.

His body was covered with wounds and a dozen arrows had pierced the points of his armour, but to the end none could discover any diminution of his strength, so that his assailants began to ask one another whether they were pitted against a man or a god.

At last there came a lull in the combat. Barb and blade seemed powerless to overcome the giant, and his adversaries, ashamed of their discomfiture, were preparing a new method of assault. Four men armed with iron balls and chains to be thrown after the fashion of a lasso, advanced behind each other along the causeway. The first two were content to forfeit their lives in the attempt, but the others would scarcely fail to entangle the glavesman's limbs and so hamper him that he might no longer resist.

Benkei, meanwhile, appeared to take no notice whatever of this impending danger. Supported in part by the handle of his glaive, in part by the portal against which he leaned, he remained perfectly motionless, nor even changed his position when the leader of the four poised his weapon for a cast.

Defly thrown, the ball passed over his right shoulder, and whirling round and round, coiled its pendant chain

tightly about his arm. Then suddenly he lurched forward and fell heavily to the ground.

He had died where he stood, unconquered and unconquerable.

The assailants now surged pell-mell into the castle, from which the smoke and flame were issuing in dense volumes. They found Yoshitsune lying dead, his hands laid upon the corpses of his wife and child. A little more, and the fire would have achieved its purpose, for already the canon he had been reading was half consumed, and it was with no little pain that they succeeded in carrying out his body.

He was amply avenged. Yoritomo had desired his death but could not pardon his murderers. Six months later Oshiu was invaded by an overwhelming force under the command of men who had loved Yoshitsune too well to shew any mercy to his assassins. Yasuhira's head followed that of his victim to Kamakura, and the ample fief passed into the hands of strangers even as the old earl had prophesied.

*The End.*

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF APRIL 24TH, BY "FUJITAMA."

Liberal		Radical.
L	ove	R
I	d	A
B	eda	D
E	e	L
R	o	C
A	nonym	A
L	E	L (Miss Landon*)

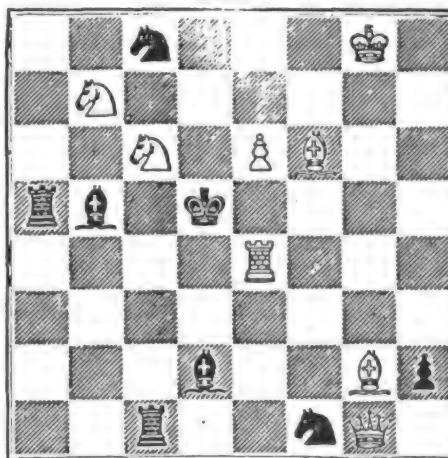
Correct answer received from Q. & J. Others incorrect.

\* Died at Cape Coast Castle.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By C. A. GILBERG.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF APR. 24TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

White.	Black.
1.—Kt. to K. 2.	1.—B. takes P.
2.—Q. to B. 3 ch.	or Q takes P.
	2.—K. takes P.
3.—Kt. to B. 4 mate.	2.—Q. covers.
3.—Q. takes Q. mate.	

Correct answer received from V. d. P. Others incorrect.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

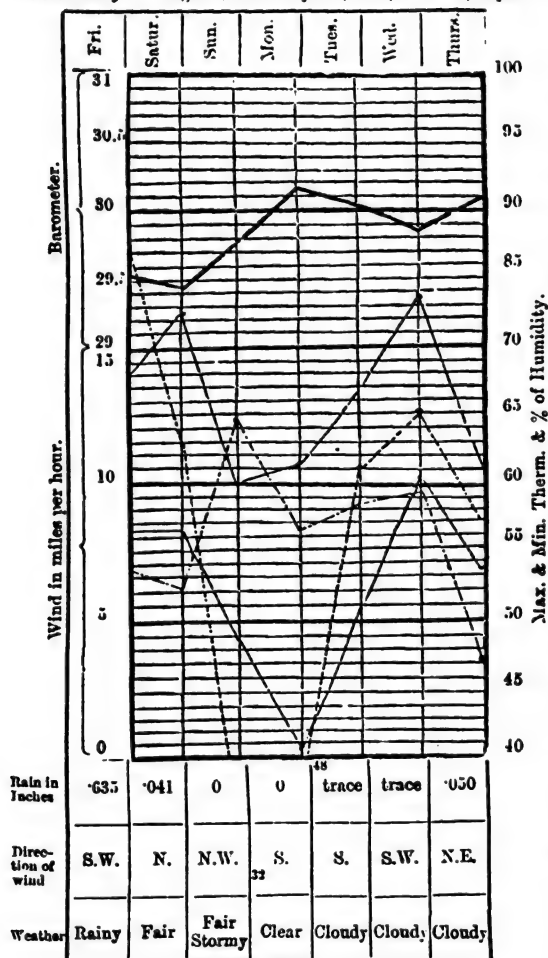
UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 31.5 miles per hour on Sunday, at 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.120 inches on Tuesday at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.430 on Saturday at 2 p.m. The low barometer of Saturday and Sunday was accompanied by a wind of greater than usual velocity. Two points of maximum temperature were reached during the week, on Saturday and on Wednesday, each being higher than any previous temperature for this year. The humidity was exceedingly low on Sunday, the percentage being '32, which cannot be shown within the limits of the chart. The total amount of rain for the week was '726 inches.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

April 24, British corvette *Modeste*, Captain Mead, 1,934, from Kobe, 14 guns.  
 April 25 German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, Thompson, 207, from Takao, Sugar, to E. B. Watson.  
 April 28, Norwegian barque *Krik*, Larsen, 416, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 April 28, Japanese steamer *Toku Maru*, Hogg, 1,012, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 April 29, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 April 29, German barque, *Hermann*, Haack, 389, from Takao, 9,500 piculs Sugar, to E. B. Watson.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong:—From Southampton: Mrs. Rickett, four children, infant and amah. From Suez: Mr. L. C. Whitworth. From Hongkong: Messrs. Tye Heng and Suay Nam, and 12 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. K. Fukuhashi (Japanese Consul to Amoy), Mrs. Fukuhashi

and two children, and Mr. Shugio; 1 European, 6 Japanese and 4 Chinese in steerage. From Kobe: Dr. Mailhet, Messrs. D. Reynolds, D. B. Taylor, L. L. Kobes, M. Pora, Nakayama, Ishimaru, and Nakazima; 141 Japanese in steerage.

April 25, Japanese steamer *Shimogawa Maru*, Frahm, 908, from Samusawa, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

April 26, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

April 26, Japanese steamer *Shio Maru*, Kilgour, 824, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

April 26, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

April 26, German 3-masted schooner *Johann Heinrich*, Oestmann, 411, from Takao, Sugar, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

April 27, British barque *Hachel*, Affleck, 282, from Takao, Sugar, and General, to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

April 27, Japanese steamer *Wakanura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343 from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, from Shanghai & ports:—J. G. Kennedy Esq., (H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires), Mrs. Kennedy, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Drew and two children, Mrs. Holmes and three children, Mrs. Dató and child, Messrs. T. Walsh, D. H. Bailey, W. Jackson, R. Ewing, H. F. Brown, W. E. Clark, Imai, Saiyeni, Kanbarra, Takatsukasa, Fukazawa, Nakai, Nijima, and Mutani in cabin; 3 Europeans, 2 Chinese and 205 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Miss S. Trask, M.D., Paym, Littlefield, U.S.N.

## OUTWARDS.

April 23, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

April 23, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

April 28, American ship *Columbia*, Fumell, 1,490, for Taiwanfoo.

April 28, H. B. M. S. *Seienger*, Lieut.-Com. O. P. Tudor, for Kobe.

April 30, American ship *Paul Revere*, Mullin, 1,782, for Guam, Ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

May 1, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for surveying, despatched by Lighthouse Department.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Mouchet, C. Lévy, Sano Tannezané, Moiki Riochiro, Fujiyama Jochi, P. Lerme, and J. Regnault in the cabin, and four Chinese in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Kubo and servant, Mrs. Shishido, Rev. L. H. Gulick, Messrs. A. von Knoblock, H. I. G. M's. Consul, E. C. Kirby, Hosokawa, Takagi, Uchiyama, Hayaishi, Hattori, Inouye Shoyo, Inouye, Ito, R. Smith, D. B. Taylor, and Nishiyama in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar ... .. 5,391 pkgs.  
 Sundries ... .. 2,367 "

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France ... .. 84 Balcs.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... .. \$10,400.00

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—

Treasure ... .. \$10,000.00

" ... .. Yen 161,700.50

Per Norwegian barque *Krik* from Takao:—

Sugar ... .. 10,000 piculs.

## REPORTS.

The German schooner *Auguste Reimers* reports: Left Takao on the 10th April. On the 11th, on the east side of Formosa experienced a very strong S. E. gale with heavy rain and confused sea, which lasted for three days. From the north end of Formosa to Linahoten, strong northerly winds. From thence to Oshima, moderate S.E. with rain. On the 22nd April, off Oshima, experienced a severe S.E. gale with very high sea and heavy squalls which lasted only for 15 hours. From thence to port, west and northerly winds and fine weather.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Malacca* reports: Left Hongkong on the 19th of April instant at 20 mins. past four o'clock in the afternoon. Experienced strong north-easterly winds, with overcast and cloudy weather to Turnabout. From Oshima, encountered a heavy north-westerly gale with hard squalls to Rock Island. Observed a current setting in a south-easterly direction from about twenty miles from Oshima to Rock Island. From Rock Island experienced strong, fresh winds to arrival in Yokohama at 15 mins. after twelve noon, on the 26th of April.

The Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* reports: Left Hongkong on the 20th April. Had light N. E. winds which gradually increased; on the evening of the 21st it blew a heavy gale with high confused sea, wind veering from S. E. to S. W. the gale lasting until 6 a.m. on the 22nd, from which time to Kobe had fresh westerly winds with fine weather. Arrived in Kobe on the 25th inst. at 6 a.m. Left Kobe on the 25th at 2 a.m. Arrived in Yokohama on the 26th at 3 p.m.

The Norwegian barque *Krik* reports: First part of passage, strong N. E. winds; later part, variable winds and fine weather.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.		
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	May	1st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	May	4th†
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	May	11th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	May	10th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	May	9th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	May	18th
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	May	10th

\* Left San Francisco 10th April, *Belgic*.† Left Hongkong 26th April, *Tanaie*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	May	11th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	May	21st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	May	6th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	May	12th
HAOKODATE .....	M. B. Co.		
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	May	15th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	May	3rd
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.		
SHANGHAI, HIogo, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	May	5th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Pacific Mail," and "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 14	Ullock	LONDON	Yokohama
Feb. 18	Sunbeam (s.s.)	"	"
" 19	Galley of Lorne (s.s.)	"	"
Mar. 7	Matchless	"	"
" 7	Radnorshire (s.s.)	"	"
Nov. 10	Claverhouse	GLASGOW	"
Oct. 3	Lucille	NEW YORK	"
Dec. 29	Susan Gilmore	"	"
Jan. 9	Alice Buck	"	Hiogo
Feb. 11	Ophelia	"	Yokohama
Nov. 5	Hesperia	HAMBURG	"
Dec. 18	Lydia (s.s.)	"	"
Jan. 18	River Lagan	"	"
Feb. 6	Cassandra (s.s.)	"	"
Aug. —	Pym	ANTWERP	"
Dec. 13	Bonauea	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
Feb. 11	North American	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 25	Scottish Fairy	LIVERPOOL	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Mar. 12	Harter (s.s.)	LONDON	Yokohama
" 12	Giny Mannering (s.s.)	"	"
" 12	Ellen Goodspeed	"	"
" 12	Forward Ho!	"	Hiogo
" 12	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	Yokohama
" 12	Ilaze	NEW YORK	"
" 12	Obed Baxter	"	"
" 12	Panay	"	"
" 12	Singapore	ANTWERP	"
" 12	Vale of Nith	"	"
" 12	Montgomeryshire (s.s.)	GLASGOW	"

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial coils, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

(Corrected to 9.30 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

" 13—15—14."

## THE NEW PUZZLE.

Price—40 Cents.

## \$100 REWARD

TO THE

## FIRST ONE PRODUCING

THE

## CORRECT SOLUTION,

Which he has worked out unassisted,  
upon a

## PUZZLE PURCHASED.

FROM

## SARGENT, FARSAIR &amp; CO.,

No. 80, MAIN STREET.

Yokohama, 13th April, 1880.

## EDUCATIONAL.

ON THE 1st OF MAY, MRS. CARST  
WILL OPEN A

School for Young Ladies and  
Children,

At No. 98, Bluff.

The usual branches of an English Education will be  
taught.

Children under 6 years ... .. \$5 per month.

Pupils above 6 " ... .. \$7 "

A reduction will be made for two or more members of  
the same family.

Parents or guardians requiring fuller particulars will  
please communicate with Mrs. CARST, at her residence,  
No. 98, Bluff.

Yokohama, 29th April, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 1679	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Apr. 29	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Seaton	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong	Apr. 26	P. & O. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 6	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1378	M. B. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	Apr. 22	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Auguste Reimers	Thomsen	German schooner	207	Takao	Apr. 25	E. B. Watson
Bullion	Reed	American ship	1,300	New York	Apr. 10	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Charles Dennis	Carney	American ship	1,710	New York	Apr. 21	C. & J. Trading Co.
Charlwood	Hiscocks	British barque	837	London	Apr. 13	Hudson & Co.
Clydesdale	Hatfield	British ship	1,825	New York	Apr. 17	C. & J. Trading Co.
Crossfield	Ewart	British barque	774	London	Apr. 1	M. Raspe
Flecher	Corlyon	British barque	732	Antwerp	Apr. 20	Malcolm & Co.
Harvard	Prey	American barque	1,033	New York	Apr. 23	Cornes & Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Hermann	Haack	German barque	389	Takao	Apr. 29	E. B. Watson & Co.
Johann Heinrich	Oestmann	German schooner	411	Takao	Apr. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Kviken	Larsen	Norwegian barque	416	Takao	Apr. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Leonora	Peterson	American ship	1,491	New York	Apr. 20	C. & J. Trading Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Manuel Idaguno	Pendleton	American ship	1,723	New York	Apr. 11	Frazar & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Rachel	Affleck	British barque	282	Takao	Apr. 27	Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha
William Hales	Hoyt	American barque	868	Melbourne	Apr. 11	J. Middleton

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	—	Sloop	Kobe	Com. Huntington
BRITISH—Modeste ... ..	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead
RUSSIAN—Abreck ... ..	8	1,069	300	Corvette	Vladivostok	Captain Schance

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ... ..	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	May 6th at noon.
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	May 15th at 6 P.M.
New York via Higo and Amoy ... ..	Glenfalloch	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 20th
New York via Kobe and China ... ..	Radnorshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About May 31st
San Francisco ... ..	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About May 11th.
San Francisco ... ..	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About May 21st
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	May 5th at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—There is no change since last week. Buyers do not care to operate in the hope that kinsats may still further improve. In Tokio Yarn is quoted 6 yen a bale lower.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$30.00 to \$3.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$34.00 to 37.00
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... "	\$29½ to 32½
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$36.00 to 39.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$39.00 to 40.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$39.00 to 41.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.20
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.00 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-16 lb. 40 " 30 in. "	\$2.30 to 2.55
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.50 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in. "	\$0.85 to 0.86½
Taffelclasse:— " 13 " 43 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.80

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.00 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in. ...	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in. ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in. ...	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 22 in. ...	4.00 to 5.25
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plainer fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.60
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in. ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.35

**SUGAR.**—Sales during the week, 100 bags at quotation. Stocks 55,000 bags in hand and to arrive. Market declining owing to large stocks.

**KEROSENE.**—About 1,500 cases have changed hands during the week. Stocks estimated at 570,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul...	\$4.03 to \$4.25
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$4.30 to \$4.35
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... per picul...	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.70 to \$2.90
Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.60
Newchwang Peas ... picul	\$2.20

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The past week has again been a very quiet one for the Silk trade. Only about 110 bales have been sold, and every one is holding aloof and looking forward to some news regarding the new European crop.

Quotations are to a great extent nominal.

Stock about 2,400 Japanese bales.

Shipments to date 17,400 bales against 17,821 bales at the corresponding period last season.

	In London at 3/11½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 5.05 per kilo.		In London at 3/11½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 5.05 per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom...			Kakeda,—Extra .....	\$700 to 730 24/ to 25/	fra. 68 25 to 71 00
" Best nominal...\$640 to 650 22/1 to 22/5		fra. 62 50 to 63 50	" Best .....		
" Good .....	\$620 to 630 22/ to 22/4	fra. 61 00 to 62 25	" Good .....	\$660 to 680 22 9 to 23/4	fra. 64 50 to 66 25
" Good Medium...\$590 to 610 21/ to 21/8		fra. 58 50 to 60 25	" Medium .....	\$580 to 630 20/1 to 21/9	fra. 57 00 to 61 75
" Medium .....	\$560 to 575 20/ to 20/6	fra. 55 75 to 57 00	" Common .....	\$760 to 770 26/ to 26/4	fra. 73 75 to 74 50
" Common, In'r...\$530 to 550 18/6 to 19/		fra. 52 25 to 54 25	Filatures,—Extra .....	\$700 to 720 24/ to 25/	fra. 68 25 to 71 00
Oshius,—Best .....	\$600 to 620 20/9 to 21/5	fra. 59 00 to 60 75	" Best .....		
" Medium .....	\$550 to 580 30/1 to 20/1	fra. 54 25 to 57 00	" Good .....		
Hamataki.....			" Med. & C'n	\$630 to 650 21/9 to 22/5	fra. 61 75 to 63 50

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/11	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	74
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3/10½	" Private 10 days sight.....	74½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/11½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	95
" 6 " " " .....	3/11½	" 30 days sight Private.....	96½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight .....	4.88	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand.....	95
" Private 6 ms. sight .....	5.04	" 30 days sight Private.....	96½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	1 % dis.	Kinsats.....	44 dis. nom.
" Private 10 days' sight.....	1½ % dis.	Gold Yen.....	380 nom.

## SHIPPING.

**SHIPPING.**—During the past week the *Auguste Reimers*, *Johann Heinrich*, *Rachel*, *Krik*, and *Hermann*, have arrived from Takao with full cargoes of sugar. The *Columbia* has sailed for Taiwanfoo, and the *Paul Revere* cleared yesterday for Guam.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1880.

## PROGRAMME.

## FIRST DAY.

No. 1.—THE CLUB CUP. Value \$150. Second pony to receive 50 per cent of entrance fees. For Japan Ponies. *Bona fide* Griffins that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

No. 2.—THE ————. Value, \$150. For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

No. 3.—THE SILK CUP. Value \$——. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 4.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 5.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of four or more races in Tokio or Yokohama, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 6.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP. Value \$——. For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 3 or No. 4, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 7.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 8.—THE BANKERS' CUP. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4 or No. 6 excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

## SECOND DAY.

No. 1.—THE TEA CUP. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies that have never won a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

No. 2.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 3.—THE YOKOHAMA CUP. Value \$——. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

No. 4.—THE PRESS CUP. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 7, first day, excluded. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 5.—THE MITSU BISHI CUP. Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

No. 6.—THE LADIES PURSE. For China and Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 6, first day, excluded. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 7.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Winner of No. 5, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 8.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Winners and non-competitors excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THIRD DAY.

No. 1.—THE HURDLE RACE. Value \$——. For China and Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Once round and a distance. Entrance, \$5.

No. 2.—THE JAPAN CONSOLATION. For all beaten Ponies. Value, \$——. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

No. 3.—THE HALF-BRED CONSOLATION. For all beaten Ponies. Value, \$——. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

No. 4.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION. For all beaten Ponies. Value, \$——. Weight as per scale. Once round. Entrance, \$5.

No. 5.—THE ————. Value, \$——. For Japan Ponies. Champion. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

No. 6.—THE ————. Value \$——. Handicap. For China and Japan Ponies. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

No. 7.—THE HALF-BRED HANDICAP. Value \$——. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS FOR CHINA PONIES to be 9 stone 7 lbs. for 12 hands, and an increase of 3 lbs. for every inch above, up to 13 hands 3 inches, and 5 lbs. for the inch or fraction of the inch above 13 hands 3 inches. Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony under 13 hands 3 inches.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS FOR JAPAN AND HALF-BRED JAPAN PONIES to be 9 stone 12 lbs. for 13 hands, and an increase of 2 lbs. for every inch above. Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony. Half-breeds under and over 5 years, to receive and give the following allowances and surcharges:—3 years, 4 lbs. allowance; 4 years, 2 lbs. allowance; 6 years, 2 lbs. surcharge; 7 years and over, 4 lbs. surcharge.

Entries and prizes payable in silver yen or Mexican dollars.

No Prize will be of less value than \$100.

THE RACES WILL TAKE PLACE at YOKOHAMA, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of JUNE. Fuller particulars will be published at an early date, of the value of prizes, &c.

Entries close on 29th May, at 4 p.m., excepting for Races Nos. 1 and 2, first day; No. 1, second and third day— which close on the 5th June, at 4 p.m.

For time and place of measurement of Ponies, and other information, apply to the Hon. Sec.; or to H. E. Wooyeno Kagenori, Tokio.

JAMES J. KESWICK,

Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course.

Yokohama, 28th April, 1880.

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H. E. WOYENO KAGENORI,  
Tokio.

Tokio, 24th April, 1880.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

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**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL

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A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,  
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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 10.]

Yokohama, May 8, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.

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## LITERARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN.

THE ardent literary tastes of the Japanese as a people, are well known, and frequently furnish matter for comment to foreign writers on the country. There is undoubtedly a wide-spread love of their old tales or *Mo-no-gatari*, as well as of works approaching more nearly to the dignity of history, such as the *Taiko-ki*,—or history of the doings of Taiko, in something over one hundred and twenty volumes,—among the lower classes. In order to meet this want, lending libraries, where such works can be obtained at a fraction of a cent per volume for several days, have been provided. These establishments are by no means modern in Japan, and although the changes of the last quarter of a century have directed thousands of inquiring minds into paths with which they have neither part nor lot; yet they are still very numerous. No town or large village is without one; and the messenger of the lending library with his books carefully arranged according to their sizes, and forming a pile which, when on his back, stretches high above his head, forms a figure of every pictorial street-scene of old Japan.

It is not of these, however, that we would speak in this article. We wish to refer to certain statistics of the *To-shokio-ku*, or bureau of the Department of the Interior, which deals with printed books, newspapers &c., and may therefore be relied on; but, like most Japanese statistics, they have been somewhat delayed, being for the eleventh year of Meiji (1878.) They are to be regarded, therefore, as applying to that year alone. From these official records it appears that there are in all two hundred and thirty-six newspapers in Japan, with a total annual circulation of 89,449,525. Under the head of "newspapers" is included all transitory literature, the transactions of any learned body, and magazines devoted to

military and naval topics being included. Of this number of journals, one hundred and twenty-eight are published in the capital, ten in Kinshiu and seven in Shikoku. The statistics for Kinshiu and Shikoku are added in order to show how far modern changes have reached these comparatively remote regions. The paper having the largest circulation is the *Yomiuri Shimbun*,—the "penny dreadful" of Tokio,—of which there is a yearly sale of 6,565,786, or of about 20,000 copies per day. The staple news of this little paper, which is sold for a cent per copy, consists of murders, breaches of the seventh commandment and the consequences, apparitions, and real or imaginary social and physical phenomena in general. Such tales of horror and bits of scandal are generally brief and to the point,—all the more piquant if a foreigner's name can be introduced,—ending with some short moral reflection calculated to excite shame in the bosom of the backslider. Another means of assisting greatly in carrying home the moral to the heart of the delinquent who has been guilty of this or that impropriety unpunishable by law, is the news vendor who sometimes succeeds in disposing of a whole bundle of copies to the unfortunate culprit, before the door of whose residence he proclaims in a loud voice the contents of the periodical, dwelling doubtless with much emphasis on that portion which may reasonably be supposed to have most interest for that particular neighbourhood.

Of the other leading papers the following was the circulation during the year:—

Tokio <i>Nichi Nichi Shimbun</i> .....	8,274,520.
" <i>Hochi Shimbun</i> .....	2,072,151.
" <i>Choya Shimbun</i> .....	2,077,639.
" <i>Akebono Shimbun</i> .....	2,329,417.
Osaka <i>Nippō</i> .....	2,298,907.
Yokohama <i>Mainichi Shimbun</i> .....	256,826.

The increase and decrease in sale as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

<i>Nichi Nichi Shimbun</i> ,	decrease...	10,718.
<i>Hochi</i>	"	821,298.
<i>Choya</i>	"	8,241,871.
<i>Akebono</i>	increase...	1,109,063.
Osaka <i>Nippō</i>	"	1,299,915.
Yokohama <i>Mainichi Shimbun</i> ,	"	69,988.

The reason of these figures is not far to seek. During 1877 the Satsuma rebellion was going on, and the *Choya Shimbun* was opposed, as publicly as it dared to be, to the Government. The suppression of the revolt took away its sting, and seems from these figures also to have taken away its circulation.

One curious item in the statistics shows that, of the total number of newspapers sold, amounting to over thirty-three millions, 89,517 were purchased by foreigners. Taking all the year round an average of 91,507 papers are sold daily, and, taking into consideration the population of the country, on the average every ten thousand persons purchase 26 newspapers. This is undoubtedly a small average as compared with England and America; but when we recollect the youth of the newspaper press in

Japan, and when it is remembered that in large tracts of the country a newspaper is still unknown, the average will seem a fairly high one.

During the year the publication of eighty newspapers ceased, of the proprietors' own accord; fifty-six in Kioto, four in Osaka, one in Kinshiu, and two in Shikoku; while sixty-six new papers were started, namely, twenty-five in Tokio, two in Kioto, ten in Osaka, five in Kiushiu and three in Shikoku, the balance being distributed through the main island and Yesso. Two papers were temporarily suspended by Government, namely, the *Choya Shinbun* and the *Shinji Shinbun*; while two, the *Ammin Zasshi* of Kioto and the *Kôzon Shimpô* of Osaka, were wholly suppressed.

Coming now to printed books, we find that 5,817 new works were published during the year. Of these 3,822 did not obtain or apply for copyright, while 1,495 possess it. The fees levied from these latter amounted to yen 3,380.92 $\frac{2}{3}$  sen, being an increase of yen 792.29 $\frac{1}{2}$  sen on the previous year. The number of works shows an increase of 1,329. The copyright fees are levied according to the price of each work, and are said to be three times the published price of a single copy. Of all the works published 232 were translations from foreign languages; 2,535 were miscellanies, composed of extracts from other works—a form of literary labour very common in Japan. There were, also, 986 republications of older works. Divided according to the subjects of which they treat, there were 440 works on education, 280 on the history of Japan and other countries; 313 dictionaries and encyclopedias; 178 books relating to political economy and the principles of government; 53 on agriculture; 61 on commerce and trade; 9 on various handicrafts; and 107 publications by various sects. This latter item may perhaps be styled theology; and it is stated that the publications of the various Christian Missions in Japan are included under this head. The number of volumes composing the 5,817 works above mentioned is 9,967, being an increase of 944 on the previous year. The almanacs of various kinds published is given at the enormous total of 2,957,174, or an almanac for about every eleven inhabitants of the empire. These almanacs are licensed by the Government.

On another occasion we may return to the subject of translations of foreign works into Japanese. At present it will be sufficient to point out that 232 translated works in one year shows a great demand for western knowledge among the people. Other changes beside this are coming over the face of Japanese literature. The old system of printing from wooden blocks, on doubled sheets of paper is fast going out, and moveable types, thick, white foreign paper, and binding in boards are usurping their place. All official reports, educational works, translations and almost all books on foreign learning are printed in the latter style; and, although they can hardly be said to be as beautiful, as a clearly printed book in the old style, they are far more compendious in form and size.

#### THE MIDDLE YANGTSE.

**F**LOWING from Tibet and Kokonor through all the central provinces of China, the noble stream the Yangtze, eastern rival of the Mississippi is well entitled to the affection in which it is held by the sons of Han. It has also been a favourite object of exploration and research by foreign travellers, one of whom, Captain Blakiston, has succeeded in identifying his name with its waters, which he divides into a lower and an upper stream; the former extending from the Tungting Lake to the mighty mouth of the river: the latter the watercourse from its sources to the lake. Dr. Macgowan,

a later traveller, to whose observations we have at late date made brief reference, thinks that it is preferable to consider the great artery as divisible from this latter point upward into a middle and upper portion, the division between these being where the river receives the waters of its chief affluent, the Min or Chintoo, whence the Upper Yangtze proper extends to its origin in the Taugla mountains of Tibet. At the annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Dr. Macgowan read a very able and interesting description of his travels over the central portion of the "Son of the seas."

Ichang, an inland port, situated eleven hundred miles from Shanghai, and the head of the steam navigation of the river, is the spot from which the journey into ultra-China commences. For there is a further China from which the hither portion of the empire is separated by mountain ranges one hundred miles wide, and with axes nearly uniformly lying at right angles to the course of the Yangtze, which however makes light of such obstacles and forces its torrential way through gorges which are often not wider than the entrance to the creek. Above Ichang is to be found river scenery of surpassing grandeur, and a voyage which should not be attempted by anyone not in good physical condition. "The great poet Su Tung-po says that 'ascending to Szechuen is as difficult as climbing the empyrean.' Inland people have less dread of making a sea-voyage than have the people of Hupeli and Szechuen of ascending or descending these dreadful rapids; they know but too well how hazardous the undertaking is. If the voyager is not himself wrecked he is bound to be a witness of wrecks." These disasters are in most part due to the breaking of tow-lines. Large boats, with many people and valuable cargo on board, are not infrequently engulfed from this cause. Occasionally, as in the case of a French missionary who was knocked overboard and drowned, the recoil of the tow-rope after snapping may be the cause of serious accident. Then there is the constant liability of touching ground and capsizing, an event which happened to the boat in which the Doctor was making the ascent. As he was writing in the "house" at the time of the occurrence his life was saved with extreme difficulty. Three of the people on board were drowned. In spite of the efficiency of the life-boat service, to which in a previous notice of Dr. Macgowan's book we alluded, the annual destruction of life in this much traversed passage must be enormous. There is already a movement on foot to establish a steam-ferry, which would be both safe and remunerative. The governor of Hunan owns a steamer which ploughs the Tungting lake; and the semi-official journal of the Shanghai Taotai has recently advocated the use of steam on all inland waters. At present the percentage of fatal accidents exceeds that which occurred from balloon ascents during the siege of Paris. The answer to the natural inquiry which suggests itself, why communication is not maintained between ultra-mountain China and Eastern China along the river banks is, that there are no banks, nor valleys, the only passage being that of the stream which rushes along between an almost uninterrupted series of perpendicular walls; and thus the many millions of the opulent inner region find the rapids of the Yangtze, if not their sole, at least their best, means of communication with the outer world. West, North, and South they are imprisoned by mountains and deserts among the greatest in the world. It is thought that steam communication aided by engineering would be quite practicable. Already much has been done by the Chinese to improve the navigation of the gorges, by the erection of terraces for the use of trackers, by perforating rocks for the boatmen's hawsers, hooks and poles, and in some cases by removing rocks altogether. Very minute sailing directions, in which all the dangers are carefully pointed out, have been

published. These widely separated districts of the Middle Kingdom might be connected by a railway; but this would have to be carried over precipitous mountain ranges, or make a costly and extended tour to the north, even then failing to meet all the exigencies of the case. The river must always remain the preferable and the least costly route; and the introduction of steam conveyance is of the first necessity. The still unratified Chefoo convention provides that, when steamers have succeeded in ascending to Chungking, further arrangements can be taken into consideration, that is for the opening of the upper portion of this king among streams to direct foreign commerce. "Why not then," asks our author "name the improvement of the Yangtze, the 'single concession' which commerce demands? The accomplishment of such an undertaking would be a boon to China and to the mercantile world at large; it would bless the bestower and the recipient. What Austria has undertaken to do for the 'Iron Gate' of the Danube, China might well undertake to do for her Iron Gate, a work confessedly of greater magnitude, but the bestowal of a liberal charter on a public company might perhaps render the task perfectly feasible." Still the difficulty in the way of the desirable consummation must not be underrated. And it may best be estimated by the amount of casualty sustained. The Life-Boat Association of Hankow alone in a period of seventeen years rescued 4,132 persons from drowning, and recovered the bodies of 6,955 drowned; in other words about eight and a-half persons are known to be submerged every week in the comparatively placid waters that lave Hankow, and as there is no flood tide to bring back the bodies of the drowned, it is presumable that the non-recovered drowned would greatly swell the number of fatal accidents.

The courtesy which is so often displayed by secluded populations to foreigners is well illustrated in remote Szechuen. "Ascending the Yangtze at the rate of less than a mile an hour, the traveller is enabled to see much of the people of the great province of Szechuen, whom all accounts concur in representing as most friendly to strangers. This is shown particularly when they think the foreigner is in danger of missing the right path—they will, unasked, leave their work to show him the way, conduct which is in striking contrast with that of the inhabitants at the east of the gorges." The Lake people it is said are, of all, the most inimical to foreign intercourse, while they furnish China with her best troops—with such men as Tso will be able to rely upon in any possible effort which he may make for the reoccupation of Ili or the defence of Chinese frontier in Central Asia.

In our earlier brief notice we mentioned the fertility of the province of ultra-China explored by Dr. Macgowan, and the fact that opium is grown and extensively smoked there. The paper before us contains other matter of considerable interest, and some good advice to foreigners in their attempts to establish intercourse with the natives, who apparently are not ill-disposed to receive strangers, but are disinclined to allow these to thrust themselves upon them unannounced and unbidden. A certain foreign missionary, whose presence at a town in the lake district was undesirable, was neither burned nor stoned nor incarcerated, but scavengers were engaged to fill his boat with ordure; and he found it impossible to remain in position after the discharge of the first few bucketfuls of refuse. The incident of a foreigner much teased by wondering country-people, who gained the admiration of the crowd by good-humouredly inflicting summary and fistic punishment upon the largest of his aggressors, is pleasantly related. With good humour, ordinary politeness and tact, strangers can travel in the interior of China with more immunity than a Chinaman would be likely to experience in Whitechapel or the manufacturing districts of Staffordshire or Lancashire.

We have not space to notice Dr. Macgowan's reference to the Lolo mountaineers and the vestiges which he found of the visits of foreigners who had preceded him in or near the localities which he visited, or even to reproduce his description of the manifestation of the Glory of Buddha, one of those atmospheric illusionary pageants which the majestic effects of helioscopic refraction produces in all highly mountainous regions. The voyager's experience, however interesting it may be in all its minutiae, is principally valuable in adding to proofs already existing that there are yet vast districts, populous and possessed of great natural wealth, which, as soon as they are made fairly accessible, will afford large outlets for the productions of western invention and industry.

#### EDISON'S FRESH DEPARTURE.

EVER since the earliest times of which we have any authentic record the lust for gold has been a ruling passion among the human race. The *auri sacra fames* glows with as fierce intensity in the breast of the Californian or Australian miner of the present day, as it did when Cortes and his companions fought their desperate way along the causeways of Mexico to the penetralia of Moctezuma, or when the steel-clad warriors of Pizarro marched to the plunder of the golden-roofed shrines of the Children of the Sun.

Anything that appeals to this predominant failing is secure of a ready response; and therefore we feel little surprise that the ring of speculators who make Mr. Edison (the Magician of Menlo Park) their central figure, or it may be stalking-horse, should have now turned their attention to the gold-mining industries of America as a medium for fresh "inventions" and a new field for plunder. It has been evident for some time past that the Menlo Park association would have to do something or other to keep up the value of the Edison stock. The electric lamp had proved such a conspicuous failure, that any further raids on gas shares through the instrumentality of bogus discoveries were rendered impossible. Some other delusion had to be fostered, and we must certainly pay a well-merited tribute of admiration to the ingenuity and astuteness which chose the reduction of "tailings" as a suitable subject with which to excite the interest, and take the money, of the large section of mankind which may be ticketed "credulous and gullible."

As the appellation "tailings" probably conveys no meaning to many, we will here give a brief explanation of the word in its present connection. In gold-mining, huge quantities of alluvium and quartz crushed to powder, are continually accumulated after being passed through the various apparatus used to extract the gold, which the alluvium, gravel or quartz, contained in its natural state. This refuse of gold-mining is technically known as "tailings," and it is to these "tailings" that Mr. Edison is now directing his attention with a view to extract any gold that may have escaped from the quicksilver wells, buddles, amalgamators, and numberless appliances, the outcome of the experience of nearly half a century, aided by unlimited capital and all the resources of scientific research.

It is no doubt true that laboratory experiments frequently show that some gold is present in "tailings;" but every attempt to deal with these heaps of refuse in quantity and remuneratively has, as may readily be supposed, hitherto proved utterly unsuccessful. Now, however, it is put forward that Mr. Edison has solved the difficulty; and that he has succeeded in much the same way and to the same extent that he solved the problem of the electric light, we have, at present, very little doubt.

The mode adopted to bring before the public Mr. Edison's new discovery bears a very suspicious family resemblance to

the means employed in the electric light business. Of course the "interviewer" is a prominent feature in the transaction; and, accordingly, we find the *New York Herald* announcing, in sensational language, "how Edison, searching for platinum in old tailings, found gold in immense quantities." A lengthy account of the great invention is then given. We are informed that "the discovery was made while working over these tailings in the search for platinum, which Edison needed for the construction of his electric lamps;" and then precise mention is made of the travels of Mr. Edison's emissary during several months stay in California, procuring, and forwarding to Menlo Park, samples of tailings from different localities in that State. "At French Creek he (the emissary) received a letter from Mr. Edison informing him that some of the later tailings which he had forwarded were very rich in gold as well as containing considerable platinum." From this it may be inferred that the present scheme did not leap fully matured from Mr. Edison's brain, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, but rather that some glimmering idea of what might be speculatively done presented itself about this time to his imagination or to that of his colleagues. In the absence of more definite information we should be inclined to fix the date of the new discovery at the time of the French Creek letter, and coincident probably with the collapse of the electric lamps. As time went on the agent received instructions to enter into contracts for the purchase of all the tailings obtainable. "From this time forward advices from Menlo Park referred but passingly to platinum. The magic word 'gold' was now the absorbing theme; and it became apparent to the platinum hunter that his chief had taken a new departure," or, as we prefer to describe it in less enthusiastic language, the lamp bubble had burst and it had become necessary to blow a bubble of a new kind in order to keep the stock of the company at a satisfactory quotation.

It is then stated that "a history of the experiments that Edison tried before he alighted on the Eureka discovery would fill a volume," from which it would appear that the reporters were incorrect in their former, ornate descriptions of the undivided and absorbing attention which Mr. Edison devoted to the electric light, unless indeed he possesses the distinguishing attribute of Sir Boyle Roche's memorable bird. We are also seriously informed that the "magician" was greatly annoyed at finding gold in the "tailings instead of the platinum he sought." What follows is too good not to be extracted in its entirety:—"Again and again, after subjecting a quantity of tailings to his process, and finding, as a result, not a residue of platinum, but a little heap of gold, he would disdainfully throw away the shining particles. One day, however, it occurred to him that perhaps it would be as well, as a diversion, to pay more attention to the gold, and see what he could do in that direction." [We sincerely trust the 'diversion' will not prove as ruinous to many as the electric lamp has.] "With that in view, he renewed his experimenting. The results were astonishing. Tailings that under the microscope revealed scarcely a trace of the precious metal, and from which panning with mercury none were obtained, were found to be quite rich in it. Platinum now grew to be a thing of but little concern. The enthusiasm that, time and again, in all ages and in all countries, has invaded the sanctum of the scientist and alchemist in the search for that which moves the world, took possession of Edison. He saw before his eyes a wonderful discovery. It seemed hardly possible that he had succeeded." Is Mr. Edison hoaxing the reporter or is the reporter hoaxing the public? Tailings that, under the microscope, which magnifies to thirty thousand diameters if worthy of the name of microscope, shew scarcely a trace of gold, are found to be quite rich in the precious metal! We are sorry to cast a doubt upon so well imagined a tale, but we really might have been spared the attempt to impose this tax upon credulity.

The great "Eureka discovery" having been made, the next question was how to turn it to practical account. It might have been thought that, as the invention supplied "a cheap and simple method of working the tailings,"—and these are not only valueless, but a positive annoyance and source of expense to legitimate miners,—Mr. Edison and one or two of his friends would have utilized the discovery for their own exclusive benefit. But no, Mr. Edison is removed far above such sordid considerations; and, accordingly, we find that:—"The Edison Ore Milling Company was formed. . . . The inventor took a seat in the Board of Directors. Contracts were soon made by which were secured millions of tons of tailings. All the tailings of the Spring Valley Hydraulic Mining Company, which are washed down at the rate of fifteen thousand tons a day, and cover a tract of several square miles, were secured for a term of years. The Powers Oroville Mining Company, on the Feather River, was contracted with for their tailings, which cover a large tract. Contracts were also made for the tailings of the Myocene Mining Company and other large hydraulic mines in the vicinity of Oroville." It is very evident from this that there need be no apprehension in the minds of the lucky shareholders in the Edison Ore Milling Company that their operations will come to a premature close through a deficiency in the supply of tailings. In fact, we should have thought the fifteen thousand tons a day, all abounding in gold, of the Spring Valley Company, sufficient to satisfy the most avaricious; but it seems that the Edison Company do not share the generous instincts of the magician; he benevolently allowed them to participate in the benefits of his discovery, they wish to monopolize all the tailings in California. But some consolation remains, shares in the company may perhaps be procurable—at a price.

Continuing to peruse the account in the *Herald* we reach two anecdotes relative to the new invention. We read:—"After the contract with the Powers Company had been concluded, it is related that when Mr. Powers, better known in his section of California as Jackson County Powers, an old forty-niner, came to Menlo Park to satisfy himself regarding Edison's assertions as to the richness of hydraulic tailings from his mine, he brought some which had been twice worked, and knowingly imparted the fact to a few friends that Edison couldn't fool him. He would like to see Edison or any one else get very much gold out of these bags. He handed the sand to the inventor personally. Edison, before his eyes, went through the process, and in fifteen minutes handed him, as the result, a dollar's worth of gold. The Californian left the laboratory with eyebrows elevated. Another sceptic became convinced when gold obtained from a small heap of tailings was presented to him in the shape of a strip seven inches long, one wide, and of the thickness of an ordinary business card." It would be interesting to know if these tailings were also "examined with a microscope and shewed no trace of gold" because it seems remarkable that so large a quantity of the precious metal could be in "a small heap of tailings" and yet not be readily detected by the naked eye. Surely the mysteries of "salting" cannot have penetrated the scientific precincts of Menlo Park?

Having gradually led up to the chief point of interest, the *Herald* reporter at last kindly introduces us to the magician. We are informed that, "with a view to obtain from the scientist himself authoritative statements in regard to this discovery, a *Herald* reporter visited Menlo Park. He found the great inventor in his chemical laboratory—in the midst of his labours"—and the following conversation ensued:—

"So you have branched off into the mining business, Mr. Edison?" began the reporter.

"Well, you can hardly call it mining," answered the man of science, as he pushed aside a bag of tailings, which he had

been handling. 'It is the milling of ores, and quite distinct from mining. My business is experimenting. Without experimenting I am nothing. The devising of economical milling processes, for working low-grade ores requires oceans of experiments. In fact, the work is a paradise of puzzles.'

'Would you state generally the character of your process? Do you use stamps, or simply treat the tailings with chemicals?'

'We are going to mill, but still it can hardly be called a milling process, although the material passes through a mill.'

'Are there not other processes which, it is claimed, will get out the waste gold?'

'Plenty of them,' replied the inventor. 'The country has been overrun with process men until if you say 'process' to a Californian you are likely to be pursued with a shotgun.'

This sounds ominous, actually talking of possible danger from shotguns at this early stage of the proceedings, but it may be prophetic. At some future time, when the ore-milling project has followed the electric lamp into the limbo of Mr. Edison's failures and he perhaps contemplates a trip to California, his recent light conversation with the *Herald* reporter may recur to him fraught with warning to abstain from needlessly rushing into peril.

Then the journalist and the scientist go into figures.

"By your treatment what is the cost of extracting the gold?"

"Not more than \$5 per ton."

"What is the highest amount per ton you have succeeded in obtaining?"

"From the Powers claim tailings, which I found unusually rich, I got at the rate of \$1,400 to the ton. Why," continued Mr. Edison, growing enthusiastic, "there are \$50,000,000 at least in the tailings around Oroville, which I have already secured to be worked by my method."

Is it necessary to add anything further respecting an undertaking so palpably ridiculous? If Mr. Edison's invention is not more reliable than his facts and figures are, as retailed by the reporter of the *Herald*, it must be evident to the meanest capacity that a more bare-faced attempt was never made to extract gold, not from tailings, but from the pockets of credulous humanity, than the newly announced ore-milling company of the "Magician of Menlo Park."

**DURING** the past year a noticeable series of letters has appeared from time to time in a leading German paper—the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg. They are entitled *Briefe aus Japan*, or "Letters from Japan," and are dated from Tokio. The writer does not seem to be tied down to time like ordinary newspaper correspondents; and can, therefore, carefully collect and collate facts and opinions before writing on any topic. At the same time nothing of any interest passes in Japan, without adequate treatment from his pen. All questions involving controversy are handled in a judicious and moderate manner; and although the writer cannot conceal his warm sympathy with the Japanese rulers and people, this is exhibited in a manner that can give no offence to others. These letters have now reached their tenth number, and a brief account of the contents of some of the more recent will show that, on the whole, they are among the most valuable contributions to a correct appreciation of the Japan of to-day that have recently appeared in the Europe. During November and December, this correspondent dwells at considerable length on the receptions accorded by the Japanese to their distinguished visitors, Prince Heinrich, General Grant, and Governor Hennessy. He animadverts on the persistent attacks and misrepresentations to which the latter was subject during his visit, but adds that he is a man of broad culture and experience, who can easily console himself under such circumstances. The Loochooan difficulty is discussed in more than one letter in its various aspects and possibilities. Respecting the *Hesperia* affair, of which a plain, unvarnished account is given, the writer points out the nature

of the outrage on the dignity and public spirit of the Japanese nation, and adds that it can in no way increase German prestige or the credit of the German name in the Far East. Education, the silver yen, and foreign trade are all treated at length, with statistics. The last two letters have arrived by recent mails. In the earliest we have a very prettily written description of Japanese new-year customs and festivities, which will doubtless attract much interest in Europe. In connection with the great fire of the close of last year, the subject of fire insurance is discussed. We notice here, with some surprise, the absence of any reference to Mr. Mayet, and his known monograph on this subject. Whatever may be thought of his proposals, whether we believe them to be practicable or otherwise—there can be no question that he was the first, by great labour and ability, to draw wide and general attention from both Japanese and foreigners to the possibility of a system of general insurance being carried out in Japan. In the portion devoted to the discussion of Treaty Revision, the information is now old to residents here. The tenth and latest letter is almost wholly devoted to an account of the military power of Japan, and it is possible that we may return to this portion of the correspondence. We have here given a very brief account of these letters; but, without translating a large part of them, it would be difficult to convey an adequate conception of the great amount of information conveyed therein to the public of Europe. It is only fair to state that they are not written for the information of residents in the Far East, but are intended to impart to the German public an exact idea of the progress of events in Japan at the present time.

**IT** is to be hoped that the *Ticonderoga's* mission to Corea will be attended with a satisfactory issue, and that the last of the isolated countries of the remote Orient will be opened to intercourse with western nations; but we must confess to very great doubts as to such a result being obtained by Commodore Shufeldt. In the first place he must be prepared to encounter hostile feeling, not only against foreigners in general, but against citizens of the United States in particular. The Korean rulers will not have forgotten the punishment administered by Admiral Rodgers in 1866; and the force at the Commodore's disposal is too small, to support, in Bowring's phraseology, the artillery of argument by the argument of artillery. It will not be in his power to pursue the same course as Perry did in Japan, as moreover men-of-war have become comparatively familiar objects in Korean waters since the treaty with Japan; so that such fear as they inspired a quarter of a century ago in the minds of the Japanese will hardly be of assistance in the present negotiation. Doubtless, the Chinese and Japanese Governments have been approached on the subject, and their good offices requested; and on the attitude which they will assume much must depend. If both or either were actively inimical to the conclusion of a treaty between Corea and a foreign power, negotiations for that purpose would be fruitless. It is probable that the rulers of Japan are favourable to Commodore Shufeldt's mission, but nothing is certainly known on this subject. If he should succeed without any resort to force, his success would be a matter for congratulation to all foreign nations, for it is much to be desired that some of the early episodes of British intercourse with Japan should not be repeated with her neighbour.

**I**N his report upon postal affairs in the colony of Hongkong for the year 1879, Mr. Lister, Postmaster General, makes special reference to the withdrawal of the English service from this country. He says that it was a measure which his department "never deprecated before its comple-

tion, nor has regretted since. Had the Japanese continued as indifferent to postal matters as the Chinese are still, it would have been desirable to maintain foreign Post Offices in Japan, but it is certainly the more healthy and natural state of affairs for the Post Office of any country to belong to that country. With the awakening interest and progress of the Japanese in postal matters complications of all kinds began to be created, and it was a relief to every one concerned when such perplexing questions ceased to exist. Far from being below the average standard of efficiency, it would be difficult to name any offices where the work is better done than at those of Japan with which this Department has the pleasure of exchanging mails, for it is a pleasure to coöperate with an administration at once courteous, intelligent, and exact. Mr. Machado, our late Postmaster at Yokohama, who has just become a naturalised British subject, has been transferred to Shanghai, where no doubt his services will be as acceptable to the community as they were to that at his former post. Among other postal improvements gained by the colony during the year were a reduction of international postage, the establishment of a uniform tariff, the reduction of the registration fee, and the establishment of a money order system with most of the Australian colonies.

**P**UBLICATION of Professor Ewing's interesting lecture on sanitary reform in Japan, delivered to the students of the Tokio University, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

#### AN ANCIENT BURIAL CUSTOM.

**H**ASTY visitors to Japanese museums may easily pass unnoticed certain hollow, red, earthenware images, generally about two feet in height, representing the human figure, or occasionally the head and shoulders of a horse. They are, nevertheless, worthy of careful attention, for simple, even ludicrous, as they appear, they yet carry us back to the times when one of the most savage and gloomy rites that it has ever entered the heart of man to celebrate was practised in Japan. In the present article it is our intention to glance at the custom as it was employed in this country, and then to show how wide-spread it has been both in ancient and modern times among savage or semi-civilised races. In all cases the pursuit of a peculiar custom from country to country, from the arctic regions to the torrid zone, through various islands and continents,—is an interesting occupation, but it is especially so when the custom is of the peculiar and appalling kind about to be here described.

In Japan<sup>1</sup> in ancient times, when a high personage died, it was usual to bury around the tumulus or cairn in which the body was deposited the male and female servants of the deceased. They were interred only as far as the neck, and were then left to die of starvation. This custom continued up to about the Christian era, when the reigning Emperor—so the story goes in the *Nihonki*—who heard the shrieks of agony of some victims who had just been buried in this manner, called together his ministers to get their advice respecting the abolition of the custom, notwithstanding its high antiquity; for, as he observed, it was a cruel recompense for faithful service to finally torture the servants to death. One of the councillors proposed the use of images made of clay instead of human beings, and the idea was immediately seized, and in course of time became universally adopted. Mr. Siebold, our best authority on these questions, dates the employment of these *tsuchi-ningio* or *tate-mono* as during the first six centuries of the Christian era. In China, also, it is said that the practice of sacrificing human beings prevailed, but now paper figures are used to represent the victims. The custom of sacrificing inanimate representations of animate objects, does not, however, seem to be very common. Sir John Lubbock, quoting Dubois' description of India, mentions that "various nations in

India, besides the Khonds, used to offer human sacrifices on extraordinary occasions; and even now in some places, though the actual sacrifice is no longer permitted, they make human figures of flour, paste, or clay, and then cut off the heads in honour of their gods;" but we have only a few further references to a merciful custom of this kind. It is very probable, however, that increasing civilization and humanity, rather than the arbitrary will of an individual monarch, were the causes of the abolition of the practice in Japan. But, as recently as the beginning of the 17th century, we find Iyeyasu, in his well-known "Legacy," chapter 75, writing as follows:—

"Although it is undoubtedly an ancient custom for a vassal to follow his lord in death, there is not the slightest reason in the practice. Confucius has ridiculed the making of J's. These practices are strictly forbidden, more especially to primary retainers, and also to secondary retainers, even to the lowest. He is the opposite of a faithful servant who disregards this prohibition. His posterity shall be impoverished by the confiscation of his property, as a mirror for those who disobey the laws."

Dixon in his work on Japan (p. 262) translates the same passage as follows:—

"When a master dies, his servants think it their duty to commit suicide. This is an old custom, but it is quite unreasonable, and nothing can justify a man in so acting. Sometimes, instead of committing suicide, there is a custom of putting into the grave figures representing servants. This is more unreasonable than the other. Such persons are not upright, and those who in future do these things must be severely punished."

The *Yo* above mentioned is said to refer to the figures of paper used by Chinese at their burial coronations. The *Kojiki* also contains a reference to the practice; in volume II. page 16 verso, in a sort of note, it says that in the reign of Mi Maki Iri Biko Iri Yo no Mikoto, otherwise known as Sujin Tennō, B. C. 97-29, a human hedge or hedge of men (*hitogaki*) was first put up at the Imperial tumuli (御陵). We have not been able to refer to Motoori's *Kojikiden*, to ascertain whether he enlarges on the subject.

So far Japan. The underlying idea in this and similar customs seems to be that death is not annihilation, but a continuation of existence, and that what the deceased has prized or used in life should be despatched with him to the realms which he enters after death; and this notion, though carried into practice in different ways in various countries, seems to have been almost universal. We find the practice referred to in Homer. In the 23rd Book of the *Iliad*, which describes the obsequies ordered by Achilles for Patroclus, the following lines occur in Pope's translation:—

While those deputed to inter the slain,  
Heap with a rising pyramid the plain;  
A hundred foot in length, a hundred wide,  
The growing structure spreads on every side;  
High on the top the manly corpse they lay,  
And well-fed sheep and sable oxen slay:  
Achilles covered with their fat the dead,  
And the piled victims round the body spread;  
Then jars of honey and of fragrant oil  
Suspend around, low-bending o'er the pile.  
Four sprightly coursers, with a deadly groan,  
Pour forth their lives, and on the pyre are thrown,  
Of nine large dogs, domestic at this board,  
Fall two, selected to attend their lord.  
Then last of all, and horrible to tell,  
Sad sacrifice! twelve Trojan captives fell:  
On these the rage of fire victorious preys,  
Involves, and joins them in one common blaze.

Herodotus mentions that amongst the Scythians, when a chief dies, they bury one of his concubines, his cup-bearer, a cook, a groom, a page, a courier and horses, and firstlings of everything else, as well as vessels of gold in the same grave with him. At the expiration of a year they kill fifty of the remaining servants, and fifty horses; they then place the latter upright around the grave, and putting the slain servants one on each horse, they leave them there. Similar customs existed among the ancient Germans and Scandinavians. With the latter, when a hero or chief fell in battle, "his arms, his gold and silver, his war-horse, and whatever else he held most dear, were placed with him on the pile. They did in reality firmly believe, and Odin himself had assured them, that whatever was buried or consumed with the dead accompanied him to his palace."<sup>2</sup> The rose Edda mentions that at the obsequies of Baldur, the body of his wife was burnt on the same pile with her hus-

<sup>1</sup> For the greater part of the information respecting this hideous custom in Japan, we are indebted to Mr. Von Siebold's beautiful and instructive work on Japanese archaeology.

<sup>2</sup> The *Legacy* of Iyeyasu, p. 27, translated by J. F. Lowder, Esq. (A valuable and interesting little pamphlet, which has now become so scarce that another edition might well be published.)

<sup>3</sup> Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, Chapter X.

band's. Odin also laid a gold ring on the pyre, and Balder's horse, fully caparisoned, was consumed with the corpse of its master. Matthew Arnold, in his poem "Balder Dead" has cast a picturesque halo around this myth. Doubtless also the beautiful legend of the "Flower of Kings," bereft of all his knights but one, dying, and ordering his only companion to cast his sword into the waters of the lake, which he himself was shortly to traverse into eternity, and into the realms of poetry and romance, owes its origin to this custom.

But among no nations, either in ancient or modern times, were these rites carried out in such an extensive and blood-thirsty manner as among the early semi-civilized tribes of the American continents, the Incas and the Aztecs. Perfect holocausts of victims were sometimes sacrificed at the funeral ceremonies of kings and great nobles. Prescott tells us that on the decease of an Inca, his palaces were abandoned; all his treasures, except what were employed in his obsequies, his furniture and apparel were suffered to remain as he left them, and his mansions (save one) were closed up for ever. His plate and jewels were buried with him, and a number of his attendants and favourite concubines, amounting sometimes, it is said, to a thousand, were immolated on his tomb.<sup>4</sup> Among the Aztecs, also, a throng of slaves was sacrificed at the obsequies of a rich man.<sup>5</sup> The Nahuans, a Mexican race, placed various insignia, jewels, weapons, food and other tributes on the funeral pyre. The sacrifice of those doomed to follow the deceased, and minister to his wants in the other world, then commenced. These victims sometimes numbered several hundreds; they were consigned to the priests, who laid them on a kind of altar, cut open their breasts with a sharp knife made of obsidian, tore out their hearts; and threw them on the pyre, while the bodies were cast on another blazing hearth near by.<sup>6</sup> The practice of burying the victims alive, as in Japan, is ascribed to another of those ancient Mexican races; but it is added they were first secretly intoxicated and then mercifully clubbed to death. In another Mexican nation, those doomed to follow the dead prince were selected by his successor—an easy method by which the latter could get rid of individuals distasteful to him. Seven of those selected were noble ladies, to whom various duties were assigned. Among the male victims, all trades and professions—even clowns—were represented, and it was usual to add a few of the physicians who had failed to save the life of the monarch.<sup>7</sup>

In Marco Polo's travels we find several references to the custom. In the Tangut country, he says, they set wine, meat and other eatables before the body; "and this they do with the assurance that the defunct will be received with the like attentions in the other world. When the body reaches the burning-place the kinsfolk are prepared with figures cut out of parchment and paper in the shape of men and horses and camels, and also with round pieces of paper like gold coins, and all these they burn along with the corpse. For they say that, in the other world, the defunct will be provided with slaves and cattle and money, just in proportion to the amount of such pieces of paper that have been burnt along with him."<sup>8</sup> In a note to this passage the commentator adds:—"There can be little doubt that these latter customs are symbols of the ancient sacrifices of human beings and valuable property on such occasions; so Manetho states that the Egyptians in days of yore used human sacrifices, but a certain king Amosis abolished them and substituted images of wax. Even when the present Manchu dynasty first occupied the throne of China, they still retained the practice of human sacrifice." In this connection, however, it is right to refer to the statement of Dr. Wella Williams,<sup>9</sup> that no record of the sacrificial immolation of man by his fellow has been found in Chinese annals, in such a shape as to carry conviction to the mind that it formed part of the religious belief or ceremonial ordinances of the Chinese, although he allows that such sacrifices may have been made before the time of Confucius, and occasionally since. In mentioning the Tartars, Marco

Polo has the following passage: "Let me tell you a strange thing too. When they are carrying the body of any Emperor to be buried with the others, the convoy that goes with the body doth put to the sword all whom they fall in with on the road, saying 'Go and wait upon your Lord in the other world!' For they do sooth believe that all such as they slay in this manner do go to serve their Lord in the other world. They do in the same way too with horses; for when the Emperor dies they kill all his best horses, in order that he may have the use of them in the other world, as they believe. And I tell you, as a certain truth, that when Mongon Kaan died, more than twenty thousand persons, who chanced to meet the body on its way, were slain in the manner I have told."<sup>10</sup> On this Colonel Yule observes that "Rashiduddin relates that the escort in carrying Chinghis to his burial, slew all whom they met, and that forty noble and beautiful girls were despatched to serve him in the other world. As Mangku Kaan died in the heart of China, any attempt to carry out the barbarous rite in his case would involve great slaughter." Again in the city of Kinsay, which has been identified with the present Hangchow, the traveller relates that the bodies of the dead are burned. "And when the relations come to the place of burning, they take representations of things cut out of parchment, such as caparisoned horses, male and female slaves, camels, armour, suits of cloth of gold, (and money), in great quantities, and these things they put on the fire along with the corpse, so that they are all burnt with it. And they tell you that the dead man shall have all these slaves and animals of which the effigies are burnt, alive in flesh and blood, and the money in gold, at his disposal in the next world."<sup>11</sup>

When we come down to modern times, and examine the first volume, entitled "Wild Tribes,"—of Bancroft's great work on the Native Races of the Pacific States, we find that, from the Esquimaux in the frozen north to the Guatemalans and Yucatanese under the torrid zone, the custom of burying valuables, or implements that are supposed to be required by the deceased in the kingdom of the dead is universal, and that in most cases at the obsequies of a chief or rich man one or more slaves are frequently sacrificed. This latter rite is gone through by the Kadiaks, within the arctic circle, by the Aleuts, by certain tribes in British Columbia, by the Shoshones of Central California, and by the Mexican tribes on the Colorado. For sake of convenience the references in Bancroft to these burial customs are appended.<sup>12</sup> Among the Fijians, "When a chief died it was usual to 'sow with him' some of his women, and some slaves." With the Maories of New Zealand, "some of the objects used by the dead during his last illness were over employed again; they were generally broken or buried with the deceased." The Patagonians kill the horses of the dead, that he may have wherewithal to convey him on his journey; his arms are buried with him, and round the grave are ranged several dead horses, raised on their feet, and supported by sticks.<sup>13</sup> Williams, in his work on Fiji and the Fijians<sup>14</sup> describes a scene in which a chief was buried alive, and his wife at the same time strangled. The practice of Suttee or the burning of a wife with her deceased husband, in India, is familiar to all. It is stated that this custom was based on a mistaken interpretation of some of the Vedic hymns, which, however, according to Professor Monier Williams,<sup>15</sup> "will not be found to support any of those objectionable practices, superstitions, and opinions of the present day for which they were once, through ignorance of their contents, supposed to be an authority. . . . Nor do they afford any sanction to the prohibition of widow-marrriages." The custom flourished for centuries, and it is only in recent years, that, notwithstanding the teachings of Brahman reformers such as Rammohun Roy and Keshub Chunder Sen, and owing to the strenuous efforts of the British, it is dying out. The practice of killing a cow and burning it with the body of a deceased person, is mentioned as frequent in India; but we cannot say whether this is similar to the custom we are

4 Prescott. History of the Conquest of Peru, Chapter I.

5 Prescott. History of the Conquest of Mexico, Chapter III.

6 Bancroft. Native Races of the Pacific States, Vol. III, Chapter 19.

7 Bancroft. *in loc. cit.*

8 Yule's Marco Polo, Chapter 4.

9 Williams. The Middle Kingdom, Chapter 18.

10 Yule's Marco Polo, Chapter 51.

11 Yule's Marco Polo, Chapter 76.

12 Bancroft. The Native Races of the Pacific States, New York, 1875, Vol. I, P. 69, 86, 93 (note), 205, 210, 357, 396, 439, 522, 709, 741, 781.

13 Lubbock's Prehistoric Times, Chapters 13, 14, 15.

14 Vol. I, P. 193, quoted in Peschel's Völkerkunde, P. 416.

15 Hinduism, P. 31.

examining, or whether it owes its existence to some Brahminical rite.

The absence or difficulty of obtaining works of reference on this subject in Japan, renders it impossible to follow this burial custom among the numerous tribes of Africa, Australia, the islands of the South Pacific and the Philippine archipelago; but enough has been said to shew that the hideous old world practice of Japan prevailed, widely; and that the humane device of the Japanese for avoiding its appalling cruelty, has, in other shapes, been adopted elsewhere.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 8TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 4TH MONTH, 8TH DAY,  
DO-YO-NI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

On Sunday last the O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco, came into port, and was followed on the same day by the M. M. steamer *Tanais*, from Hongkong. The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio* arrived yesterday afternoon, and is circulated to leave for San Francisco on Thursday morning next, at daylight. The home mail went forward by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, on the 6th instant.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of Peking* was advertised to leave San Francisco for this port on Saturday last, the 1st of May. The vessel may therefore be expected to arrive here about the 21st instant.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Patroclus* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 22nd of April.

The Japanese man-of-war *Hei-ri Kan* arrived in Hongkong on the 23rd ultimo.

The *Meiji Maru* has returned to port owing, we are informed, to having touched on a rock.

The *City of Tokio* arrived last evening with the London mail of the 26th of March. The mail by the *Belgie* anticipated the European news.

After the arrival of the *Belgie* at San Francisco on her last trip, the Custom House officers seized 106 chests of tea which were consigned to Chinese firms, and it is said that a large quantity of tobacco and boxes of silk goods was found secreted in the tea. On the chests being examined in the Appraisers' Department, tobacco and silks of the value of \$2,500 were found concealed in the tea. The entire weight of the packages containing these smuggled goods was about 4,600 pounds, or more than two tons.

While on her last voyage from Takao, the German schooner *Johann Heinrich* met with very heavy weather. One night while lying-to under the lower topsails she came into collision with what was supposed by those on board to be a portion of a wrecked vessel. Immediately the schooner leaked considerably, and it was then discovered that one of the scuppers had been started. On the damage being made good, the leak ceased. Off Cape Iwasaki the *Johann Heinrich* passed a number of wrecked junks.

The outgoing American mail steamer carries away from Japan Mr. E. T. Sheppard, Assistant Adviser on International Law to the Department of Foreign Affairs, after a service of three years in this country. The term "Assistant" has been, during the greater portion of his stay in this country a misplaced one, since, until comparatively recently, there was no adviser.

During his period of office many important and delicate questions such as the quarantine regulations and treaty revision, have arisen for his consideration and advice. His work on extra-territoriality, published first in these columns and afterwards in pamphlet form, is a full and lucid discussion of this vexed question. We hope that Mr. Sheppard, on his return to America, will publish an enlarged edition of the monograph, as it deals with a subject of great interest, not only to lawyers, but also to all residents in countries where the extra-territorial system exists. Mr. Sheppard now resigns his position on account of ill health, chiefly induced, we believe, by injury received some years ago in a railway accident. We have good authority for stating that his unavoidable departure is a cause of much regret among those Japanese officials who have had the best opportunities of estimating his abilities. He has already served eleven years in the East, eight as a Consul of the United States—a great portion of which time was spent in the unhealthy port of Tientsin—and three years in Japan.

The promotion of Governor Hennessy, now Sir John Pope Hennessy, to the rank of K. C. M. G. is a very substantial reply by the Government of the Queen to the aspersions and misrepresentations to which his administration of the colony of Hongkong has been subjected by certain newspapers and individuals in the Far East. It shows very clearly and unmistakably that his proceedings in the important questions with which he has had to deal in the colony, have met with the warm approval of the last cabinet. The *Examiner*, a leading weekly organ of the liberal party, and a paper of high literary excellence, refers to Governor Hennessy in the following terms:—"The *Whitehall Review* positively asserts that Mr. John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hongkong, is to get the vacant Governorship of Queensland. We do not know whether or not the report is authentic, but it would not be surprising if true. Indeed, the probability is that Mr. Hennessy cannot be long left in his present position. Probably no man in that branch of the public service has given such unquestionable proofs of capacity to deal with circumstances of difficulty, and to promote the advantage of communities whose resources require development. He has emphatically the governing faculty. At once courageous and prudent, firm and conciliatory, practical, yet with a high ideal of justice, his rule is peculiarly fitted to lend an impulse to the prosperity of a colony while it guards the interests of all classes. In the natural course of events it is reasonable to conclude that a very distinguished career lies before him." When it is considered that Sir John Hennessy is a staunch conservative on all imperial questions this paragraph is the more noteworthy. The subject of it has already served for many years in tropical countries, and hence his transfer to Queensland is the more probable. But, wherever he may be as an administrator, his broad humanity, love of open-handed and universal justice, his vigour and industry, will command the respect of all those whose respect is worth possessing.

The annual grand rifle match of the *Société Suisse de Tir* has been arranged for Friday and Saturday next, the 14th and 15th instant, the hours of competition being from 1 to 6 p.m. on the first, and from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the second day. At a quarter past four on Saturday the prizes, thirty in number, will be distributed.

We notice in the *Hongkong Daily Press* that a Jirikisha Company has been formed in that city, and commenced operations with thirty vehicles.

The Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Nagoya Maru* has just received a thorough overhaul, and will shortly resume its place in the company's line.

The Yokohama Christian Association has issued a circular asking for the support of the community in extending its work and influence. A liberal response should be the result and thus one of the greatest wants in a settlement such as this supplied. From the circular we learn that "the objects of the Association are to promote the social, intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of its members and to encourage them in Christian work: and to extend to strangers and sojourners in Yokohama social and Christian influence. To further these ends the committee wish to arrange

for regular religious meetings, entertainments and lectures. Besides providing for entertainments and lectures, the Committee desire to establish a Library and Reading room, furnished with chess, draughts and other games, for the use at all times of members and their friends, and for visitors and strangers in Yokohama. Regular Prayer Meetings and Bible Classes will be held—each at least once a fortnight: the latter will be conducted by the Rev. E. C. Irwine. Lectures and entertainments will be given as nearly as can be arranged, each once every month. To enable them to carry out this programme, the committee have secured, at a moderate rent, the hall at No. 39 Water-street, which is stated to be admirably adapted for the purposes of the institution. Unfortunately, the funds of the Association are low; but by the present movement it is hoped to secure fresh accessions of members. In effecting the object desired, no difficulty should be encountered, as the subscription for active members is only \$8.00 per annum, associate members \$4.00 per annum, and ladies \$1.00. Information respecting the society can be obtained from any of the following gentlemen, who constitute the committee of the institution:—Mr. A. J. Wilkin, President; The Rev. E. C. Irwine, M. A., Vice-President; Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Secretary; Mr. A. Owston, Treasurer; The Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D.; The Rev. T. P. Poute; and Mr. F. Damont.

A recent *Sydney Mail* says:—"The world-renowned Canadian sculler, since his victory over Elliot on the Thames, has been talking 'very big' about coming to Australia to row Edward Trickett for the championship of the world; and some little time since the Australian sculler and his party, feeling convinced, after a correspondence, that Hanlan had no intention of coming over here, resolved to challenge him in English waters. Trickett accordingly arranged to either leave or dispose of his business for a time. When sending the challenge to Hanlan he took the precaution to accompany it with a code of cyphers, so that a reply might be sent by the Canadian at a trifling cost. No answer was received, and the very natural inference here was that Hanlan intended to shuffle out of meeting our champion; and this opinion has been strengthened by what has transpired within the past few days. Trickett having made all arrangements for leaving for England (whither he was to have been accompanied by Mr. P. J. Clark, a well-known amateur oarsman), wisely, before leaving, cabled the following to Hanlan:—'Will go to England, if you will meet me there in July. Reply paid, three words.' Hanlan, apparently having been forced into a corner, replied to Trickett in one solitary word, 'Cannot:' and thus the prospective match, which would have been looked upon with much interest from all parts of the world, has completely faded away. Trickett has done more than he could reasonably be expected to do to bring about a match, and we may presume that, after this, his title to the honours of the first sculler in the world will not be questioned."

We cannot say we agree with the conclusions deduced by the *Sydney Mail* from Hanlan's short reply "cannot." Until further information is received, how can any one say definitely what has interposed to preclude Hanlan from meeting Trickett on English waters? The Canadian has on many occasions proved himself too good and too "square" a man to shuffle out of any engagement, and it is very probable that the Australian champion will have quite enough of Hanlan before their respective merits are finally decided.

About half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday night the ringing of the fire-bells warned the inhabitants that a conflagration had broken out. Guided by the fierce glare reflected in the sky the scene was soon reached, when it was found that the fire had occurred in Isezaki-cho, just across the Yoshida bashi, where so many small shops are situated. The total absence of wind greatly favoured the exertions of the firemen, and the conflagration was got under about twelve o'clock, after having destroyed a great number of small houses. We understand that the fire originated through the upsetting of a kerosene lamp in one of the places of entertainment; the burning oil spread in all directions and the building was in flames before anything could be done to remedy the accident.

In the *Daily Mail* we published an article from the *Saturday Review* on the subject of the imitation butter which, under the name of 'oleomargarine,' is now manufactured in such enormous quantities in America and elsewhere. The simple test we published a short time since for detecting the imposition becomes, in connection with the disclosures of the *Saturday*

*Review*, particularly useful. Nobody, we presume, cares to eat of the refuse from a pork-packing establishment, even although it may be de-aused, scented, flavoured, done up neatly in muslin, and present all the appearance and possess the taste of genuine butter. When we bear in mind the dreadful disease engendered by the trichinum so prevalent in the large piggeries of America, as well as other countries, no precaution can be thought unnecessary, which will prevent the possibility of taking into the system those horrible parasites, which, according to Mr. Michels, may be found in oleomargarine, butterine, or by whatever name the product of the grease factories may be distinguished. The trichinum, as it is pretty generally known, one of the most fearful inflictions that humanity is subject to. They bore their way through the tissues into the blood-vessels, along which they course with the stream, till the fine capillary vessels arrest their progress. Passing through the walls of these, they wander till they reach a congenial resting place in the muscles. An attack of trichinosis is generally fatal, and, under the most favourable circumstances, a severe penalty to undergo for indulgence in imitation butter.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says that the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Oceanic*, Captain Metcalfe, arrived in that port on the 22nd April, from Liverpool, via ports of call, having accomplished the passage in thirty-six days, or twenty-nine steaming days. She brings out several passengers, amongst whom is Mr. J. H. Ismay, principal owner, his wife and child. The *Oceanic*, it will be remembered, went to England, after several years' service between this port and San Francisco, for the purpose of being entirely renovated and reboilered. The vessel was placed in the hands of the workmen on the 17th December, and the manner in which the work has been carried out in so short a time is well worthy of notice. The comfort and convenience of the passengers have been considered, the ventilation most efficiently carried out, and the quarters occupied by the officers have likewise been reconstructed. On the upper deck new houses have been erected of iron plates; at the after end are four state rooms, and at the fore end is the captain's cabin; the wheel has been shifted further forward and a house built over it; another state room has been added entering from the upper deck, also a large room, called the vestibule, along two sides of which are seats handsomely upholstered, and the walls are tastefully inlaid with *papier maché*; in the floor, which is inlaid with oak, is cut a large opening, railed off, from which can be seen the handsome saloon below; immediately above this opening and between the captain's cabin and the wheel-house on the upper deck is a glass dome lighting the saloon: and at the fore end of the vestibule are two more state rooms. The saloon has been shortened at the after end and extended at the fore end, and in the space thus obtained retiring rooms, pantries, bathroom, &c., &c., have been constructed. The vestibule occupies the place of the old smoke-room, which has been removed aft, and is a commodious and well ventilated apartment. The ladies' saloon is removed to the upper deck. Some of the state rooms have three ports, but none have less than two, and these rooms will be cool and comfortable in any climate. The water-tight compartments have been altered so that the doors can be securely and quickly closed from the saloon deck by means of screw rods which are in view of the captain or officer in charge. In addition to having received new boilers the whole of her machinery has been overhauled and fitted with the latest improvements. The alterations in the *Oceanic* have been specially made with the view to the ship's safety in the case of a typhoon or such heavy weather as not unfrequently overtakes a vessel in the China Sea, and Captain Metcalfe is well satisfied in this regard with his remodelled ship.

The officers on board the *Oceanic* are:—Captain Metcalfe; Mr. H. Davidson, chief officer; Mr. W. Turpin, second officer; Mr. E. Bond, third officer, Mr. R. Mann, fourth officer; and Messrs. Jones and Green, supernumerary fourth officers. Mr. R. Richards chief engineer; Mr. William, second engineer; Mr. Mills, purser; Dr. Fisher, surgeon; Mr. Russell, freight clerk; and Mr. James, steward.

Hongkong papers announce that telegraphic intelligence has

arrived in the Colony that the honour of knighthood has been bestowed on His Excellency the Governor. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, had, we understand, recommended Mr. Hennessy for appointment as K.C.M.G., and the dignity was conferred upon him on the third anniversary of his assumption of the government of this Colony. His Excellency's friends and admirers will be glad to hear of this mark of the Royal favour.

We have received from Mr. Thos. Seon two pamphlets relative to the "Albany Lubricating Compound and Cups" of which he is the sole agent in Japan. The chief feature in this lubricant is, that being manufactured entirely from petroleum it does not contain fatty acids, is incapable of being decomposed and does not form insoluble soaps. In consequence, it cannot oxidize or corrode the most delicate machinery, and, when used in marine engines with surface condenser, it keeps the tubes perfectly clean. Appended to the pamphlets are numerous certificates of the great value of the compound from engineers of undoubted standing, and, judging from the published results of their experience, the new—at least in Japan—lubricant, should prove a boon to engineers and owners of machinery.

The *London and China Express* says:—"In a late issue we gave the names of the eleven successful candidates for the China and Japan Consular Service, and we now understand that, according to the rules of the service, the option of selecting China or Japan rests with those who pass in priority in the examinations. Accordingly, Mr. Bonar and Mr. Playfair have elected to proceed to Tokio, Japan, and the remainder go to Peking. They will leave by the P. and O. steamer *Nepaul* on April 28. Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, the candidate who passed third, was the scholar to whom was awarded the Davis Scholarship for Chinese. Several appointments of United States Consuls in the Far East are notified, viz.:—Mr. William Mangum, at Tientsin; Mr. Alexander Jones, at Nagasaki; Mr. William Scroggs, at Canton; Mr. Joseph Wingate, at Foochow, and Mr. John Haldeman, at Bangkok.

We observe in an Indian paper that a native of Calcutta has been fined Rs. 50 for having sent a cot or bier into a house during the performance of a marriage ceremony, "indicating thereby that it would have been better for the guardians of the girl to have performed a burial ceremony than to have given her away to such a worthless individual as the man to whom she had been wedded."

The Rumpa rebellion has long afforded cause for amusement and derision to the official class in India, and has at last come to be looked upon as a sort of hobby or plaything of the Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham. The *Civil and Military Gazette* recounts the death of the leading spirit in the Rumpa outbreak, a result which was entirely due to his own want of precaution. If Chendriah had only exercised proper foresight and surrounded his trysting place with microphones, telephones, and other phones; micrometers, and other meters, it is probable that our contemporary would not have had the opportunity of penning the following story of deceit and capture:—

Maharajah Chendriah, the leader of the Rumpa rebels, has succumbed, not to the Duke of Buckingham and his two thousand troops, but to a Delilah of the tribe. The story is worth knowing. While hiding at a place near Bemaram, where Major Hands was watching him, Chendriah—having nothing better to do, as the Madras chronicler ungallantly puts it—fell in love. Her name, which one would like to know, is not given. She is only described as the daughter of Gool Sing, a palat of the place. Chendriah being a man of low caste, old Gool did not take kindly to the match; but as he dared not displease the Rumpa hero, he consented, and then secretly planned his prospective son-in-law's destruction. Two of Chendriah's own followers joined in the plot; and so, it is said, did Miss Gool Sing; but we are slow to believe this, for it is clear from the story that her villain of a father might have managed without her. Chendriah received what he believed to be an invitation from Miss Gool Sing to meet her in the jungle: nor did the grass grow under the maharajah's feet as, accompanied by his two followers, he hurried off to the trysting spot. After a time an ugly suspicion crossed Chendriah's mind; so he fired on one of the traitors, who firing in return, smashed Chendriah's arm. Chendriah then sat against a tree and with the help of his feet and remaining hand contrived to load and fire, and even punish an assailant. Then somebody

went behind the tree with a billhook, and after a tumble shaved off Chendriah's head. So therefore the Duke's war is dying out. The Duke felt rather proud of the Rumpa business,—which, by judicious nursing he developed from a one-horse affair which forty policemen might have crushed out in a week, into a regular war which has lasted for about a year, and in which he employed as large a force as that with which Roberts took Cabul. It is said the Duke never could understand why the Afghan war so completely snuffed out—in so far as public interest and laudatory despatches were concerned—the Rumpa war. He once took the field in person—or did the next thing to it—and yet no flattering telegrams arrived from the Secretary of State and the Queen-Empress. We believe the Duke contemplated the issue of opposition despatches, in which all the Madras officers were to be recommended for K.C.B.'s, and the officers commanding compared to Alexander the Great, Chandragupta, and the Duke of Wellington.

The *Friend of India* contains some remarks on the tea trade of that empire which will certainly prove interesting and may be useful. That journal says:—"We have on more than one occasion spoken of the necessity for great efforts in the direction of making Indian tea by some cheaper method. It seems evident that the present low prices at home are not, as has been supposed, abnormal prices, but the ordinary prices which the very materially increased production has brought about. So long as this increase was followed by a corresponding increase in consumption, prices did not suffer, but now that it is evident that consumption has failed to keep pace with production, we must meet the depreciation in price, either by reducing our exports to the United Kingdom, or by so reducing our producing expenses that we shall be able to accept, without loss, the very much lower rates now obtaining for our teas. Regarding the former alternative, there seem to be two important markets which we have neglected, Australia and America; and it is only by finding new markets that we can hope to reduce our exports to Great Britain. A movement has been all but consummated here, having for its object the opening up of Australia as a market for our teas. The present consumption in the Australian colonies is about 15 million pounds, and the half of this secured to India would relieve the London market, materially reduce stocks, and tend largely towards an increase in value. This consumption in a few years will rise to 20 million pounds, or half the production of India, and as all this large supply is at present drawn from China, there is no reason why our teas should not try to compete with China teas. Now we come to the United States of America, which derive nearly all their supplies from Japan. Their consumption of Japanese teas is at present 32 millions, and of Indian teas almost nil. There seems no reason why the Americans should not be induced to try our growths. There remains the cheapening of production. As we have repeatedly said, no tea should cost more than eight annas per pound, and whether the normal selling price of tea stands as at present, or rises to the rate at which it stood a few years ago, shareholders should all the same insist on having their tea made at eight annas per pound. In fixing this rate we have not forgotten the labour difficulty in Assam, but have made allowance for it. In districts where this difficulty does not exist, the tea should not cost so much as eight annas per pound. In the upper provinces, for instance, where labour is plentiful and cheap, tea need not cost over seven annas per pound, laid down in Calcutta. A letter in our issue of the 19th speaks of a Company paying its Calcutta Agents an agency fee equal to 12 per cent. on the gross proceeds of last season. It is too much, in these days, to expect that a tea business could stand such a charge. It behooves shareholders to take a warmer interest than they have hitherto done in their own concerns, and they will doubtless find that there are many items of expenditure on which the pruning knife might be used with advantage. While we sympathise with 'An Unfortunate Scripholder,' who signs the letter referred to, we cannot help remarking that the cause of these excessive charges is due very largely to the apathy shown by scripholders in general."

We read in an Indian paper that "Mr. Sims Reeves has, at last, decided to relinquish the active exercise of his profession, and next autumn he will commence a farewell tour of Great Britain. The tour will probably extend over two years, and before Mr. Reeves makes his last bow to an audience he will introduce to the public his son, who is now studying in

Italy. Mr. Sims Reeves was born in 1821, at North Cray, near Woolwich, and where his father was parish clerk. He was educated under J. B. Cramer, Tom Cooke, Hobbs, and other masters, and subsequently at Milan, at the cost of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, vicar of North Cray. He first appeared at Newcastle in 1839 as a baritone, but his real *debut* as tenor was in 1847 at Drury Lane, when he sang *Edgar* in "Lucia" under the late M. Jullien. Mr. Sims Reeves will thus make his final appearance next year at the age of sixty, out of which forty-two years have been spent in the service of the British public.

If the republicans of France have any confidence in the stability of the republic, it is manifest that some measures must be adopted to remove the existing anomaly of magnificent Crown Jewels locking up an enormous amount of money, the property of a state which has discarded monarchical institutions. Sometime ago it was mentioned that the diamonds comprised in the collection, which alone are valued at forty millions of francs, and contain among other treasures the celebrated Regent, alone worth eight millions—were to be sold. But we now learn that the Government, loth to disperse a collection of such artistic value, yet anxious to conciliate those republicans who wish the crown to be sold because they don't want any one to wear it, have decided upon the following course. The Crown diamonds will be divided into three classes:—

1. The heraldic ones, having some artistic or historical interest. These will be deposited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and among them the famous Regent.
2. The diamonds having a special mineralogical value will be sent to the Museum of Natural History.
3. Those which may be considered mere jewellery, and of which the value is estimated at three millions of francs, will be sold for the benefit of the Museum funds.

On the 5th instant, Colonel Munier and five other members of the French military mission to the Japanese army, and the French employees in the Educational Department, were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, at 2 p.m. They were each presented with some pieces of red and white silk brocade, His Majesty and thanked the French military officers for their long and arduous services in the Japanese army.

We learn that Mr. Tanetaro Mógata, the Japanese Barrister who was last year admitted to practice in the United States Consular Courts in Japan, has lately been appointed to an important post in the Judicial Department. His functions are, we understand, to be somewhat similar to those of a public prosecutor, or the procurators-fiscal in Scotland. This appointment has been rendered necessary by the provisions of the new criminal code, and from all we can learn on the subject, Mr. Mógata is admirably adapted for the position—in fact, "the right man in the right place."

The following recommendations had been made up to the 27th of March, by the Judges at the Sydney Exhibition in the classes mentioned with reference to the exhibits from Japan:—

CERAMICS, POTTERY, PORCELAIN, &c. :—S. Notomi, Tokio—1st class; K. Miyagawa, Yokohama—1st class and special mention; Koransha, Hizen—1st class and special mention; M. B. Kuwaisha, K. K. Kuwaisha, and Okura and Co.—1st class; S. Kuwaisha, Nagoya, Owari—1st class; Hio-Chi-Yen-Sha, Tokio—1st class; D. S. Kausaw, Kioto—2nd class; D. Takahashi, Kioto—2nd class; S. Kiukozan—2nd class; Yenji Nishi-Woora, Nino—2nd class; S. Shimada, Osaka—2nd class; M. Ota, Tokio—2nd class; Y. Marn, Tokio—2nd class; H. Matsumoto, Tokio—3rd class; R. B. Shimidzu, Kioto—3rd class; K. Waki, Kioto—3rd class.

YARN, WOVEN, AND FELTED GOODS, &c. :—Tatsuzo Matsumoto, floorcloth—3rd; Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha, cotton rugs—4th; Woohei Ota, Osaka, cotton canvas—4th; Goichi Sakai, Osaka, cotton cloths—4th.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS :—Goichi Sakai, Osaka, sugar candy—1st class.

From the 22nd of March up to the 1st of April, only three vessels sailed from New York for Anjer. They left as follows:—

March 22nd, <i>Lizzie H.</i> ... ..	29,790 cases kerosene.
" 25th, <i>Cometen</i> ... ..	17,300 " "
April 1st, <i>Genoa</i> ... ..	29,764 " "
	76,854 " "

The barque *Haze* sailed for Yokohama on the 25th of March with 25 bbls. sugar, 175 do plaster, 1 pkge. hardware, 490 cases slates, 46 pkgs. glassware, 20,000 cases petrol., 13 cases chandeliers, 4 cases springs, 193 bxs. clocks, 49 kegs ink, 1 safe, 1 bbl. whiskey, 10 pkgs. paint, 1 case plated ware, 25 cases blacking, 56 do founts, 46 pkgs. lamp goods, 6 do pumps, 3 boilers, and 2 sleighs. The barque *Obed Hunter* sailed for Kobe on the 27th of March with 100 cases blacking, 50 bbls. sugar, 125 do plaster, 25 do naval stores, 20 bales oakum, 52 cases scales, 1 case wooden boxes, 5 cases pencils, 500 do slates, 30 pkgs. mfd. iron, 13 bales duck, 1 bbl. twine, 64 pkgs. cordage, 3 cases furniture, 25,000 cases petroleum, 192 pkgs. glassware, and 504 bags hoofs.

The *Henrietta* sailed for Shanghai on the 23rd March and at last dates the *Paul Jones* was loading for that port, the *John M. Clerk* for Hongkong, and the *Punay* for Yokohama.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* says that Emma Wightman, who has seen only nine summers, sends the following solution of the "Fifteen Puzzle," which she believes is complete; and hopes that hereafter there will be no further additions to the lunatic asylums from this craze. Any one who endeavors to solve the puzzle, learns in a few minutes' trial how to place the first three rows—viz, from 1 to 12—in proper consecutive order. The difficulty then begins with the last three numbers, which must assume one of the following six combinations: 1st—13 14 15. 2nd—13 15 14. 3rd—14 13 15. 4th—14 15 13. 5th—15 13 14. 6th—15 14 13.

If the first of these possible combinations presents itself, the problem is solved. If the fourth—viz, 14 13 15 appears, move 12 down, 11 to the right, 13 up, 14 15 right, 9 down, 10 11 left, 12 up, 14 15 right, 13 down, 10 right, and 9 up. If the fifth—viz, 15 13 14—presents itself, then move 15 13 14 right, 9 down, 10 left, 15 up, 13 14 left, 12 down, 10 11 right, 9 up, 13 14 left, 15 down, 11 left, and 12 up. The second, third, and sixth combinations each involve a change in place of adjoining numbers, and consequently can only be solved by giving the box a turn to the left, when the numbers will present this position:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Then proceed to arrange the first three rows as before, with the numbers lying on their sides, and when so arranged, the combinations that are incapable of solution—viz., second, third, and sixth—will have disappeared and either the first, fourth, or fifth, present itself, which can be worked off by the rules given above.

#### THE "16" PUZZLE.

"Fifteen" has proved to be a good and interesting puzzle, but that of "16" has been neglected, being either more difficult or apparently too easy of solution. Take the numbers thus:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Add them, producing 34 longitudinally, latitudinally, and diagonally, and completing the solution by showing 34 from five squares. When worked out, the figures will stand:

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	1	5
13	3	2	16

The *Irish Law Times* says that, at an examination for admission to the bar, the question was asked: "What is the rule in Shelley's case?" One of the class answered: "The rule in Shelley's case is the same as in any other man's case. The law is no respecter of persons."

**YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.**  
PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1880.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained April 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	5	2	1	—	6	7
2nd .....	—	1	—	—	1	1
3rd .....	12	6	4	—	14	18
4th .....	—	2	—	—	2	2
Charity .....	2	1	2	—	1	3
Total .....	19	12	7	—	24	31

EDWIN WHEELER, M.D.

**REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.**

The subjoined are from Indian papers:—

London, March 30th.

Lord Hartington has delivered a speech in which he said that the Liberals, if returned to power, would retire our forces from Afghanistan with the smallest loss of credit, and the smallest sacrifice of the real interests of India.

An uproarious meeting was held yesterday at Wexford at which Mr. Parnell was present, when he was attacked and maltreated.

FROM THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."

London, 23rd April.

Lord Hartington has been summoned by the Queen, and afterwards had an interview with Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone. He returns to Windsor to-day.

London, 24th April.

Ghuzni has been captured after a desperate engagement. The enemy's loss is heavy, that of the British trifling.

London, 26th April.

The following appointments have been made in the new Ministry:—Lord High Chancellor, Lord Selborne; Secretary of State for War, Mr. Childers; Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Northbrook; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster.

London, 28th April.

The following appointments have been made in the new Ministry:—

Viceroy of India .....The Marquis of Ripon  
Secretary of State for the Colonies ...Lord Kimberley.  
Secretary of State for Home Department .....Sir W. V. Harcourt.  
Lord Privy Seal.....The Duke of Argyll.  
President Privy Council .....Earl Spencer.  
Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster.....Mr. John Bright.  
Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs .....Sir Charles Dilke.

London, 29th April.

Mr. Grant Duff has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.**

The following is the result of the race:—

Petronel .....	1
Nuncaster .....	2
The Abbot .....	3

[The name of the second horse in the Two Thousand has probably been mutilated in transmission. It is very likely to be Muncaster, owned by the Duke of Westminster, and trained by Robert Peck at Russley. The winner belongs to the confederacy over which Captain Machell presides, and is in Joseph Cannon's string at Newmarket.—*Ed. D. P.*]

LONDON, 4th May.

Mr. Chamberlain has been appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Fawcett, Post-Master General. Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

**YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

On Saturday last the Spring meeting of this Association took place at the Rifle Range. Owing to the heavy rain which fell during the previous day, the running path was in anything but good order, and in several places the reverse of light going. The band of the *Kio do dans* was on the ground, and played a selection of music during the afternoon.

**1.—100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. Two prizes.**

F. V. Samuels, 1 yard ...	...	...	1
C. E. Churchill, 5 yards ...	...	...	2
J. W. Whitmore, scratch ...	...	...	0
F. W. Strange ...	...	...	0

A very good start, Samuels slightly the quickest in getting away. At fifty yards from the tape Churchill and Samuels were level, with Whitmore third. From this to finish it was a tight race between the two former, Samuels eventually winning by about two feet. Time, 11 secs.

**2.—THROWING AT WICKETS. One Prize.**

J. W. Whitmore ...	...	...	1
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For this event Dare, Walker and Whitmore tied with one wicket down to each. In throwing off Walker and Whitmore again tied, but at the third trial the latter obtained the prize.

**3.—150 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. Two prizes.**

H. A. Herbert, 8 yards ...	...	...	1
F. V. Samuels, 4 yards ...	...	...	2
Wm. Sutter, 12 yards ...	...	...	3
S. Cope, 6 yards ...	...	...	0

Four started for this race and the running was very close from start to finish. Sutter led for the first hundred yards, but was then passed by Herbert and Samuels. After a smart finish the former came to the front a winner by one foot. Time, 16 secs.

**4.—LONG JUMP: HANDICAP. Distance to be reckoned from the scratch. One Prize.**

H. A. Herbert, 18 inches ...	...	...	1
A. H. Dare, scratch ...	...	...	2

This was won easily by Herbert, who covered 18 feet 10 inches without his handicap allowance. Scratch failed to clear more than 18 ft. 2 in.

**5.—440 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. Two Prizes.**

H. A. Herbert, 20 yards... ..	...	...	1
S. Cope, 15 yards... ..	...	...	2

Herbert maintained his position with ease from start to finish. In the last fifty yards Whitmore came level with Cope, but could not keep his position and fell back to third. Time, 58 secs.

**6.—PUTTING THE SHOT: 16 LBS. (Only 7 ft. run allowed, no follow). One prize.**

G. W. F. Playfair, 6 inches ...	...	...	1
F. G. Richmond, 6 inches ...	...	...	0

This was one of the best events of the day; and up to the last 'put,' it was very doubtful who would take the prize. It was eventually won by Playfair, although Richmond made the best throw—28 ft. 11 in., but in doing so unfortunately overstepped the mark by an inch and was disqualified.

**7.—LADIES' PURSE. 600 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. Open to Members of the Association only. One Prize,—“The Purse.”**

Wm. Sutter, 45 yards ...	...	...	1
F. V. Samuels, 12 yards ...	...	...	2

The field got away to a good start, but on the first round Dare and Cope went out of the race. Samuels tried hard to reach Sutter, but could not succeed in getting nearer than twenty yards. Time, 1 m. 29 secs. The winner was afterwards presented with the prize by Mrs. Reeves.

**8.—880 YARDS FLAT. For non-commissioned officers and men of the men-of-war in port. No entrance fee. Five competitors to start or no race. Entries made on the ground. Three prizes,—\$5, \$3, and \$1.**

Williams, H.M. S. <i>Modeste</i> ...	...	...	1
Carsou, U.S. S. <i>Alert</i> ...	...	...	2
Ebers, H.M. S. <i>Modeste</i> ...	...	...	3

Thirteen started.

**9.—HIGH JUMP: HANDICAP. One Prize.**

Wm. Sutter, 5 inches ...	...	...	1
F. W. Strange, scratch ...	...	...	0

This was won by Sutter, who cleared 4 ft. 6 in. with the greatest ease; while scratch declined a second try to get over 4 ft. 8 in.

## 10.—100 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For boys under 12 years of age. Entrance free. Prizes.

FIRST HEAT.				
G. Hood ...	...	...	...	1
F. Wilkin ...	...	...	...	2
C. Gibbs ...	...	...	...	3
SECOND HEAT.				
J. Eyton ...	...	...	...	1
F. Collins ...	...	...	...	2
A. Urquhart ...	...	...	...	3
FINAL HEAT.				
J. Eyton ...	...	...	...	1
F. Collins ...	...	...	...	2
A. Geffeney ...	...	...	...	3

## 11.—880 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. Two Prizes.

S. Cope, 35 yards...	...	...	...	1
F. V. Samuels, scratch ...	...	...	...	2

For this four started, but two pulled up at the dressing room. Samuels ran hard, but was unable to reach Cope, who came in as he pleased. Time, 2 m. 24 sec.

## 12.—150 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For honorary members of the association, married men, and visitors, non-residents. One prize. Entries made on the ground.

E. F. Kilby ...	...	...	...	1
Hon. F. Spring Rice ...	...	...	...	2
C. Ward ...	...	...	...	3
A. H. C. Halselwood ...	...	...	...	0
Rev. Mr. Irwin ...	...	...	...	0
H. Ahrens ...	...	...	...	0
C. Rasch ...	...	...	...	0
F. A. Cope ...	...	...	...	0
L. W. Kuchler ...	...	...	...	0

Time, 17 sec.

## 13.—HURDLE RACE. 120 YARDS, OVER 10 FLIGHTS: HANDICAP. One Prize.

G. C. Charlesworth, scratch ...	...	...	...	1
Wm. Sutter, 12 yards ...	...	...	...	0

Two started, but Sutter retiring Charlesworth came in alone.

## 14.—300 YARDS FLAT: HANDICAP. For boys between 12 and 15 years of age. Two Prizes, 1st Presented. Entrance Fee, 50 sen. Six to enter or no Race.

E. Martin ...	...	...	...	1
C. Smith ...	...	...	...	2

Six ran.

## 15.—ONE MILE FLAT: HANDICAP. Two prizes.

F. W. Strange, 60 yards ...	...	...	...	1
S. Cope, 100 yards ...	...	...	...	2

Four started for this. Herbert retired at the dressing room on the first round. Dare continued and at the finish of the third lap pulled through his handicap and passing Strange and Cope fell out of the race. Strange then went to the front and came in alone. Time 5 m. 19 sec.

## HURDLE RACE FOR BLUE JACKETS. Prizes. \$10, \$6, and \$3

Foley ...	...	...	...	1
Morris ...	...	...	...	2
Triggs ...	...	...	...	3

This was run in three heats, and resulted above.

## 16.—TUN-OF-WAR. Open to Teams of 10 Men from the Men-of-War in Port. Prize,—\$10 to Winning Team.

Marines, H. M. S. Modeste ...	...	...	...	1
Blue Jackets, " ...	...	...	...	2

This was won by the marines, who afterwards 'tugged' a civilian team, the latter winning easily. There were ten on each side, the shore team weighing somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,998 lbs.

After the sports were ended, the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Irwine.

impossible for such an old man to carry it about with him. At length the niggard hit upon a plan. He put his earnings in a *safu* (money bag) and then sank the bag in the *nukamiso-oki*,\* covering it over carefully with the pickled vegetables.

Every evening on his return from labour the old man used to take his *safu* and pass the time in the only enjoyment he had in life—counting over his treasure. This did not last long however. One day he was watched by a neighbour, who, when the old fellow went to work the next day, fished up the bag and appropriated the contents.

The old miser was in a frightful paroxysm of grief and despair when he found his money gone. Life seemed to have lost all its charm; in fact to be no longer worth living. He could not settle down to work and passed the day brooding over the loss of the savings of many years of toil and penury. At last some of the neighbours took pity upon him, and reported the circumstances to the local magistrate, asking at the same time that an inquiry should be held.

The magistrate, accordingly, summoned the old fellow to his presence, and, after hearing what he had to say, asked:—

"Is there nobody then whom you suspect? Have you many visitors? Who has been at your house lately?"

"Your honour, I do not entertain the least suspicion of any one. I have no friends or visitors, as I find they entail great expense. There are many dwellings adjoining mine; and as the occupants pass along my verandah I sometimes hold converse with them."

"Well, then, I will try to get your money back for you. Come here again to-morrow when the Court opens."

On the miser arriving at the temple of justice the following day he found all his neighbours, old and young, assembled there also, waiting the opening of the court.

When the magistrate took his seat, and the parties were all kneeling in front of him, he addressed them in the following words:—

"The complainant has reported to me that a large sum of money, his property, and which he kept in his *nukamiso-oki*, was stolen the day before yesterday. I am informed that this *nukamiso-oki* is very old and has been in use for many years. The odour from it must therefore be very strong and penetrating. The complainant informs me, further, that he has no visitors, and as you, his neighbours, are the only people likely to have been aware of the place in which he kept his money, it is certain that one of you must be the thief. I shall accordingly now proceed to smell the hands of each of you myself, as I am of opinion that the hand that was plunged into the *nukamiso-oki* to take out the *safu* must still retain the smell of the tub. Thus undeserved suspicion will be removed from the innocent and the guilty suffer."

As the magistrate was finishing speaking a crafty looking fellow, about forty years of age, stealthily raised his hand from the mat and smelt it. The magistrate, who had been attentively observing the countenances of his auditory, noticed the action and at once exclaimed, pointing to the man who had smelt his hand:—

"Take that fellow to gaol. He is undoubtedly the thief. Probably he thought the odour of the tub might still remain on his hand and he wanted to see if he was safe on that score."

Search being made, the *safu* was found in the accused man's house with the money intact. Thus the old miser recovered his treasure through the clever device of the local magistrate.

M.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Minister of Finance issued the following notification to the Stock Exchange Office in Tokio, on the 3rd instant:—

"It is hereby notified that the prohibition against the purchase

\* A tub in which various kinds of vegetables are pickled with rice-bran and salt; and to be found in every Japanese house. A dish of these pickles invariably occupies a corner of the table at every meal.

## JAPANESE PARABLES.

## VI.

IN a certain poor but densely populated district of Tokio, there lived, in the "good old times," an aged artisan, who had succeeded in accumulating a considerable sum of money by the practice, during many years, of the most grasping parsimony.

Living the lonely and cheerless existence of a miser, he thought it unsafe to leave his treasure in the house when he went abroad to follow his daily avocation and, at the same time, its weight was so considerable that it was

and sale of gold and silver coin in your office having been removed, transactions may again take place after to-morrow, the 4th instant."

A similar notification was issued to the Exchange Office in Yokohama the same afternoon, and operations recommenced accordingly.

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

A native journal mentions that private meetings among the *Chokunin* officials and secretaries of the Cabinet, are frequently taking place at present.

Mr. Yamaoka, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household Department, and Mr. Nishimura, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, accompanied by their subordinate officers, will leave the capital on the 10th instant, to precede the Emperor on his forthcoming visit to the provinces.

Mr. Morioka, Governor of Hiogo, has received the insignia of the Order of Gabriel from the King of Italy.

His Excellency Yanagiwara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, has entertained the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors and some prominent gentlemen.

The local assembly of the prefecture of Chiba was opened on the 1st instant, and the assembly of Gumbu on the 2nd instant.

We (*Mainichi Shimbun*) hear that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will visit the shrines in the province of Ise during August or September next.

Mr. Kondo, Consul for Fusan, Corea, arrived at his post on the 23rd ultimo, in the *Kanko Maru*.

His Majesty the Emperor was present at the recent races in the Fukiage park. The competing horses were all bred in Yesso.

His Majesty the Emperor entertained the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, and the Ministers of the different Departments, at noon on the 4th instant.

Her Majesty the Empress left the palace at 1 p. m. yesterday, and proceeded to the botanical gardens at Naito, Shinjiku, to see the Wisteria in blossom.

Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Osaka, was appointed a member of the Senate on the 4th instant.

On the same day Mr. Tachino, Secretary of the Imperial Household Department, was appointed Governor of Osaka.

Mr. Maida, an attaché of the Finance Department, who lately visited the district of Kinshiu on a tour of inspection, returned to the capital on the 3rd instant.

Judge Tsurumine, President of the Fukushima Joto Saibanho, will proceed to his post on the 15th instant.

As the Kencho of the Okinawa Ken is to be established at Shuri, the capital of Loochoo, the Governor of that prefecture has applied to the Home Department for a grant of money to defray the necessary expense of building.

It has been telegraphed that Mr. Yoshida, Envoy to Persia, and his staff, arrived safely at Hongkong in the *Iiyei Kan*, and that they will embark on board an English mail steamer, and proceed to Persia via Bombay.

His Excellency Yanagiwara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, will leave for his post about the 14th instant. His Excellency Nagaoka, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland, will also leave about the 27th or 28th instant.

The Minister for Austro-Hungary inspected the Printing Section of the Finance Department, on the 4th instant.

The Chinese Minister was entertained at the German Legation on Tuesday last.

Kwazoku M'ezano, who arrived in Tokio a few days since as a representative of the Kioto nobles, to inquire after the health of His Majesty, left the capital for the Southern city on the 5th instant.

The memorials addressed to the Senate from different localities demanding the establishment of a national assembly, now amount to about fifty, and the Government is going to send replies through the local authorities.

Mr. Senator Mitukuri and Judge Ikeda, have been appointed to revise the civil code.

His Excellency Prime Minister Sanjo is going to entertain the foreign Representatives and Consuls and the Japanese

Ministers and Consuls who are to be despatched to foreign countries, at his official residence on the 10th and 11th instant. His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi is going to give similar entertainments on the 11th and 12th instant.

Mr. Tachino, the new Governor of Osaka, is going to leave for that city on the 11th instant.

Mr. Maida, Consul General for Gonsan, Corea, left for his post on the 5th instant, in the *Hiroshima Maru*.

Messrs. Murata, Vice-Grand Secretary, and Yamawaki, Vice-Under Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, have been ordered to visit Germany.

It is said that Mr. Fukuoka Kotei, the ex-Assistant Minister of Justice, who is now coming to Tokio from Kochi, will be made a member of the Senate on his arrival in the capital.

Judge Kiyooka, President of the Osaka Joto Saibanho, and Judge Sakamoto, President of the Miyagi Saibanho, are shortly to return to their respective offices.

The local assembly of Tokio Fu is to be opened about the 15th of this month.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The statement that Lieutenant-General Ibi had been appointed to the command of the Hiroshima garrison, is incorrect; he has been nominated to the Nagoya garrison, and Lieutenant-General Kurokawa placed in command of the Hiroshima garrison.

On the 29th ultimo General Tani was appointed director of the military college and the military school; Lieutenant-General Soga was transferred from the command of the Kumamoto garrison to that of the Osaka garrison; Lieutenant-General Takashima from the office of director of the Kiododan to the command of the Kumamoto garrison; Lieutenant-General Shijo from the Nagoya garrison to the Sendai garrison; and Lieutenant-General Miyoshi was appointed chief of the eastern section of the staff office.

There will be a shooting match on the 9th instant, at the rifle range belonging to the Navy Department, at Shiokane Daimachi, under the auspices of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admirals Nakamura and Ito, and Rear-Admirals Akamatsu, Nirei, Hayashi, and Ito.

The Navy Department is going to make a chart of the Korean coast, and a number of officers are to be despatched to Corea in the beginning of next June to survey.

A Naval Observatory is to be established at the 5th street of Katamachi, Higashi, Tokio.

Lieutenant-General Takashima, the commander of the Kumamoto garrison, will proceed to his post about the 20th instant.

About 110,486 *tsubo* of land in Yokosuka, Senu-shima, and Natsu-shima, have been brought under the jurisdiction of the War Department for the purpose of coast defences.

Kanji Hosokawa has been appointed Commissioner, and Senators Kawano, Tsuda, Tamano, and Tsuruda, members of the Committee, for compiling a new military code.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We notice in a native paper that Mr. Sano Yachi, a wealthy farmer at Amaki, in the prefecture of Fukuoka, who recently purchased the *Takao Maru* from the Navy Department, is about to buy more vessels abroad, for the purpose of entering into competition with the Mitsui Bishi Company.

As the antimony mines of the province of Oshiu produce a far greater quantity of the mineral than is required to supply the wants of Japan, it is proposed to commence exporting the surplus. The cost of transit, from the mines to Tokio, is one yen per *kwanme*, and as the antimony is sold at three yen and fifty *sen* per *kwanme* in the capital, the industry is very profitable.

A silver mine has been discovered near the village of Sugamura, in the province of Yamashiro.

On the 29th ultimo the *Shizuoka Maru* arrived in Yokohama with 1,462 packages of the new season's tea.

Trade between Japan and Corea is developing so rapidly, that the Mitsui Bishi Company are reported to contemplate placing the *Wakanoura Maru* permanently on the line between the two countries.

Twenty thousand bags of rice were received in Tokio a few days ago, from the prefecture of Awamori.

The sum of 30,694 yen is to be handed over to the authorities of Ishikawa Ken, to defray the expenses of the construction of the harbour at Sakai.

The Osaka Mint is ordered to coin a quantity of five and ten sen silver coin, of which there is a great scarcity.

The *Bakka Shimpō* states that, on the 29th ultimo, the Yokohama Specie Bank lent 26,550 yen in specie at 8 per cent interest, on the security of 40,621 yen 50 sen in paper currency, which is therefore at the rate of 1.53 yen in paper for each yen in silver. On the 30th ultimo, advances were made to the extent of 66,670 yen in specie, on the security of 100,681 yen 70 sen in paper, or at the rate 1.51 yen per yen in specie. All the loans have been made to merchants engaged in foreign trade, and not to speculators.

The *Osaka Shimpō* says that "some Chinese traders lately requested the Japanese Junk Company of Kami-dori, Ajikawa, Osaka, to commence regular communication with Formosa by means of sailing vessels. The company agreed to the proposal, and received 10,000 yen as security from loss, besides which they would be entitled to the freights. A contract was thus completed and the company tried to engage a captain for the pioneer vessel of the line, but could not succeed, as everyone was afraid of the dangers of the voyage. The company became greatly annoyed, and telegraphed to Yokohama to see if they could procure a captain there, but all in vain, and now no course is open to them but to return the deposit and pay compensation for breach of agreement."

The revenue collected at the Yokohama Custom House during the past month amounted to 140,036 yen 56 sen.

On the 3rd instant the *Kiyokura Maru* brought to Yokohama 1,045 packages of tea, the *Seicho Maru*, 1,395, and the *Shi-uoka Maru*, 2,207.

The Government are about to sell the rice from the godowns at Asakusa, in order to reduce the price of this article of consumption.

The number of visitors to the Bazaar in the Swamp Gardens from the 21st until the 30th of last month, amounted to 36,436. The articles sold realized 2,715.94 yen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A class for the study of the Korean language is to be established in the Educational Department, and a Korean who is now in the employment of the Foreign Department is to be engaged as teacher. This gentleman is stated to be a warm patriot and much grieved at the uncivilized condition of his country. He is reported to have said that Li Hung Chang of China wrote to the Korean Government last year, suggesting that the country should be opened to foreign intercourse, but that the Korean Prime Minister rejected the proposal.

The *Chōya Shimbun* says that "the Chinese Government has prohibited opium-smoking throughout the whole of the Empire, and after two months, if any one violates the law on the subject, he will be very severely punished."

A new lighthouse is to be erected on the summit of the Jinsantoge, situated between the provinces of Musashi and Sagami, for the guidance of ships entering the port of Yokosuka, by night.

A new telegraph office is to be opened at Yoneko, in the province of Hoki.

The *Yamagata Shimbun*, published in the province of Uzen was suspended on the 27th ultimo.

A fire took place at Kita-Katsushika-gori in the prefecture of Saitama at midnight of the 27th ultimo, and destroyed 115 houses before it was extinguished at 4 o'clock the following morning. The fire being a very large one for such a small village, a subscription was raised for the relief of the sufferers, and 530 yen collected.

Between 250 and 300 people daily visit the Tokio Library. The total number during the month of March last amounted to 6,019, of whom 39 were foreigners.

There has been a continuous fall of heavy rain at Amabe-gori, and the surrounding districts in the prefecture of Kochi for some days past. Consequently the waters in the different streams overflowed, carrying away portions of the embankments, and raising the level of the water as high as from one to two feet above the floors of the houses. None of the buildings were, however, washed away, but in some places the young wheat

was badly injured and the prospect of the local harvest for this year is unpromising.

There will be a Race Meeting will be held at Mita, Tokio, on the 15th and 16th instant.

There was one case of cholera at Shin-miya-cho, Odawara, on the 4th instant. The patient died nine hours after being attacked.

The number of passengers who travelled by the Yokohama and Yokosuka ferry during the month of April, amounted to 21,150 persons.

The number of ships wrecked on the coast of Yesso during the past year is 61 Japanese junks, 17 sailing-vessels, and 1 steamer. 62 persons were drowned and the goods lost comprised about 9,776 koku, 1,600 tons of coal, and 7,512 miscellaneous articles. Of the ships wrecked nine junks and four sailing-vessels can be repaired.

A telegram has been received in Tokio, to the effect that disturbances have occurred among the inhabitants of the district of Hatagori in the prefecture of Kochi, in consequence of the rise in the price of rice.

The Mitsu Bank has discovered three counterfeit two yen notes, and the branch of the same bank at Nagoya discovered seven or eight counterfeit five yen notes.

The following is the number of towns and villages in Japan with their respective population :—

NUMBER.	POPULATION OVER.
57.....	1,000
100.....	2,000
82.....	3,000
66.....	4,000
46.....	5,000
25.....	6,000
17.....	7,000
12.....	8,000
13.....	9,000
40.....	10,000

Besides the above there are many smaller villages whose number and respective population has not, as yet, been ascertained.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 2nd May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,314.43
Merchandise, &c.....	" 865.75

Total.....Yen 10,180.18

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,680.86
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,021.08

Total.....Yen 9,701.94

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 2nd May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 19,962.15
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,525.26

Total.....Yen 22,487.41

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 16,400.80
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,324.33

Total.....Yen 17,725.13

Miles open 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Madrid, April 6th.—Inquiry is proceeding at the Ministry of Finance, relative to the means of developing the Spanish mercantile marine. Señor Armentuza, a Caledonian shipbuilder, in the course of the inquiry, expressed the opinion that the precarious position of Spanish shipping is due to the disastrous competition it has sustained in the Cuban trade, more particularly on the part of the United

States. He urged that Spanish and Cuban shipping be protected by lowering the Consular dues, loading and other charges, and that treaties of commerce be concluded with England and the United States.

London, April 6th.—The Liberals in London are preparing for a great demonstration in honor of Gladstone, on his return here.

The following political gossip from to-day's *World* is given for what it may be worth :

On the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield, the Queen will, on the occasion of her anniversary, create an Imperial Order of Merit, for civilians only. A large number of civil servants and others will be in the first batch of persons decorated.

Among the titular favors Lord Beaconsfield will bestow before quitting office, Baronetcies will be conferred on Bothwick, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, and J. M. Levy, of the *Daily Telegraph*.

On the formation of the new Cabinet, Parliament will adjourn for a fortnight, to permit the re-election of Ministers holding seats in the House of Commons.

Beaconsfield holds Lytton's resignation as Viceroy of India, to take effect absolutely in case the elections are adverse to the Government. Beaconsfield might, therefore, appoint his successor, but he probably will not, as the new Ministry would almost certainly cancel the appointment.

The O'Connor Don will be offered the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, and if he declines to serve, Shaw or Lefevre will be appointed.

The difficulty about Gladstone's position will probably be settled by his becoming the head of the new Government, with the understanding that after a year or two he shall retire from Parliament, and be succeeded by Lord Granville. No Minister could lead the House of Commons with Gladstone in the position of irresponsible dictator. He must represent the Government in the Commons, go to the House of Lords, or quit public life.

There will be a strong enough Irish party in Parliament to force concessions from the Whig Government.

St. Petersburg, April 6th.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, referring to the alarmist reports relative to the intentions of China, says it is in a position to announce that, according to the latest intelligence from Peking, the Chinese Government manifests a desire to renew negotiations relative to Kuldja, as the treaty concluded by Chung How, late Chinese Ambassador to Russia, cannot be ratified. The Chinese Ambassador at Paris is to come to St. Petersburg to open to negotiations.

Berlin, April 6th.—Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Empire, because of the vote on financial reform in the Federal Council. The *North German Gazette* makes the following explanation with regard to the resignation : The Bundesrath, on Saturday, discussed in detail the bill imposing imperial stamp duties. A vote was taken on the question whether the receipts for postal money orders should require stamps. The negative majority numbered thirty votes, representing a population of 7,500,000, while the minority numbered 28 votes, but represented a population of over 30,000,000. In consequence of this vote, the Imperial Chancellor officially presented a request to the Emperor to be relieved of his functions, explaining that he could not act upon the resolution of the majority, which was taken against Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony ; and as Imperial Chancellor, he could not take advantage of the benefit conceded to a minority under such circumstances by Clause 9 of the Imperial Constitution.

It is expected that the Stamp bill will be resubmitted to the Bundesrath, and that several of the minor States will go over to the side of Prussia, whereby the requisite majority will be attained.

Paris, April 6th.—The *Pays* (Cassagnac's paper) expresses the opinion that Prince Jerome Napoleon, in writing his letter, just published, committed an irreparable mistake. It exclaims : "If that is the Empire offered us, we reject it with scorn."

London, April 7th.—Herbert Gladstone, Liberal, son of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who was defeated for Middlesex, will stand as a candidate for Leeds, his father, who was returned for Leeds and Middlesbrough, having elected to accept the latter. R. Ashton Cross, Home Secretary, was re-elected for Lancashire Southwest.

London, April 7th.—The *Standard*, in its leading article, asserts that the real significance of the polls is that the Liberals will be able to dispense with the Home Rule vote.

Berlin, April 7th.—In Parliamentary circles it is considered sure that the Bundesrath will reconsider the bill passed by that body, imposing imperial stamp duties, and will agree to the views of Bismarck. The statement that Bismarck tendered his resignation three days ago, and that upon the Emperor's refusal to accept it, he again tendered it on the ground of ill-health, is unfounded. Bismarck only tendered his resignation yesterday. The decision of the Emperor regarding the resignation has not yet been made known.

Athens, April 7th.—Queen Olga, of Greece, has been delivered of a daughter.

Paris, April 7th.—The *Pays* says it hopes that the sons of Prince Jerome Napoleon think differently from their father, and recalls the fact that the late Prince Imperial designated Prince Victor as his successor to the throne. The *Pays* counts on Prince Victor and his brother to fulfil the intentions of the deceased Prince Imperial.

At a banquet at Dijon, the Minister of Finance stated that the Cabinet unanimously approved of the anti-Jesuit decrees. He said the Government would prosecute nobody. It would respect the liberty of conscience, he said, but the law would be rigidly enforced.

London, April 7th.—A correspondent with Gen. Stewart's column at Jildak says the advance continues uninterruptedly. It is reported that there is a strong gathering near Sharjui, where the enemy will certainly fight.

London, April 7th.—A Rangoon special says that several Chinese firms there have received intelligence that Theebau, King of Burmah, has died of small-pox, at Mandalay. Their agents advise them to keep back their goods, as there are fears of civil war in Burmah.

Berlin, April 7th.—Bismarck is so ill that he has not slept for several nights, and walks or stands with difficulty. His family urge rest and quiet.

London, April 7th.—The *Times'* Berlin special says: On all hands it is not for a moment doubted that Bismarck will succeed in carrying his point, and in the interview to which he was summoned by the Emperor he doubtless heard enough to induce him to withdraw his resignation. The rules applying to voting by proxy in the Bundesrath may be modified, though there appears to be no intention of otherwise changing the Constitution. In view of the determined attitude of Bismarck, the Bundesrath will probably recall or correct its vote, while it is said the wrath of Bismarck will not be wholly appeased without the sacrifice of certain high officials.

London, April 7th.—A correspondent at Vienna learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian troops in South Siberia have been ordered to march to the Chinese frontier.

Berlin, April 7th.—The Emperor had a long conference with the Crown Prince, at which it was determined that Bismarck should remain in office.

Berlin, April 8th.—The Emperor has replied by the following Cabinet order to Bismarck's request for permission to retire from office :

"I certainly do not ignore the difficulties in which you may be placed by the conflict between the duties imposed upon you by the Constitution and your responsibility. I do not feel inclined to relieve you of your office, because you believe yourself unable in a particular case to carry out the task allotted to you by the Constitution. I must, on the contrary, leave it to you to submit to me, and subsequently to the Bundesrath, proposals calculated to bring about a constitutional solution of the conflict of duties of this description."

The *North German Gazette* says : "We believe arrangements will be proposed for dealing with the more important matters before the Bundesrath within a limited time, thus enabling the principal Ministers of the various States to be present and avoiding proxy voting."

Paris, April 8th.—The Duchess of Newcastle has been married to Tom Kohler, a singer, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

Madrid, April 8th.—The Cortes to-day adopted Article 14 of the Cuban Budget, providing for the liquidation of all debts owed by the Cuban Treasury, the liquidation accounts to be submitted to the Cortes.

St. Petersburg, April 8th.—Prince Orloff will soon return to Paris.

Paris, April 8th.—The Bishop of Angers has induced his diocesan the Archbishop of Tours, and the suffragan Bishops of the arch-diocese, to send a joint episcopal letter to President Grévy, protesting against the decrees relative to unauthorized religious congregations.

Paris, April 8th.—A despatch to Premier de Freycinet, from the French Consul at Singapore, reports that a Frenchman, on a mission to Sumatra, has been assassinated, with two companions.

Rome, April 8th.—The *Italie* says: The Lambertini-Antonelli case will come up again on the 30th instant. The Countess de Lambertini will bring witnesses to prove that the baptismal register, on the strength of which the Court of Cassation rejected her appeal, is false.

Cabul, April 8th.—Abdur Rahman Khan has reached Ghazi, on the road to Charikar. He has written to Kohistanis to join him, and already 3,000 irregulars have left in obedience to his order.

Berlin, April 8th.—The contemplated meeting between Emperor William and Queen Victoria will not take place, in consequence of events in England having tended to hasten the Queen's return.

Parnell, addressing the electors of Meath, said he would resign his seat for Cork City, and would never forsake Meath. He denied that he had offered the representation of Meath to O'Gorman.

The *Daily News* (Liberal) says: "There can be no doubt that the country has declared not only in favor of the Liberals, but for Gladstone for Chief of the Government. If the Queen does not send for Gladstone, the first thing Lord Granville or the Marquis of Hartington, or whoever receives the Royal Commission, must do, is to wait on Gladstone."

London, April 9th.—Parnell has received the freedom of the City of Cork for his services in behalf of Ireland.

Parnell stated that Right Hon. Col. Taylor (Conservative) who has been re-elected for Dublin county, will be raised to the Peerage, and Sir A. B. Guinness, who stood for Dublin City, will be the Conservative candidate, and the O'Connor Don, who stood for Roscommon, the Liberal candidate for the vacancy thus caused in Dublin county.

The *Times* estimates that the Liberals in the new House will number about 310, and the Home Rulers from 60 to 65. The Conservatives can hardly count on more than 250. The Liberals will thus find their position in the new Parliament nearly the same as that of the present Government in the late Parliament.

At a meeting of the Liberal Executive Committee, yesterday, a deputation was appointed to proceed to Havarden to urge Gladstone to consent to a public reception in London.

The Liberal net gain is now 97 seats.

A Cabinet Council will soon be held.

Madrid, April 9th.—Congress has approved the decree fixing the strength of the permanent army in Cuba at 40,000 men. Congress also limited the floating debt of Cuba to 6,000,000 piasters, except in the event of an emergency.

Berlin, April 9th.—In the Reichstag to-day debate began on the second reading of the Army bill. Stauffenberg proposed to restrict the term of the operation of the bill to three years. Rejected—130 to 104. The first and second paragraphs, fixing the peace strength of the Army, until March 31st, 1888, at 427,270 men, was adopted. Yeas, 186; nays, 96.

The Minister of War declared that the bill owed its origin, not only to the present political situation, but to reasons of a lasting character, and that a permanent military budget could alone give the army stability and confidence.

Rickert (National Liberal) said the strengthening of the army was of the highest importance to the nation, and must not be made a party question now. He declared that no party existed in Germany which wished to weaken the defensive power of the Fatherland, but it was the desire of the whole nation to uphold with a mighty hand the possessions which Germany had acquired, and to maintain peace.

Constantinople, April 9th.—An American citizen, accused of the murder of a Turk, was recently tried before Heep, Consul-General of the United States, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Savas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has protested against the right of the American Consul to try the

case, and demands the surrender of the prisoner to the Ottoman authorities. Heep declines to surrender him.

Lima, March 25th.—The corvette *Union* forced the blockade of Arica, after fighting seven hours with two Chilean iron-clads and a transport. She discharged her entire cargo while fighting, and has returned to Callao. The *Union* was undoubtedly sent from Callao, with arms and ammunition for the Peruvians in the blockaded port of Arica, probably under command of Captain Villavieja, and has succeeded in her errand, despite the Chilean blockading vessels. In the seven-hours' engagement, it is fair to presume that the *Union* was assisted by the monitor *Manco Capac* and the fortifications of Arica. Captain Villavieja has already distinguished himself as commander of the *Challaco*, by many successful trips with supplies for the Peruvian forces in the southern ports of the Republic, delivering all, despite every effort of the Chilean vessels to capture him.

Chicago, March 30th.—The *Journal's* New York special says: Notwithstanding the agreement between the President of the Argentine Republic and the Governor of Buenos Ayres, for reciprocal dismissal of their respective forces, a collision occurred on the 22d ult. between citizens and national troops, and eleven of the former were murdered with bayonets.

Such was the heat during the march of the national soldiery in review, on the 22d, that, the men not having received their summer clothing, 200 fell down on the road and six died.

Dublin, March 30th.—The Home Rule League passed a resolution declaring the treatment of Parnell, at Ennisceorthy, by a hired mob, reflects the deepest disgrace on O'Clery and all concerned in the outrage.

St. Petersburg, March 30th.—The health of the Czarina is declining. All reports of an early departure of the court to Livadia are unfounded.

Paris, March 30th.—The health of the city continues below the average; there were 1,206 deaths last week. Typhoid fever and smallpox are prevalent.

Telheran, March 30th.—At Telikislar and at Chatm, the preparations of the Russians for the campaign are singularly backward; their entire force is only two thousand.

New York, March 30th.—Dispatches from London state that the English Catholic aristocracy will provide an asylum for Jesuits who may be expelled from France.

Paris, March 30th.—Decrees against unauthorized religious societies will be published immediately. The first concerns the Jesuits only, while the second affects all unauthorized congregations. The first decree says: The government, considering that further tolerance cannot be extended to a society against which the national sentiment has declared itself, have resolved to dissolve the association, and the establishments occupied by its members must be closed and vacated within three months, which period may be prolonged until August 31st, in the case of the educational establishments attached to the society.

London, March 30th.—James Gordon Bennett's *Muscodin* won to-day's Park hurdle handicap plate, *Red Hazard* second, *Peroration* third; five starters.

Madrid, March 30th.—The rivers Júcar and Segura and their tributaries have overflowed, and the towns of Alciara and Orihuela have been inundated.

London, March 31st.—At Coal Island, county Tyrone, a party of Orangemen entered the town and were attacked by a crowd of Catholics. The police interfered and were obliged to fire, wounding two of the attacking party.

London, March 31st.—Newman Hall, who in August last obtained a divorce, has married the lady to whom he admitted during the trial he had communicated his intention to marry, in the event of the success of the suit against his wife.

Vienna, March 31st.—A secret printing office has been discovered in Warsaw, and several persons, all Russians, arrested.

Alexandria, March 31st.—The lighter to convey Cleopatra's needle to New York, is being towed into this port.

Copenhagen, March 31st.—The Criminal Court has sentenced Baron Godalea Chief of the banking house of Godalea & Co., diplomatic agents of the Bay of Tunis, late Consul General to Portugal and possessor of a dozen grand crosses and other decorations, to one month's im-

prisonment for repeatedly using cancelled stamps on stocks and bills.

Panama, March 31st.—The *Star and Herald* says the Chilians are reported to have met with disaster near Moquega. The Minister of War, wishing to surprise the Peruvians, marched under cover of night to attack. He fell into an ambush, and of one regiment of 1,200 men only 67 escaped. It is reported that the Chilian loss was 1,300 killed, besides wounded and prisoners.

The *Huascar* and *Magellanes*, in the attack on Arica, lost 25 men, killed and wounded, among the former Commander Thompson, of the *Huascar*, and two other officers. The *Manco Capac*, carrying American guns, struck the *Huascar* ten times, carrying away her mizzen-mast and seriously damaging her hull. While the *Manco Capac* and shore batteries were uninjured, many houses in town were knocked down, and several women and children killed.

The Chilians had not given notice of their intention to shell the town. Two Chilian war vessels visited Lonerós, Gnano Islands, and stopped the loading of about 20 vessels.

London, April 1st.—The Envoy of the King of Siam is expected on his second visit to England by the middle of May. It had been arranged that the King himself would come and invest Queen Victoria with the Order of the White Elephant, but his visit is postponed in consequence of the indisposition of the ex-Regent, who would in the King's absence have had the reins of government.

London, April 1st.—The Surrey open steeple chase was won by *Bacchus*; *Muscadin* second, *Hopbloom* third. Five started.

London, April 1st.—Lord Rivers is dead.

St. Petersburg, April 1st.—No special correspondents will be allowed to accompany the Turcoman expedition.

St. Petersburg, April 1st.—General Melikoff is hastening the political trials. Many Nihilists have been placed under police supervision, and others exiled to Siberia.

St. Petersburg, April 1st.—Russia has received favorable answers from the Powers to the circular proposing limitation of the right of asylum in Germany.

Berlin, April 1st.—Migration to the United States is again on the increase, and extensive preparations therefor are being made in every part of Germany.

Paris, April 1st.—Desprez, French Ambassador to the Vatican, has delivered his credentials to the Pope, in State.

Paris, April 1st.—Telsseirenebort has tendered his resignation of the Vienna Embassy, on account of ill-health.

Constantinople, April 1st.—The delay in regard to the sentence of the assassin of the Russian Colonel, Commeroff, causes indignation. The Russian representative threatens to quit Constantinople if justice is not speedily done.

Madrid, April 1st.—The Government has signified its intention to discuss the Cuban estimates before taking up the Imperial budget, as the situation of the treasury in that colony requires prompt measures. The Government during March provided the Captain-General with \$9,000,000 for suppressing the insurrection. Every shade of opposition in the Cortes is anxiously watching Cuban affairs.

Havana, April 1st.—Drouth has prevailed here over three months in the most fertile portions of Cuba, and has done immense damage. The tobacco crop in Vuello Abajo is almost destroyed, and plantations are unusually exposed to fire. Luckily, fires have been comparatively few. It is estimated the total sugar crop will not exceed 400,000 tons.

The insurrection in the east of the island languishes, but robbery and vagrancy increase fearfully.

Mons, April 1st.—An explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday in a colliery at Anderlues. The number of lives lost is unknown, but twenty corpses have already been recovered. There were 150 persons in the pit at the time of the disaster.

Paris, April 1st.—A circular signed by Duclerc has been sent to all members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, setting forth a project for the construction of a maritime canal between Bordeaux and Narbonne, thus connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. Duclerc urges the military economy and commercial advantages of such a canal, and concludes with an appeal to the Government to undertake the work, or at least aid in its execution. The scheme has already been examined by a private company.

Madrid, April 1st.—General Lucas Fairchild, United

States Minister, presented his credentials to King Alfonso yesterday. General Fairchild expressed the friendly feelings of America toward Spain, and the King replied in a similar spirit.

Paris, April 2nd.—Premier de Freycinet declares that General Chanzy, French Ambassador to Russia, intended to return to France to preside at the sittings of the Council of Arceves, and would probably return to St. Petersburg afterwards, it being anticipated that by that time a new Russian Ambassador would have arrived in Paris.

Athens, April 2nd.—King George has warmly thanked Charles Tuckerman, formerly United States Minister here, for his paper on the Greek frontier question, which he prepared some time ago for the consideration of the mixed Commission.

Paris, April 3rd.—By a colliery explosion at Anderlues, forty-two persons were killed. Forty-four persons in the pit escaped.

London, April 3rd.—The poll for London University opened on the 31st ult., and will remain open until the 5th inst. Voting is *vice voce*. Up to noon to-day, Robert Lowe (Liberal), Chancellor of the Exchequer in Gladstone's Government, received 957 votes, and A. Charles, 494.

London, April 3rd.—The defeat at York City of James Lowther (Conservative), Chief Secretary for Ireland, was received with wild delight by the Home-Rulers and Nationalists in Ireland. Sir John Lubbock (Liberal), defeated at Maudstone, will probably stand for Radnor District in the event of the Marquis of Hartington (Liberal) being successful in north-east Lancashire, the latter having been elected for Radnor District and not for Lancashire, as previously announced.

London, April 3rd.—The *Saturday Review* (Independent) says: Constituencies could not have given a much more decided answer to Lord Beaconsfield's appeal; but why they have given it, nobody can exactly say. Very probably many electors were tired of the Government merely because it had been six years in office; but there are some things the elections have placed beyond a contest. They show that the Republicans have not exercised the influence it was expected they would; that the Liberals were not divided by crotchets; that their party organization is much improved, and that the moderates have, as a rule, neither abstained nor gone over, but have voted with their party.

The *Spectator* (Liberal) says: Nothing surprises people more in the elections than the evidence they give of how easy it is to live in England and not know anything about the real opinion of England. Wherever you went you were told that that whatever Scotchmen or Irishmen might think, England would support Beaconsfield's policy with enthusiasm.

In an article on the consequences of the Liberal victory, the *Spectator* says: It is a severe blow to Tory-Democracy. No other man will ever wave the banner of prestige, as Lord Beaconsfield has done, without striking a stroke for it. In the second place, we are rid of personal government. It is, however, in its effects abroad, that the Liberal victory will be most far-reaching. We do not believe there will be joy at St. Petersburg at all. Russia dreads and distrusts certain views of Liberal chiefs, especially Gladstone's, far more than she dreads the Ministry which can be coerced into secret compacts; but millions of Greeks, Armenians and Bulgarians will rejoice at the prospect of the new career made possible to them, and their rejoicings will be feeble compared with the exultation of our millions in India, no longer taxed to death in order that the Premier may pose as arbiter of the destinies of Central Asia. England can hear with equanimity that Bismarck is sorrowful and Baron Haymerle worried, if throughout the world all freemen will feel as if with the Tory Democratic Government of England a miasmatic cloud had been rolled away.

The *Times* says: After Gladstone's defeat in 1874, he not only resigned the leadership of the Liberals, but declared his intention of withdrawing, so far as possible, from active political life, and a logical consequence of this resolution would be that he would not take office in the coming administration; but this resolution has already been in spirit very conspicuously infringed, and it cannot be doubted that a very strong pressure will be brought to bear upon him in order to induce him to abandon it. But

nobody can doubt that Gladstone is the most potent force on the Liberal side; but for him, there is no sign that the policy of the Government would have been so vehemently challenged. It is Gladstone who has led and inspired the assault which has now been so conspicuously successful, and he must be regarded as representing the views of the class of voters to whom the Liberal majorities are due. The same article points to the remarks of Gladstone at West Calder yesterday, to the effect, "That he neither directly or indirectly insinuated to any one that he had come there as the chief of the party, or that a return to office at his time of life was his desire." The *Times* says: "This is a very different thing from refusing to accept the responsibility naturally attaching to the course he has recently pursued, and it is therefore scarcely conceivable that Gladstone, while remaining in public life, will not become a member of the new Cabinet. The *Times* editorially to-day, regarding the Liberal Government as a matter of course, discusses the consequent political prospects and thinks Gladstone is certain to take office."

Chicago, April 3rd.—A London special has the following announcement of the result thus far of the elections in England: Paris newspapers, *La France*, *Rappel* and *Liberty*, exult over the defeat of the Conservatives. German newspapers view Gladstone's government with apprehension, while Austrian and Turkish journals are astonished at the result. The opinion prevails in Berlin and Vienna that England will be isolated if Gladstone becomes Chief of the Cabinet.

Berlin, April 3rd.—The universal belief in Germany is, that the peace of Europe would be much more assured under a Tory than under a Whig Government.

London, April 3rd.—Parnell has abandoned his intention to revisit Emmet's tomb next Sunday, and has arrived at Cork, where he will remain until the elections are decided.

London, April 4th.—An election meeting was held yesterday near Ossoria, in County Carlow, to support the candidature of Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who in a speech stated, that parcels of dynamite were found under the platform on which he then stood, to blow up those wishing to vindicate the rights of Irishmen.

London, April 4th.—The *Times*, in its leading article this morning, says: We do not hesitate to predict that when the Liberal Government comes into power, its policy respecting the external relations of the Empire will be precisely coincident with the counsels we urged upon the Beaconsfield Ministry. The *Times*, has advised satisfaction of the claims of Greece, guarantees for the better government of Christians in Armenia and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, and withdrawal from Afghanistan as soon as a strong frontier is assured and peace restored in Cabul.

London, April 4th.—The *Observer* this morning says: We understand that there will be no decision as to whether the Government shall resign at once or await an adverse vote of Parliament until the exact number of the Liberal majority is ascertained. After the result of the polling on Friday became known a special messenger was sent to Baden-Baden with dispatches for the Queen. We have reason to believe that Gladstone disapproves of the arrangement suggested in various quarters, that he accepts a subordinate office in the new Administration. He still adheres to his intention of not resuming office, but will cordially support the recognized Liberal leaders, Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington. There has been no consultation between the Liberal leaders on the subject of a Ministry.

London, April 4th.—Dr. Kenealy, who was defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent on Friday, was at the bottom of the poll.

Bombay, April 4th.—In consequence of the result of the British elections, the departure of the Viceroy from Calcutta for Simla has been postponed.

Cabul, April 4th.—Mahomed Jan has attacked 250 Hazaras near Jyusener. The Hazaras killed Mahomed Jan and two other Chiefs. Hard fighting followed, ending in the total defeat of the Afghans.

London, April 4th.—A *Times* Cabul dispatch says: There is reasonable hope that, in the next few weeks, there will be a satisfactory settlement and peaceful return of our troops to India.

Paris, April 4th.—*Le Temps* says: A note from the Vatican to the Government is on its way to Paris, expressing regret at the measures against the Jesuits, but

abstaining from any formal protest and from anything resembling encouragement to religious confraternities to resist the decrees of the Government.

Paris, April 4th.—The *Moniteur* and *Gazette de France* announce that at a meeting of superiors of unauthorized religious confraternities on Friday, it was decided neither to communicate their status to the Government nor to demand authorization, but to stand upon their common-law right.

Paris, April 4th.—The operations of the decree against unauthorized congregations have been extended to the Colonies. The Jesuits have establishments in the islands of Bourbon and Madagascar.

Paris, April 4th.—A terrible fire has occurred in Montaimont, a village of Savoy; seventeen inhabitants perished, and thirty-one dwellings were destroyed.

Constantinople, April 4th.—There is great excitement and delight here at the result of the elections in Great Britain, especially among Greeks.

Berlin, April 4th.—It is announced that the Czar will not visit any German watering places this Summer, as usual.

St. Petersburg, April 4th.—General Melikoff's position is already shaken.

St. Petersburg, April 4th.—The *Vidomosti* says: A considerable amount of gunpowder has been stolen from the Government powder mills at Odessa.

Berlin, April 6th.—News is received from St. Petersburg that the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires is making preparations for returning home with his entire staff.

Berlin, April 6th.—Prince Renss, German Ambassador to Vienna, is here on a furlough, from which it is inferred that negotiations with the Vatican are progressing speedily.

Rome, April 6th.—There is no truth in the report that the Vatican has dispatched a note to the French Government regretting the decrees against the Jesuits.

Rangoon, April 6th.—The British Commissioner has written a letter to the Burmese Embassy at Thyetmyo, saying that the Embassy had failed to offer satisfactory proposals for a new treaty with Great Britain. Therefore an early return of the Embassy to Upper Burma was desirable.

London, April 6th.—Advices from Cape Town dated April 5th, say: The Peace Preservation Act was to-day proclaimed in Basutoland. This was probably done in connection with the disarmament of the natives, from whom trouble was apprehended.

St. Petersburg, April 9th.—The *Agence Russe* declares that China has not been instigated by any foreign power to assume an attitude hostile to Russia, and that it would be premature to apprehend serious complications relative to the Kuldja question, as the nature of the Chinese proposal is unknown. Russia is not accustomed to regard a treaty which has been concluded as not existent, and if negotiations become necessary they will be carried on under conditions better calculated to secure the execution of the treaty.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

What has brought Japan to its present unsatisfactory condition? It is not war, because we know that the Government has always been anxious to pursue a peaceful course. Thus we find that, in the management of the affair with Corea, if one false step had been made, the coast of that country would have been ravaged by our forces, but the Government wisely determined to adhere to a pacific policy. Soon after His Majesty the Emperor ascended the throne he issued a proclamation that steps were to be taken towards the gradual establishment of a constitutional form of government, so that perfect harmony might always be preserved between the Sovereign and the people. We also are aware that the Ministers are sedulously employed in maintaining peaceful relations with all nations, and although some of their acts created dissatisfaction in the community, still no dissensions occurred among the Ministers themselves, and those who held warlike views quietly retired from the cabinet. Then the negotiations with Corea were brought to a successful termination, and the

inhabitants of that country were introduced for the first time to the benefits of civilization. Again, a similar policy was pursued in the case of the Formosan affair, and it is therefore evident that the present position of the country is not due to any warlike tendencies of the Government.

Are we then to attribute the misfortunes of Japan to a want of ability in the Sovereign and ignorance in the Ministers? Certainly not. What then is the cause? Our reply is:—The fall in the value of the paper currency.

When the paper currency of a country seriously declines in public estimation, confidence is lost and the people disquieted. The prices of all commodities rise: it becomes more and more difficult to obtain a livelihood, and, as matters get worse, riots and outbreaks occur in different localities. The result frequently witnessed is the sweeping away of the Government.

Having carefully watched the fluctuations in kinsatsu we noticed that, while the discount was about thirty per cent, it was not looked upon as anything very remarkable. A considerable time then elapsed before kinsatsu fell to forty per cent discount, but once that rate was reached the downward course was extremely rapid until the disastrous discount of sixty per cent was arrived at. In consequence, trade in the open ports became very dull,—in fact at a standstill,—and not only Japanese, but foreigners also, suffered severely. No doubt the authorities were greatly grieved at this state of things, and tried to remedy matters by forbidding speculation in kinsatsu and specie. We cannot see that, so far, any good has resulted from the government measures. kinsatsu are still practically at about sixty per cent discount; and, if any trader wishes to purchase specie, he has to submit to a still greater loss. Hence business people are placed at unwonted disadvantage.

The revenue of Japan is something over fifty million yen; and the value of paper money, as compared with specie, is as 10 to 16. Now, let us suppose that the yearly income of the country is fifty million yen, and that the discount of one paper yen is fifty sen as against specie. If the revenue was paid in specie, the Government would receive the whole fifty million yen without abatement, but as the authorities themselves either issued, or permitted the issue of, paper money, and made it the currency of the country, they cannot consistently insist upon payment in specie, and therefore have to content themselves with kinsatsu. Thus, assuming that the revenue is paid in paper, the income of the Government for the current year of Meiji (1880) will be equivalent to only thirty-three million in silver yen. This is very plain; because the difference between specie and paper is as 100 to 150, i.e. one-third discount, which on a total of fifty million paper yen would involve a loss of some fifteen or sixteen million. Before the disastrous fall in the value of kinsatsu, the Government complained that the revenue was not sufficient to meet the expenditure, and now they have only a reduced income of some thirty millions. If the fall in kinsatsu was not accompanied by a general rise in prices, the authorities might, perhaps, find no difficulty in making both ends meet, but the two circumstances are inseparable. How then are the Government going to manage? Will they impose fresh taxation to make good the deficiency? This cannot be done. The farming population have already frequently risen against the present taxes and the people in general will never submit to increased burdens. If the authorities attempt to make good the deficiency by the issue of more paper money, the depreciation will only become greater; and, although commercial pursuits will suffer grievous injury, the Government will ultimately be by far the most considerable sufferers.

Suppose that a man undertakes to complete a certain piece of work within three years, at the price of one hundred yen in kinsatsu. Before the expiration of the contract it may be that, through depreciation of currency and rise in wages and material, the work has cost the contractor one hundred and twenty yen when finished. Thus, instead of gaining, he incurs heavy loss, and we consider that it is the fear of such consequences that has discouraged trade. The depreciation of the paper currency is directly responsible for the financial embarrassments of the State and the stagnation in trade. Therefore we are constrained to the conclusion that the present difficulties of Japan are not owing to want of

ability of either the Sovereign or his Ministers, but simply to the enormous fall in the purchasing power of kinsatsu.

Our readers will doubtless remember that on a previous occasion we mentioned that, notwithstanding the fact that the Government of the United States retained—and justly so—perfect confidence in the paper currency of the country, President Hayes remarked, in his message at the opening of Congress, “the withdrawal of the paper currency now in circulation is very essential, and it is only by doing so that we can ensure the stability of our financial system.” Here in Japan the paper money has for a considerable time lost the confidence of the public, and, if the Government only strive to lower the price of commodities and do not withdraw the kinsatsu from circulation, their action will be similar to that of a physician who prescribes for a patient without ascertaining the cause of his illness. Let us now consider what course should be adopted to cure the financial sickness from which Japan is now suffering.

Nothing is more necessary for the tranquillity of a nation than a proper administration of its finances. Tyrannical rulers may mismanage the general administration and thus lose popularity; but, so long as their muddling does not affect the finances, the people do not make any active opposition. Perceiving this, the despotic ruler engages in foreign wars, incurs enormous expenses, and ultimately is forced to levy heavy taxes upon the nation and to issue paper money. There is, of course, a limit to the quantity of specie in every country; and, after a time, paper money begins to depreciate. The greater the issue of paper the greater is the lack of confidence in it, and as confidence decreases, so does depreciation increase. Thus, in the example which we have given, the action of the Government is responsible for all the injury, while the people suffer all the loss. The Government do not regard the public with enmity, but the public looks upon the Government in that light, and history furnishes abundant examples how this has led to the overthrow of many administrations. Here, in Japan, although the actual course of events has not been the same, still the result is unhappily precisely similar to that experienced by the needy states of olden times. Our national indebtedness has not been caused by mismanagement, but yet the unanswerable fact remains that the paper currency is to specie, in value, as 10 is to 16. If some remedy for this lamentable condition of affairs is not quickly brought about the result must be national bankruptcy.

In the Finance Minister's estimates for the 12th year of Meiji, we find the foreign and domestic debts divided into nine different classes, viz:—the new domestic loan of 11,327,670 yen; the domestic loan for the reduction of paper money 1,923,700 yen; the domestic loan for capitalized pensions, 14,168,900 yen; the loan for pensions, 173,287,530 yen; the loan for the pensions of the old Shinto priests, 423,320 yen; the loan for the encouragement of industries, 12,500,000 yen; the loan for the expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, 15,000,000 yen; the old foreign loan, 1,464,000 yen; the new foreign loan, 10,865,120 yen; thus the total of the foreign debts amounts to 11,829,120 yen, and the domestic debts, including 113,427,992 yen of paper money in circulation, to 363,827,970 yen. The whole of this indebtedness has been created by the Japanese Government since the restoration.

Let us now consider how the national debt has arisen. After the restoration, and the accession to power of the present Government, the finances of the State were undeniably in a very confused condition. The Government then incurred a heavy outlay for the expedition to the northern provinces. They assumed the liabilities of the clans and princes, and also issued bonds for the support of the nobles and gentry. A loan was also raised for the construction of railways and the encouragement of industries. Thus we find that the national debt has almost entirely arisen from natural causes, and not, as in many other countries, from the unjustifiable proceedings of irresponsible rulers, who first create unnecessary wants, and then plunge the nation into debt to satisfy them. However, whether the present financial position has been caused legitimately or otherwise, the practical result is in no whit different, and it is therefore impossible for those who interest themselves in questions of financial policy to pass over the matter in silence.

It appears to us that the Government should lay down three rules to extricate the nation from its present difficul-

ties. These are: 1st.—There shall be the same amount of specie in circulation as paper, and the latter shall be freely exchanged for the former. 2nd.—The Finance Department shall from time to time redeem a portion of the paper currency with the reserves of specie, such redeemed paper to be at once destroyed. 3rd.—All paper money of the value of one yen and under to be called in and specie issued in lieu of it. It is plain that, owing to the circumstances of the country, the first rule cannot be enforced at present, therefore we must rely upon the second and third rules to remedy the present disastrous state of the finances. It is of course absurd to imagine that the evil can be rectified immediately; it will inevitably be a work of time; but, for all that, steps should be taken to mitigate the existing distress.

According to a notification issued in October, 1879, the bank-notes in circulation then represented 33,104,730 yen. In the estimates for the same year the specie reserve fund was stated to be 1,500,000 yen, and the fund provided during the same year, to be applied in reduction of the national liabilities, was estimated at 50,898,000 yen. Then again the Government had made advances of 7,495,220 yen to different individuals for the encouragement of industries. This sum cannot, of course, be made immediately available, but still it is an asset; and if we add these advances to the sinking fund we have, in round figures, 60,000,000 yen. If to the paper currency of 113,498,000 yen, we add the bank-note circulation of 33,000,000 yen, we find the total liabilities some 140,000,000 yen. Thus, the Government assets are, compared with the liabilities, as five is to ten or ten to twenty. It is ridiculous to suppose that five can be made to do duty for ten; but, as the value of a paper currency is measured by the confidence the people repose in it, therefore, it may well be that a reserve of specie equal to half the paper in circulation will be amply sufficient to maintain the value of kinsatsu.

Paper money bears the same relation to specie that a shadow does to its substance. If the substance is small so will the shadow be also. If the Government has not a sufficient supply of specie, the paper currency can never command the confidence of the nation. This proposition is self-evident and requires no demonstration. If we are asked which is the more convenient, specie or paper, we are forced to admit that the latter is preferable as far as regards portability. Thus we find in every commercial country a paper currency. In England, notes, bills of exchange and cheques, are all used to represent specie. Coin being inconvenient to carry about, those forms of representing it were introduced, and it follows that, if we in Japan wish to facilitate mercantile transactions, we also must supply traders with a paper currency. We know, as a matter of fact, that when the notes issued by the American Government depreciated in value, the authorities of that country wished to exchange specie for them, and thus withdraw the notes from circulation. What was the result? Quite unexpectedly only comparatively few people applied for specie, and the Government had to abandon the idea of withdrawing the paper from circulation. As we have seen, the reserve funds of the Government, according to the estimate and including advances, are about 60,000,000 yen. Now, if the authorities will devote these funds to buying up kinsatsu, either in large or even small quantities, so as to reduce the circulation, and also insist upon a diminution of the notes issued by the banks, then, although our financial position may not be immediately improved, yet it is not difficult to see that ere long the measure would bear good fruit, because the present depreciation of kinsatsu is undoubtedly due to over issue.

The banking laws provide that any one establishing a national bank must deposit four-fifths of the capital in government loan bonds, which bear interest at four per cent. For example, a person establishing one of these banks with a capital of 100,000 yen, deposits 80,000 yen in loan bonds. The Government then manufactures 80,000 yen in bank notes and hand them over to the banker, who has in addition 20,000 yen in paper as a reserve. Then, if any of the banker's bonds are subsequently drawn for redemption, he receives their value and has to purchase other bonds in the market to the same amount, and deposit those bonds with the authorities in lieu of the bonds so redeemed. Thus a portion of the Government liabilities is always decreasing, but no such reduction takes place in the bank notes in cir-

culation. This is another cause of the depreciation in kinsatsu. In fact, the primary object of the existing Banking Regulations is the reduction of the loan bonds, while the diminution of the paper currency is treated as a matter of secondary importance.

The large issue of bonds affects the bonds first and the kinsatsu afterwards. Our present difficulties arise from the over-issue of paper, not from the bonds; therefore, the true remedy is a reduction of the kinsatsu in circulation first, and of the bonds afterwards.

How then is this to be accomplished?

We answer:—The laws affecting banking must be revised, in order to compel a reduction in the issue of bank notes. Instead of the existing regulation providing for the continuous deposit of loan bonds to the extent of four-fifths of the capital, we would suggest that, when a banker's loan bonds are redeemed, he shall deposit an equivalent in bank notes. These notes the Government should at once destroy. Thus the banks would carry on business with Government kinsatsu and their own note issue would become gradually contracted. This measure would probably have no immediate result, because the number of bonds redeemed in any one year is limited, and the bonds are held all through the community and not by bankers only. However it is much more desirable to diminish the paper currency than the bonds, and every effort to do so is a step in the right direction.

As we have already mentioned, the notes in circulation amount to 33,104,730 yen. If our idea is adopted, the loan bonds will be reduced every time the lots are drawn, and at the same time, the bank notes which cause the depreciation of kinsatsu will gradually disappear from circulation. Again, if the reserve funds are applied in the purchase of kinsatsu, although no immediate result may be apparent, still the downward tendency will be checked and confidence restored.

We believe that there would not be much difficulty in carrying out our suggestion; but, if it be thought impracticable, then adopt the third course and replace with specie all paper money of the value of one yen and under.

Kinsatsu representing two yen and over aggregate a very large sum. The small denominations are more continually in use, and although a great many people approve of them there are numbers who do not. It would not be hard to withdraw these small notes from circulation, leaving the larger ones to be dealt with subsequently. Let us begin with an easy task, leaving the difficult one for after consideration. It cannot be denied that, if these notes of small value were replaced with specie, the confidence of the people in the paper currency would be vastly increased.

The three suggestions we have made are, in our opinion, the only means of dealing with the present crisis. The first suggestion is not practicable just now, and therefore we have only the second and third to fall back upon. Even if one or both of these is put into operation we are not sanguine of any immediate result, although we entertain no doubt that the end desired will be produced in course of time. Thus the disastrous condition of the finances of the Empire will be effectually remedied, and a recurrence of the existing calamitous position rendered impossible.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

(Criminal Sessions.)

Before R. T. KENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Friday, the 7th day of May, 1880.

Mañl, a Malay seaman of the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda*, was indicted for stabbing Katchung, also a seaman on board the *Sunda*, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a jury:—Messrs J. B. Maxwell, A. J. Macpherson, H. A. Towse, W. Howard, and A. Clark.

Mr. J. J. Enslie, the Acting Crown prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner, who pleaded *not guilty*, was undefended.

Mr. H. A. Crane having been sworn as interpreter, Mr. Enslie briefly opened the case and called

Katchung who, warned to speak the truth, said:—On the 18th of April last, I was in a Japanese house with the

prisoner and another seaman, called Cassim. It was about ten o'clock at night and we were taking our supper. The prisoner began to quarrel with Cassim, whom he attempted to stab. Cassim got hold of the hand in which the prisoner held the knife, and succeeded in making his escape. The prisoner then turned toward me and stabbed me. I had given no provocation to the prisoner. I had been drinking before, but we were then all right. I was sitting quietly at my meal when he stabbed me in the back. I do not know if prisoner was intoxicated at the time.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: I was not intoxicated when you stabbed me. I had not been quarrelling with you, but I had had a fight with a European during the day.

To a Juror: The knife was the property of the prisoner. I saw him draw it. It was a table-knife with a white handle. I had been drunk about an hour before.

By the Court: I had had no previous quarrel with prisoner.

Ed. Wheeler, M. D., sworn: I know the witness Katchung. I saw him on board the P. & O. S. S. *Malacca* or *Sunda* on the 19th of April. I found him with his arm in a sling, and an incised wound in the right side of the back, a little below the scapula. The wound had been inflicted with a knife. The cavity of the chest had not been opened, as the knife had evidently glanced off a rib. I had him brought up to the hospital, that afternoon, for treatment, and he remained there until the end of the month. The wound had evidently been inflicted either with a sheath-knife or a large clasp knife.

To a Juror: The wound might have been inflicted with a table-knife if used with sufficient force; the direction of the wound was downwards and not in an oblique direction.

Cassim, a native of Singapore, seaman on board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda*, stated: On a Sunday, about 11 o'clock at night, seventeen or nineteen days ago, the prisoner attempted to stab me in a house in Yokohama, belonging to a Chinaman, but at present occupied by a Japanese. When prisoner attempted to stab me, I held his arm for a little while, but as his knife cut me I let him go, and then he stabbed Katchung in the back with a knife; I do not know where he got it from; I only saw it in his hand. I cannot say why prisoner stabbed Katchung; there had been no quarrelling. Katchung had been intoxicated but had become sober. I was slightly intoxicated, but can remember all that happened on that occasion.

Cross-examined by prisoner: I was not very drunk, and I went out to call the police.

To a Juror: There had been no quarrelling before, and I cannot give any reason for prisoner attempting to stab me. We were not using any knives in eating. It was just after the meal that the stabbing occurred. The knife was a table knife with a white handle.

Prisoner said that he had no witnesses to produce. In a statement, through the interpreter, he said that he had an ill-feeling against Cassim for certain things he had taken from him, and he intended to strike him, but when Cassim returned the things, he gave up the idea. He had a knife but it was a clasp-knife. He had no wish to use a knife at all.

His Honor summed up; and after a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

Friday, the 7th day of May, 1880.

H. COOK vs. W. H. HOHNHOLZ.

This was a claim for the recovery of \$98.20, balance due for repairs done to the German schooner *Lottie*, and \$142.60 for work done to a yacht belonging to the defendant.

Defendant declared that the prices mentioned in the two bills produced were too high; he admitted to be indebted to plaintiff, but disputed the amount. The bill regarding the schooner *Lottie* had been presented to him before; he had paid \$25 on account of it, and had told plaintiff's clerk when he came to collect the money that he would see Mr. Cook and come to an arrangement. As to the bill regarding the schooner, he had not seen it before he came into Court.

Plaintiff contended that both bills were made out on the 17th of December, 1879, and presented the same day to defendant.

His Honour asked the parties if they could not come to an agreement out of Court, as he had suggested to them at the first hearing of the case.

Mr. Hohnholz replied that he had offered \$100 to satisfy the claim, but that plaintiff had refused; he was now willing to pay \$125, but this offer too was refused.

Defendant asked to be allowed to prove that both bills had been sent to defendant on the 17th of December, 1879, for the first time, and then several times afterwards, and called as witness—

S. Severin, who, being sworn, stated: I am a book-keeper in the employ of plaintiff. I made out the bills on the 17th of December, 1879; the date is marked on them; I wrote them at that time because I was making up the yearly accounts. They are copies of the entries in the ledger. The same day I presented them to Mr. Hohnholz, who said that he would settle; later I went several times to Mr. Hohnholz, asking for payment; he usually answered me that he was very busy, that he could not settle. He never objected to the amounts charged in the bills; but the last time when I was at his place he said that the prices were too high, and that he would see Mr. Cook about the matter. The letter produced in Court, dated December 19th, 1879, and written by defendant, is a reply to a note I had written him the previous day, requesting payment.

Defendant denied the correctness of this evidence, and handed to the Court a document showing that on the account for the repairs done to the yacht there are charged \$78 for 1,085 square feet of timber, while in fact only about half of that quantity had been used, further that it was impossible that a carpenter could have been ninety days at work, and that the price for copper paint is marked at \$6.50 per tin, while its real value is scarcely more than \$3.50; he therefore requested the Court to nominate experts to examine the work done on board.

Plaintiff, in reply to questions put by His Honour, remarked that the timber had been taken from his yard, and an account of it was kept by his foreman, a Japanese carpenter, in whom he had full confidence; as to the carpenter employed to do the work, he had been paid by his foreman. He, plaintiff, would not undertake the work on his own contract, and had only furnished a workman at Mr. Hohnholz's request; the man was to be paid by Mr. Hohnholz himself, who had done so for a while but then discontinued it, and the foreman paid the wages to the carpenter. Plaintiff did not know that this was done, until after the wages had already been paid for several weeks. He declared that he was quite sure that the amount of timber charged was used, and the wages mentioned in the bill paid to the carpenter. As to the price of the paint, it could not be considered too high, as he had on several occasions paid as much as \$7 for a tin. In conclusion, he expressed his readiness to see the matter referred to experts.

His Honour observed to the parties that the settling of the dispute by experts might become a difficult and expensive affair, as it might happen that the yacht would have to be pulled to pieces in order to ascertain how much wood had been employed for her repair, and that the losing party would have to pay the costs of her rebuilding. He therefore advised the parties to settle the matter among themselves.

Plaintiff refusing to enter upon any arrangement, His Honour declared that Mr. N. Bogel, ship-carpenter, residing at Tokio, should be called for to ascertain what had in reality been done to the yacht; as to the price of the paint, the opinion of Messrs. Langfeldt & Mayers should be taken. As to the sum of \$98.29 due for repairs done to the schooner *Lottie*, defendant was ordered to pay it at once to plaintiff, as he ought to have made an agreement about the prices to be charged before ordering the work to be done.

#### THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE.

##### CHAPTER I.

"Daah it, I'll save her life!" said the Major, suddenly. The Major had just laid a covering of snow-white lather on that tract of chin which was still sacred from the incursions of his luxuriant beard. As he gave vent to this remarkable resolution, he inadvertently wounded himself with his razor, so as to compel a resort to a towel and cold sponging, which put an end to his reflections for a time.

Major Marjoribanks was an active, cleanly-built man, rather below the average height. He had an eye like a hawk's, beautiful hair and whiskers, and no other striking feature. His hands and feet were small and finely-formed, and a front tooth, which Nature had taken from him, had been exquisitely supplied by the hand of Art.

The great feature of the Major's character was determination: when he said a thing he meant it. In the Crimea, if Major Marjoribanks had said that a post should be carried, its fall was looked upon as certain. Zerlino, the Major's vicious little mare, knew it was useless to try and refuse if once her master put her head straight for an obstacle. Like the late Mr. Asheton Smith, he would quietly "ride for a fall," if the leap were impracticable without one; and no one knew how to fall deftly better than the Major.

But a life spent, as it were, in a succession of pitched battles, does not pass without leaving marks of wear and tear, and the Major after his third bottle of hair dye, began to take very serious views of life. Short and decisive were his ruminations, and with characteristic promptness he determined on marriage as his next achievement. For this purpose he selected a young lady of remarkable wealth and considerable personal attractions, and devoted himself to the sacrifice like a second Iphigenia,—barring the sex.

Perhaps it was the very difficulty of the achievement that impelled the dauntless Major to the attack. Diana Harford had already refused two baronets, a banker, and four minor deities, before the Major's appearance in the field, and still continued to ride across country with as much enthusiasm as if her whole life was to be devoted to that occupation. People began to say that she would never marry: "The right man had not spoken," was the general opinion; and the Major, as he gnawed his moustaches, resolved with an inward oath that he would prove himself that man, or perish in the attempt.

Not that the Major was wholly devoid of that unpractical machine called a heart. Down in a little villa near a country village, lived a little lady of twenty, who could have told strange tales of the Major's sentimentality. Oh, Major, Major! were not all your flocks and herds sufficient, that you must needs make this innocent ewe lamb a captive to your bow and spear?

But let us do the Major justice. In this matter he was not altogether a free agent. From the moment he met Patty Roseneath he had felt himself fascinated by her in spite of all his attempts to persuade himself of the contrary. That a quiet, almost timid, little provincial beauty, with a general unsophisticatedness of tone and manner, should have any power to enchant the Major of a thousand fights seemed to him too ridiculous an idea to be entertained for a moment. It did not occur to him that it was perhaps this very difference from the women he had been accustomed to flirt with that constituted her charm.

Reviewing the matter that morning in the solitude of his chamber, the Major looked back on this love-passage with a thankful sense of escape. "I was devilish near making a fool of myself that time," said the Major to himself, as he tied his cravat.

But though the Major congratulated himself on being so safely off with the old love, he was far from feeling so comfortable with regard to his prospects with the new. He was too old a campaigner to advance his main body without throwing out skirmishers and outposts, or make a step in an *affaire de cœur* without feeling his way. It was this quality, backed by the Major's real talents and prowess, that made him so invincible. Women never suspected him of wishing to engage their affections, until they found it was too late. And when once the gates were opened, no one knew how to retain a position in the conquered city better than the Major.

But Miss Harford's heart seemed to be impregnable even to this experienced besieger. The Major, who never committed the error of overrating his advantages, confessed to himself that he had done all he knew. Had he not ridden as no man, not professionally accustomed to risk his neck, ever rode before? Had he not got up private theatricals (the Major in 'Used Up' was really worth seeing), and even written a sparkling comedietta, agreed by every one but the Major himself to be equal if not superior to Robertson? Had he not sung those tenor songs of his that would have charmed the savageness out of a bear? And had he not thrown around all his achievements a halo of respectful sentiment, as who should say, "I care not for them except in so much as they are pleasing to you?" The Major could find no fault with himself or with his exertions. He had attacked the fortress with all the paraphernalia of sapping and mining, zigzags and parallels, and still the flag of liberty floated mockingly above the unconquered bastions. There was but one hope,—a forlorn hope, he confessed to himself—and it was with a serious though determined spirit that the Major resolved on an attack by storm. He pronounced this resolution in the memorable words which commence this story. "Dash it!" said the Major, "I'll save her life!"

The Major had made up his mind.

Perhaps, had the Major known who it was that had arrived as a guest to Miss Harford on the previous evening, it might have disturbed his calculations. But there is no reason why we should not listen to the conversation of Diana and her guest as they sit by the bedroom fire in their elegant dishabille.

Miss Harford was a girl of considerable individuality of character. Without affecting any of the airs of a "blus" or an eccentric, she generally thought for herself on many subjects, and would state her opinions pretty strongly on occasion. This caused her to be regarded with suspicion and dislike by most of her own sex, and the weaker of ours. She was unusually, prudish said improperly, well read in the drama of the last century, and actually preferred the school of Sheridan to the school of Schnieder.

"What have I been doing lately?" says she, in answer to a question from her companion. "What am I always doing? I have danced the usual proportion of dances, round and square: I have read the last new novel, and tried the last milk-and-water effusion

they call a ballad: and I have ridden over the usual number of ploughed fields. What more would you have of a woman in my position?"

"What a queer girl you are, Di," says the other lady, wistfully. "You never seemed the same as the other girls at school: and you don't seem a bit altered. And so you haven't fallen in love yet! But I always said you would never find any man to suit you exactly."

"That's just what I'm wanting, my dear,—a Man. I see plenty of amateur jockeys and polite letter writers. What I want is a man—one that is not afraid to be natural, or ashamed to be in earnest. I really think our average dandy, with his cool self-sufficiency, and his insulting indifference, the most unpleasant production of the age. There's the Major now!"

"Who is that?"

"Major Marjoribanks, my dear; the glory of his regiment, and the idol of all the horse-dealers, amateur actors, and fast young men for a circle of twenty miles. Why, Patty, you're blushing! You don't mean to say you know the man!"

"I met him—that is—he is a friend of my brother's," said the other lady, with some hesitation.

"And you've been foolish enough to believe all his nonsense, child, I dare say. Come now!"

"Well, he certainly is an extraordinary man," plended Patty.

"Oh, yes, very. He can ride a kicker, or write a burlesque. But as for *heart*—why, my dear child, he'd toss you aside, if it suited his purpose, with as much indifference as I toss that withered camellia. Now, don't you waste a thought on him. I don't intend to, though the wretched man has been making love to me in his quiet way ever since he came. I'm afraid every day he'll propose, and I shall have the trouble of refusing him without losing my temper."

"But I can't help it," said Patty, faintly.

"Oh yes, you can. You thought you couldn't, down in that dull place, with nothing else to think about, but you'll be under a different treatment here, I can assure you. Plenty of exercise and excitement will soon cure you. I'll tell you what: as a great treat to-morrow you shall ride Crusader. We'll take a quiet canter along the lanes."

"Oh, but I can't ride strange horses," said Patty.

"Oh, you'll soon get acquainted. Mind, I consider this a great favour, and you mustn't hurt my feelings by refusing. One of my habits will fit you nicely, and when you return you'll feel spirit enough to defy twenty Majors."

"You are a darling girl," said Patty, getting up and kissing her.

"I'm afraid you're in a minority, my dear," said Diana. "Most people say I'm intensely disagreeable. Good night, and don't dream of the Major."

And the pair kissed again and parted for the night.

## II.

The next day was one of those mild, hazy, November ones, which break out into a glimpse of sunshine toward noon, and then return to their former dullness. The two girls rode along between the hedgerows, chatting pleasantly.

"I'm sure I shall never be able to manage this animal," said Patty, timidly. "See how he tosses his head about."

"That's because you let him feel the curb, dear; I had it put up sharp on purpose. Have power of punishment, but seldom use it; that's the real secret of managing horses, dogs, and men. There now, you see he goes quietly enough on the snaffle. Now coax him a little, and give and take more; remember he isn't a phlegmatic donkey, with a mouth like a deal board."

"Well, I must say I prefer quiet horses; one feels so much more at ease."

"Pshaw, my dear! I wouldn't give a guinea for a horse that anyone could ride, that took no more notice of a steam-engine than of a haystack. They have just the same dead-level of indifference that is the ideal excellence of the young man of the period, who hears with equal apathy of a railway accident or a revolution."

"Well, I suppose they only follow the fashion, just as in their coats and collars."

"But what an age it must be that makes a dead calm its some of good style, and substitutes Jack Poyntz for Ranger or Charles Surface!"

"Good Heavens, Diana! you don't mean to say you read those horrid old plays? Mamma would not let me study such things on any account."

"Nonsense! As if they could be worse than the French plays one sees now, or half a dozen English ones I could name. At least, I enjoy the male characters more than in ours. They were infinitely more sparkling, and I don't believe they were a bit wicked-er at bottom."

"Gentlemen now could be quite as witty if they cared to try."

"Oh, I don't doubt their abilities, my dear; I suppose the breed of male animals produces about the same number of prodigies in every age; but how is one to know it? I certainly prefer men who kept their wits and their swords equally bright by daily use. Here one is in equal uncertainty as to their livers or their intellects."

"Livers, Diana! What an expression!"

"Strictly Shakespearian, I assure you. 'A lily-livered knave,'—see 'Macbeth.' I daresay you can find a dusty copy of Shakespear on the top shelf in the library."

"Ah, Di! I'm afraid you never will get married at this rate."

"No, dear. As someone says of Morris, 'I shall die the serene martyr of a mean and melancholy time.'"

"You must have had plenty of offers?"

"Oh, dozens! all couched in the condescending brevity with which the *preux chevalier* of the day deigns to express his wishes. Now just contrast the men we have been talking about. Worship, commences by a shower of more or less readable verses, which you have the option of reading or committing to the flames. You

casually drop your handkerchief into a running stream or down a precipice, and your adorer throws himself after it, and restores it at the risk of his life. After a while he throws himself on his knees—both knees, mind—and begs you to save him from destruction. You relent; on leaving you he meets his rival: a glance is enough; swords flash out—so did Diana's eyes—and woe to him who flinches."

"Horrible!" said Patty.

"Will this suit you better? Strephon strolls lazily into the room; remarks on the weather; allows himself to decline into a seat by your side, and suggests that you should become Mrs. Strephon. *En attendant* he meets his rival; treats on his toes; they exchange abusive epithets, light cigars, and—oh, bathos!—cut each other at the club."

"Well, that's better than fighting," said Patty.

"And infinitely safer. Well, my dear, perhaps, after all, you are right. We mustn't take our idea of the class from Sir Harry Wildair—there's a darling name for you. They only show what was considered the thing. I daresay I am getting fearfully crabbed. You see when a girl has money she becomes the centre of a circle of deception. Let's change the subject. How well that habit fits you."

"It feels rather strange. You see I so seldom ride at home."

"Ah, of course. Now to me habit is second nature, as someone says. I feel infinitely more comfortable in one than in a low dress I purposely lent you my regular riding-hat, for I wanted to see how I should feel in this new-fangled affair. I'm afraid it wouldn't suit crabbing through a bullfinch; one wants something stiffer for that. . . . What's that?" she cried, as an indistinct sound came down the wind, and both horses pricked up their ears. "The hounds; they must have come all the way from Marlford."

"Oh do look at this horse, Di! He's dancing up and down fearfully."

"Put him on the curb, dear, if he's too troublesome. Ah, there they go! Look, Patty, there's a sight for you! See how close they run together! There's Mr. Vane on Brown Bess. Well tried at Mr. Vane! Ah, the Major does it—oh, the conceit of that man!—and here come the rest; only two gaps for all the poor creatures. There's my little brother Bantry bringing up the rear on his pony—a terrible hard fellow is Bantry. Oh, Patty," said Diana, trembling with excitement, "I'd give anything to be with them."

"Then do go, dear," said Patty, with an effort of self-sacrifice that was enormous. "I shall be safe enough. Withers will take care of me."

"Well, he's just down in the road there. Keep along it, and you'll just cross the line they are taking. I really must—come, Terry," and away went Diana, habit tossing and eyes glistening, and vanished gloriously.

Patty turned her horse's head back towards the gate of the field they had turned into, and got safely out into the road. Some distance down it she could see Withers, the groom, who was having a little difficulty with his horse, which was plunging and curvetting in a diagonal position, as is the manner of eager horses, performing an equine balance-step without advancing particularly. On Crusader catching sight of his companion in ill-doing, he proceeded to imitate his actions with a considerable amount of exaggeration. Patty, finding him bursting into a canter, attempted to take up the curb rein, but only succeeded in getting both in an inextricable confusion. Then she she clung in terror to them with both hands, on which the irritable Crusader fought himself into a confused canter, which developed itself into a smart gallop, dashed past the astonished Withers, and stamped.

Our friend the Major had arrived at the meet that morning, and was considerably chagrined not to find the object of his intentions present. "The stiffest bit of country for miles round, too," he said to himself. "What can she be thinking of?" His determination of the morning was still in his mind, and he longed for an opportunity of putting it in practice. Oh, for the sight of the well-known blue habit and iron-grey steed! The Major was destined to have his aspirations gratified in an unexpected manner.

He had been riding a line of his own for a short distance, and was separated from the rest of the field by the breadth of a pasture when he heard the quick-repeated rattle of a horse going at full gallop in the road on the other side of the high hedge, parallel to which he was riding, and in another moment he saw through the twigs the horse he had looked in vain for at the meet tear past him at mad speed, the blue habit streaming back as the wearer swayed in the saddle, holding the reins in both hands with the convulsive grasp of fear.

"Run away, by Jove!" said the Major, turning Zerlina's head without the least hesitation at the quickset. Two or three *intrins*, short strides—a rise, and a crash of twigs,—a rattle of horse-hoofs as they patter on the hard road, as Zerlina just manages to save her knees and nose from damage by a clever recovery, and then the Major, as cool as if he had been hopping over a gutter instead of one of the ugliest drops in his experience, set her going in pursuit.

The fact was, the Major was in that state of exaltation that every soldier feels on coming into action. Quick as lightning he saw the coming situation, and braced himself to take advantage of it, and as he crept nearer and nearer to the fugitives he felt his confidence rise in his horse's powers and his own.

About half a mile from the place where this stern chase commenced, where the road was crossed by another at right angles, stood an inn called the *Cross Keys*. The Major knew this, and also that on the other side of it the road dipped down into a rather steep hill. He had got up some twenty yards nearer when the inn appeared in sight, and, keeping on the turf at the side of the road, that the noise of his approach might not add fresh speed to the runaway, he called on Zerlina smartly for a decisive effort.

In front of the *Cross Keys* there was a triangular patch of sordid turf, and as Crusader came upon this he slackened his speed very slightly; the Major dashed alongside and seized the reins near the bit in his right hand; the horse, which was not a vicious one, stopped

after a few struggles, as he felt the power at work on the curb; and the lady, falling fainting forward in a heap on his neck, would have tumbled to the earth, had not the ever-ready Major leapt from his saddle, and caught her in his arms. It would have made a capital picture—the two horses standing steaming and panting, and the Major staggering under the weight of the senseless damsel, whose chin hung over his shoulder—while her hair, released from its bonds in her wild flight through air, streamed down his scarlet-coated back.

With some difficulty the Major carried his lovely burden into the porch of the *Cross Keys*.

"Show me a private room, and get me a glass of brandy!" were the orders with which he stopped the mouth of the astonished landlady.

"La! Poor dear young lady!" said that female, in a voice of sympathy, as she brought the restoring fluid. "Can I do anything for her, sir?"

"No, I think not," said the Major decisively. "Leave her to me. I've had some experience in cases of this kind," and thrusting half-a-crown into the woman's hand he shut the door in her face.

"Well, how she could ha' married he!" said the woman to herself, as she returned to the bar. She evidently thought, from the Major's want of sympathy, that he must be the husband of the sufferer.

The evening glooms were just closing in, and made the little back-parlour look more and more dismal and dingy. The Major raised the clinging veil sufficiently to thrust the edge of the glass between the lips of the patient. Presently the colour came back to her face, she drew a long gasping breath, and felt for her pocket-handkerchief. It was in the pocket of her saddle—the Major instantly placed his snowy cambric in her trembling hand. Then she overflooded.

The Major waited a little. Then he ventured to take the hand that was not occupied with his pocket-handkerchief, and said in a tone respectful tenderness.

"Don't, *pray* don't give way so! You're quite safe now, I assure you."

Sob, sob.

"If you knew how every sob you utter reads my" ("vitals," the Major was going to say, then he thought of "breast," and finally substituted) "heart, you—you wouldn't keep on so."

Sob, sob.

"You don't know how I have hoped, have longed for a moment like this; to hold your hand in mine, to feel that we are alone together, that you do not repulse me, that I am permitted" (*kins her hand*), "that you do not forbid me." (*Business as before*.)

Sob, sob, sob. "When will she stop?" thought the Major.

"You do not answer; speak to me,—or hear me while I tell you what I have wished to say for long days past. Miss Harford—Diana, I love you!" That was deucedly well put, thought the Major to himself.

"SIR!" said the lady, suddenly becoming electrified into an erect posture. It was but one word, but it was quite enough to almost throw the Imperturbable off his invincible equilibrium. For that moment Miss Roseneath could boast of having seen that great man, to use a common but expressive term, flabbergasted.

"Patty!—Miss Roseneath!"

"Yes, Major Marjoribanks, Miss Roseneath. Oh, take me home, and never, *never* dare to call me Patty again!"

"The—de-vil!" said the Major, slowly, beneath his moustaches.

"You might have been satisfied with making a fool of a poor silly girl, without insulting her afterwards. Oh, how could you be so o—o—cruel!"

"I say, Patty—listen a moment—don't talk like that. You don't suppose I meant to hurt your feelings? Hang it, I ain't such a cad as all that comes to. I didn't know it was you—I took you for—"

"Oh, I know; you took me for Miss Harford. Dear Di! she told me you had been making love to her since you came. But I thought you had only been fl—fl—flirting," said poor Patty, going off again.

"Did she tell you that?" said the Major.

"Yes; and she said you were a conceited man, and she was afraid every day you'd propose, because she would have the trouble of refusing you. I never told her all you said to me down at Rosewood. Silly that I was, ever to believe in a Major!"

Did pique and chagrin at the intelligence that he had just received prompt the Major's next impulse? Or did his better angel whisper to him that a dinner of herbs with this little woman who really loved him, and for whom he was conscious of a feeling as nearly akin to that passion as he was capable of experiencing, would be better than a more splendid repast with her to whom he was indifferent? Bitterly would he have derided such an idea from another; bitterly that morning would he have laughed at the thought of his present conduct. But few men act up to their principles; and it was with a ring of genuine feeling in his voice that he sat down by Patty's side and said—but we will not write his words; they were devoid of that artistic fluency which generally distinguished the Major's utterances to the fair sex; but to Patty they sounded like flowing honey.

"And you really *will*,—and you're not sorry for what has happened?"

"Well," said the Major, looking down into her eyes, which gazed up through her tears, glistening with mingled light and teardrops—"perhaps it wasn't such an unfortunate mistake after all!"

Would you be surprised to hear that the Major makes a capital husband? He lives in an atmosphere of spuds and steam-ploughs, cattle and county magistracy, and when, on some summer's eve, the cloud-compelling cigar being lighted, he lies upon his lawn, and sees his young barbarians all at play, he really does not look unhappy. Sometimes a young lady, who is getting older, comes to see Mrs. Marjoribanks and the children. She it is who has given Fred his

pony and Maurice his terrier. She is still unmarried, and intends to continue so.

"And yet I always thought you *would* marry, some time or other," says Patty to her visitor, as the Major passes the window. "And I know someone that thought so too, at least at one time."

"Ah, my dear," says Diana, with a slight, comical curl of her lip, "that was THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE."—*Temple Bar*.

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Precedent havoc conveys a threat;  
All fear of danger has not vanished yet.

1.

Woe, pleasure, jealousy, honour, glory,  
May all depicted be in one short story.

2.

An office all men think they can discharge,  
From peer of realm to captain of a barge.

3.

All from one centre springing, spokes of wheels,  
Spheric divisions, vertebrae of eels.

4.

"You bet your final dollar," 'tis n't white  
In roses seen sometimes, not always quite.

5.

Describes your ignorance or laziness,  
If palpable conundrum you can fail to guess.

6.

An exudation draining shrubs and trees,  
Is used in medicine. Name it, if you please.

7.

Of "poets' irritable race" I've read,  
And know much shorter phrase will do instead.

8.

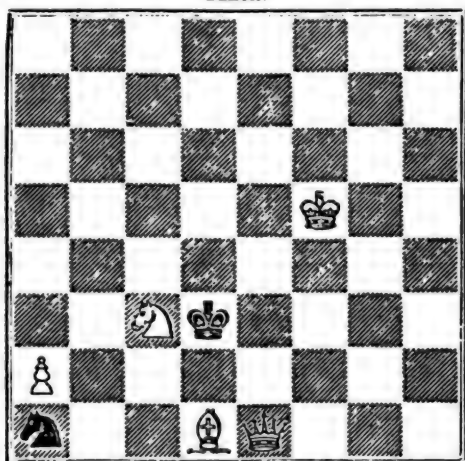
When you've deciphered this, indite a letter  
Or an epistle, which will be far better.

QUAM.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF MAY 1ST, BY C. A. Gilberg.

White.

1.—B. to Q. B. 3.

2.—Mate.

Black.

1.—Anything.

Correct answer received from Q.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

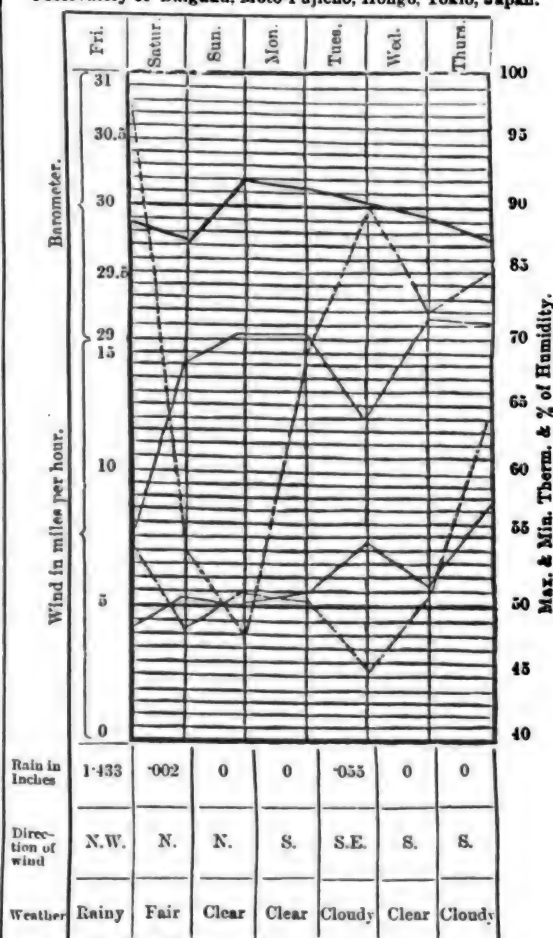
UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 23.5 miles per hour on Thursday, at 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.215 inches on Sunday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.599 on Friday, at 10 p.m. There has been a steady fall in the barometer since the maximum of Sunday. The total amount of rain for the week was 1.49 inches, and on Saturday at 2 p.m. a little hail fell.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### INWARDS.

May 2, British steamer *Belgic*, Meyer, 2,627, from San Francisco Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
May 2, Japanese steamer *Saminoye Maru*, Frahm, 856, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 2, French steamer *Tanaia*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, from Hong-kong, Mails and General, to M.M. Co.  
May 2, British steamer *Sunbeam*, Dobson, 1,154, from London via China and ports, General, to L. Kniffier & Co.  
May 2, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davis, 1,201, from London via China and ports, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
May 2, Japanese steamer *Saminoye Maru*, Frahm, 854, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 3, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 4, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrow, 558, from the North, General, to M. B. Co.  
May 6, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 6, German barque *Oscar Mayer*, Roder, 360, Sugar, from Takao, to Grauert & Co.  
May 7, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hong-kong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
May 7, British barque *Oceana*, Firth, 320, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Belgie* from San Francisco:—Mr and Mrs. Heinemann, Mr. and Mrs. Mollison, Mr. and Mrs. Farley, Messrs. K. Yaye, R. Arai, M. Levy, H. J. J. C. Ambers, F. Hayne, E. Webb, C. J. Battelle, J. Duncan and 3 Europeans in steerage. For Hongkong: Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Etta Gray and Messrs. J. A. Eakin and T. Covie. 185 Chinese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tanaia* from Hongkong:—Messrs. Lenormand, Volhardt, Moss, Heelc, Arnoux, Moto, Horosaki Atr ui, Boinville and infant, Arachie, and Stingelin.

Per British steamer *Rudnorshire* from London via China ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah and servant, Mr. R. B. Armitage and servant.

Per Japanese steamer *Suminaga Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. Bishop in cabin; 71 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sale and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Manley, two children and servant. For San Francisco: Messrs. M. Falconer, H. E. Hobson, R. H. Bruce, Mrs. Chnn She, child and servant in cabin. 5 Europeans and 500 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

May 1, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 2, British barque *Crossfield*, Ewart, 774, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. Raspe.

May 2, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 3, American barque *William Hales*, Hoyt, 868, for Guam, Ballast, despatched by H. MacArthur & Co.

May 4, British steamer *Belgie*, Meyer, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

May 4, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicol, 960, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 5, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 6, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 6, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

May 8, German schooner *Johann Heinrich*, Oestmann, 411, for Nagasaki, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 8, German schooner *Auguste Reimers*, Thomsen, 207, for Takao, despatched by E. B. Watson.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kote:—Dr. Scheube, Messrs. Shimidzu and Ikuma.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—His Excellency and Madame Stoeetwegen, Col. Dickinson, wife and child, Mrs. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Grant, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Oku, Mr. and Mrs. Yano, Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, Miss Iida, Messrs. A. H. Groom, Kagawa, Ito, Mayeda (Japanese Consul to Corea), L. Van der Polder, W. Bransen, Watanabe, Kamada, Murahashi, T. Hayne, Iida, M. Pors, Mayekawa, Satake, Katsumata, Terashima, Kato, Kawatani, J. Robert, Uchiita, Inoye, Ujima, Doi, Ooi, Kawasaki Nishima, Captain Perkins, Dr. Perkins, Miss Donors and Dr. Lawrenson.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Chipp, Mr. and Mrs. Bigglestone, Messrs. Howie, M. Dames and J. Henry in cabin; and A. McDonald, J. Macfall and three Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanaia* from Hongkong:—

Cargo from Hongkong ... .. 2,607 pkgs.  
" " Europe... .. 2,269 "

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... .. Yen 152,526.00  
" " " " " " \$10,000.00

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* from Hongkong:—

Cargo ... .. 2,661 tons  
Mails ... .. 19 pkgs.

## REPORTS.

The French steamer *Tanaia*, reports: Left Hongkong 26th April. Experienced variable winds and fine weather to coast of Japan, thence to port N.E. winds accompanied with thick rainy weather. Arrived in Yokohama at midnight on the 2nd instant.

The British steamer *Sumner* reports: Left Hongkong March 23rd. Experienced moderate variable winds with fine weather to Ooshima; thence to port, N.E. winds with thick rainy weather. Arrived at 8 a.m. 2nd May.

The British steamer *Rudnorshire* from London, via Hongkong reports: Left Hongkong April 24th. Experienced variable winds with fine weather to coast of Japan; thence to port, strong N. E. winds with thick rainy weather. Arrived at 1 p.m. 2nd May. Passage 7 days and 11 hours.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports: Left San Francisco April 10th, at 2.11 p.m. Experienced strong prevailing westerly winds throughout the voyage. Arrived at Yokohama, May 2nd, at 1.32 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Suminaga Maru* reports: Left Hakodate 29th April at 2 p.m. Experienced variable winds with thick rainy weather. Arrived at 11 a.m. on the 2nd instant. Passage 35 hours.

The German barque *Oscar Mayer* reports: Left Takao on the 21st of April. Experienced fresh north-easterly winds on the Formosan coast and to the Linschoten group; thence to port variable winds and weather. Arrived May 6th; passage 14 days.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 14	Ullock	LONDON	Yokohama
Feb. 19	Galley of Lorne (s.s.)	"	"
Mar. 7	Matchless	"	"
" 13	Guy Mannering (s.s.)	"	"
" 18	Harter (s.s.)	"	"
Nov. 10	Claverhouse	GLASGOW	"
Oct. 3	Lucilla	NEW YORK	"
Dec. 29	Susan Gilmore	"	"
Jan. 9	Alice Buck	"	Hiogo
Feb. 11	Ophelia	"	Yokohama
Mar. 25	Haze	"	"
" 27	Obed Baxter	"	Hiogo
Nov. 5	Heperia	HAMBURG	Yokohama
Dec. 18	Lydia (s.s.)	"	"
Jan. 18	River Lagan	"	"
Feb. 6	Cassandra (s.s.)	"	"
Dec. 13	Bonanza	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
Feb. 11	North American	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 25	Scottish Fairy	LIVERPOOL	"
Mar. 17	Bohemia	FLUSHING	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
Mar. 26	Ellen Goodspeed	LONDON	Yokohama
" 26	Forward Ho!	"	Hiogo
" 26	Merionethshire (s.s.)	"	Yokohama
Apr. 1	Panay	NEW YORK	"
Mar. 26	Singapore	ANTWERP	"
" 26	Vale of Nith	"	"
" 26	Montgomeryshire (s.s.)	GLASGOW	"

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 8th May, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.								
Monday.....	May 3	43	42½	42	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 4	42	42	44½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 5	42	43	42	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 6	43	43	42½	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 7	43½	43	44	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 8	43½	44	—	—	—	—	—

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	May 21st*
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	May 21st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	May 18th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	May 11th†
HONGKONG, via KORE .....	M. B. Co.	May 10th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	May 18th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	May 10th

\* Left San Francisco, 1st May, City of Peking.

† Left Hongkong, 4th May, Sumida.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	May 13th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	May 21st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	May 20th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	May 14th
HAPODATE .....	M. B. Co.	May 8th
HONGKONG, via KORE .....	M. B. Co.	May 15th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	May 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	May 12th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

(Corrected to 9.30 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag B. (red); barge, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION has removed to their new rooms at

No. 39, WATER STREET,

where they will give an

## ENTERTAINMENT,

consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music  
and Recitations,

—ON—

Monday, the 10th May,

Commencing at 8.30 p.m., precisely.

All are cordially invited to attend.

By order

T. W. HELLYER,  
Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, 8th May, 1880.

## KEROSENE OIL.

STORAGE and FIRE INSURANCE

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER &amp; CO.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,  
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 3/- EACH.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. Oakey's WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.



[NON-MERCURIAL].  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1L. BOXES.



July, 1879.

52ins.

THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,  
in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fokey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an unerring effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,  
in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."  
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World  
May 17th, 1878. tf.

## FOR SALE.

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONN.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
City of Tokio	Maury	American steamer	5,050	Hongkong	May 7	P. M. Co.
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 1679	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1378	M. B. Co.
Sunbeam	Dobson	British steamer	1,154	London via China ports	May 2	L. Kniffler & Co.
Tanais	De la Marcelle	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	May 2	M. M. Co.
Tibre	Reynier	French steamer	1,726	Hongkong	Apr. 22	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bullion	Reed	American ship	1,300	New York	Apr. 10	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Charles Dennis	Carney	American ship	1,710	New York	Apr. 21	C. & J. Trading Co.
Charlwood	Hiscocks	British barque	837	London	Apr. 13	Hudson & Co.
Clydesdale	Hatfield	British ship	1,825	New York	Apr. 17	C. & J. Trading Co.
Floehero	Corlyon	British barque	732	Antwerp	Apr. 20	Malcolm & Co.
Harvard	Prey	American barque	1,033	New York	Apr. 23	Cornes & Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Hermanu	Haack	German barque	389	Takao	Apr. 29	E. B. Watson & Co.
Kvik	Larsen	Norwegian barque	416	Takao	Apr. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Leonora	Peterson	American ship	1,491	New York	Apr. 20	C. & J. Trading Co.
Madame Demarest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Manuel Llaguno	Pondleton	American ship	1,723	New York	Apr. 11	Frazier & Co.
Oceana	Frith	British barque	320	Takao	May 7	Chinese
Oscar Mayer	Roder	German barque	360	Takao	May 7	H. Granert
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Rachel	Affleck	British barque	282	Takao	Apr. 27	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert	4	1,020	—	Sloop	Kobe	Com. Huntington
BRITISH—Modeste	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Suminoye Maru	M. B. Co.	About May 9th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong	Tanais	M. M. Co.	May 14th at 7 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	May 15th at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe	Charlwood	Hudson & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Hiego and Amoy	Glenfalloch	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 20th
New York via Kobe	Harter	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	May 13th
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About May 21st
Shanghai	Tibre	M. M. Co.	May 12th
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	May 12th at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Still dull and inanimate. Kinsatsu have steadied and buyers are busy taking delivery of former purchases. On the other hand the country people are engaged with the Tea and Silk crops, and for the present we look for a dragging market. Quotations must still be considered nominal with hopes of improvement all round next month.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$29.00 to \$2.00
" " Good to Best ... ..	\$32.50 to \$5.00
Bombay, No. 20 llo. ... ..	\$29 to \$1.50
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... ..	\$35.00 to \$6.00
" " Good to Best ... ..	\$37.00 to \$8.00
" 38 to 42 ... ..	\$37.00 to \$9.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.20
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.00 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.55
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 22 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.50 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42 in.	\$0.81 to 0.82½
Taffelclashes:— " 12 " 43 in.	\$1.70 to 1.80

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 20-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 20-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cord ... 20-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.25
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb 0.88

**SUGAR.**—Sales of this commodity for the past week are reported at 2,000 bags, ranging from \$4.18 to \$4.20. Stocks are estimated at 67,000 bags.

**KEROSENE.**—We hear of no sales in the oil market. Stocks are about 570,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.20 to \$4.22
Taiwanfu in bag ... ..	\$4.30 to \$4.35
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... ..	\$8.00 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ...	\$6.25 to \$8.00

Daitong ... .. per picul	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... ..	\$2.70 to \$2.90
Kerosene Oil ... .. case	\$1.50 nom.
Newchwang Peas ... .. picul	\$2.20

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—Scarcely any business has been done in Silk during the past week, and sales amount to only 50 shippings bales. Prices are very irregular and rather weak; but in quoting it must not be forgotten that the silk offering now is, as a rule, very mixed, and sufficient allowance must be made for this.

Stock about 2,500 Japanese bales.

Total export to date 17,400 bales against 17,897 bales last year.

	In London at 3/11½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 5.05 per kilo.		In London at 3/11½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 5.05 per kilo.
Hanks, —Superior, nom...			Kakada, —Extra .....	\$700 to 730 24/ to 25/	frs. 63 25 to 71 00
" Best nominal...\$630 to 640 21/9 to 22/1		frs. 62 00 to 63 00	" Best .....	\$660 to 680 22 9 to 23 4	frs. 64 50 to 66 25
" Good .....	\$595 to 620 20/9 to 21/5	frs. 59 00 to 61 00	" Good .....	\$580 to 630 20 1 to 21/9	frs. 57 00 to 61 75
" Good Medium...\$575 to 590 20' to 20 6		frs. 57 00 to 58 00	" Medium .....	\$760 to 770 26/ to 26 4	frs. 73 75 to 74 50
" Medium .....	\$540 to 560 18 11 to 19 6	frs. 53 50 to 55 25	" Common .....	\$700 to 720 24/ to 25/	frs. 68 25 to 71 00
" Common, In'r...\$510 to 530 17/11 to 17 11		frs. 50 75 to 52 25	" Med. & C'n\$630 to 650 21 9 to 22 5		frs. 61 75 to 63 50
Oshius, —Best .....	\$600 to 620 20 9 to 21 5	frs. 59 00 to 60 75			
" Medium .....	\$510 to 530 17/11 to 17 11	frs. 50 75 to 52 50			
Hamataki.....					

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/11
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3/10½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/11½ to 1/2
" 6 " " .....	3/11½ to 1/2
On PARIS—Bank Sight .....	4.90
" Private 6 ms. sight .....	5.05
On HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	1/2 % dis.
" Private 10 days' sight.....	1½ % dis.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	73½
" Private 10 days sight.....	74½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	95
" 30 days sight Private.....	96½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand.....	95
" 30 days sight Private.....	96½
Kinsats.....	44 dis. nom.
Gold Yen.....	350 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—On Saturday last, the *Radnorshire* and *Sunbeam* arrived in port with general cargoes from London via China ports; the former leaves for Kobe this afternoon, but will return shortly. She has been laid on the berth for New York via Kobe, &c., and is expected to be ready for despatch about the end of the present month. The *Oscar Mayer* and *Oceana* have both arrived from Takao, with sugar.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1880.

## PROGRAMME.

## FIRST DAY.

No. 1.—THE CLUB CUP. Value \$150. Second pony to receive 50 per cent of entrance fees. For Japan Ponies. *Bonâ fide* Grifins that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

No. 2.—THE ————. Value, \$150. For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

No. 3.—THE SILK CUP. Value \$——. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 4.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 5.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of four or more races in Tokio or Yokohama, 7lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 6.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP. Value \$——. For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 3 or No. 4, 7lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 7.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

No. 8.—THE BANKERS' CUP. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4 or No. 6 excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

## SECOND DAY.

No. 1.—THE TEA CUP. Value \$——. For Japan Ponies that have never won a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

No. 2.—THE ————. Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

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JAMES J. KESWICK,

Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course.

Yokohama, 28th April, 1880.

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Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course,  
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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 20.]

Yokohama, May 15, 1880.

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## TEA ADULTERATION.

SPECIAL attention has of late been directed in Europe to the sophistication of the leaf whose infusion makes the chief beverage of millions of people in Europe. England and Russia are the chief consumers, in that continent, of the Chinese product. France takes two hundred times less than Great Britain; but, notwithstanding this, it has fallen to the lot of a French chemist to illustrate adulterations which have heretofore been unsuspected in London. It is not the constituents which are employed in firing the leaf, whether in China or Japan, for foreign consumers that are chiefly disagreeable or baneful. The comparatively very small quantities of gypsum, Prussian blue, indigo, and other substances, which are used in the pans for the purpose of imparting a face to the material, have often been pronounced by competent authority practically innocuous. Why tea-drinkers should prefer to have their drink impregnated with ever so small a quantity of avoidable dirt to imbibing the pure and simple decoction of the plant prepared without it, may be a matter of mystery; but it is not our present purpose to inquire into the cause of this or any other anomaly in the matter of the taste of nations or individuals. Our desire is to sound a note of warning to those who, by fair dealing and the provision of an all but unimpeachable article, have secured for their wares a mart the profits from which are adequate, and may be reckoned upon with certainty for a distant future, so long as attempts are not made to enhance them by fraudulent practices. As with silk so with tea, Japan has attained in America a very high reputa-

tion for the integrity of her merchandize. It would be suicidal to jeopardize it by introducing a system of adulteration into her exports. A Chinese poet wrote of tea that "it tempers the spirits and harmonizes the mind; dispels lassitude and relieves fatigue; awakens thought and prevents drowsiness; lightens and refreshes the body, and clears the perceptive faculties." When impregnated with the ingredients used to falsify it in China and at home, it can hardly be expected to retain those attributes. The "Maloo mixture," which people attempted some few years ago to make in China, did serious damage to the trade of Shanghai: and yet it was not much worse than many of the other "lie teas" which have been so largely exported thence, and whose histories and composition are wonderful exemplifications of misdirected industry.

We have all known, probably, for as long as we can remember, that sloe leaves and other products of English hedgerows and shrubberies, to say nothing of the expended refuse of the teapots of hotels and coffee-houses, are no strangers to the stock in trade of the country and metropolitan grocer. Catechu and sumach leaves, entirely innocent of connection with the frauds of *thea bohea* or *thea viridis*, have, mixed together in ascertained proportions, and christened with high-sounding names, been palmed off upon an easily deluded British public as a tea possessing "four times the strength of the strongest tea previously known." Perhaps the compound justified the assertion, but certainly not in the sense in which the consumers understood it. Again, in former years, a "Chinese botanical powder" which had some vogue, was found to be little more than a composition of catechu (the product of the *Gambir Acacia*) formerly and erroneously known as *terra Japonica*, and ordinary wheaten flour. Still more patent devices were those not very long ago, if they are not still, resorted to by celestials to add weight to their wares. Leaves ingeniously enclosing iron filings were shipped away by the chest. Less audacious but scarcely more justifiable schemes were, and are now, resorted to, in order to give false or inferior articles the semblance and aroma of excellence. Olives, gardenia, and jasmine have all had tribute taken from them to supply the tea-chest; and it is notorious that a certain kind of camellia is largely cultivated in special districts of the neighboring empire for intermixture with the genuine leaves. The willow, again, does very extensive duty on behalf of the counterfeiter. During April and May its twigs are pillaged of their growth, which, after being subjected to a slight fermentation, is carefully dried and rolled, and dusted into green tea to the extent of ten or twenty per cent. This practice, which is described "as ingenious as it is profitable," had its origin in the model settlement of Shanghai about fifteen years ago, and is said by the analyzer to be continually extending. It is odd that the Chinese carry on their operations openly, and indeed neither do

nor need care about their customers, as they manage to get rid of all their production, spurious or the reverse. What between Mongolian and Circassian dexterity in fraud, it would perhaps be difficult to particularise foreign substances that have not found their way into the bins of the teamen, and then into the cups and stomachs of their customers. Twenty years ago excise investigation had discovered,—in addition to the products which we have enumerated,—contributions from the horse-chestnut, the elm, poplar, beach-plane, fancy-oak, several gums, and other vegetable matter not resembling tea-leaves in any one particular. But organic matter is not sufficiently copious in its resources to satisfy the greed of the dealer. We have said that a little Prussian blue and gypsum and indigo, used in what we will consent to call the legitimate manufacture, may be allowed in deference to the queer taste of foreign fashion. We hardly imagine, however, that “taste” would care to know that it swallows, in considerable quantities, from the uninebriating bowl, sulphate of lime, and such repellent filth as earthy black graphite. Magnesia may have useful effects, which, however, are certainly not contemplated by the dealers who employ it. It is said to aid the water in extracting gluten from the leaf, but this advantage is hardly a factor in the adulterator’s motives for adding it to his compound. This may contain also, such vile coloring matter as Venetian red, Dutch pink, rose pink, with chromate of lead, carbonates of lime, copper and magnesia, sulphates of iron, French chalk, and, in fact, almost anything. Whether the headaches and internal disturbances which are said to be occasionally produced by tea-drinking, may not have their origin rather in the alien matter too frequently present in the infusion, at least in European countries, we will leave to the sense of our readers to determine. A learned authority states that “tea possesses a specific and marked influence over the functions of the brain.” He might have added that its abundant concomitants must exercise a “marked and specific” effect upon other organs.

As we have already said, the practices of falsification here alluded to have, at least as far as we are aware, only been applied to the Chinese product, either in the places where it is grown, the ports where it is shipped, or the marts for which it is destined. We have every reason, as we have every desire, to believe that the Japanese leaf, with the exception of the simple and probably uninjurious additions which it receives in the firing process, is uncontaminated. And that this should continue to be the case all those who look forward to a prosperous and increasing commerce, for the growers and shippers in this empire, in one of the most gracious of nature’s gifts to bibulous mankind, will desire. Hence it is important that notice should be taken of very bad news which comes to us from another port. The *Hioyo News* distinctly states, on what is averred to be direct personal evidence, that hundreds of Japanese were lately engaged, on the hills behind Kobe, in plucking the leaves of the *wistaria* and drying them in the sun. The writer continues:—“These leaves were taken to the village of Kita-no-mura, presumably for the foreign market. On being asked what they were to do with the leaves, the natives coolly told foreigners that they were making tea! The open and flagrant manner in which the operations were carried on, are not however so astonishing as the stupidity of the natives in taking this particular leaf for the purpose of mixing it with the genuine tea. In musters which have come to the hands of foreign merchants in Kobe, the *wistaria* leaf has been detected, and no foreign dealer would ever venture to send a consignment of such tea to any house in America; for if he did, it would be the

last he would be likely to send. The *wistaria* leaf is not unlike the tea leaf, except that it is not so heavy; but it is altogether unsuitable for mixture with tea, for the purpose of increasing the bulk, which is the dishonest purpose the natives have in view. The admixture of itself defeats their fraudulent purpose, for the presence of one leaf of the *wistaria* in a cup of tea is enough to make it undrinkable. It requires no practised tea-taster to discover the presence of the leaf; anyone who has a palate at all can easily tell that there is something very disagreeable in the taste of the tea when this *wistaria* leaf is in the infusion. The result, therefore, is that nobody will buy the tea so adulterated which has been brought to the market.” This is of itself a fortunate circumstance; but, when once a nefarious course is initiated, it is only too likely to acquire fresh developments. No one will deny that the preservation and extension of so valuable an industry as the tea export trade, have profound interest for all classes in the country. It might be advisable for the Government to protect the national welfare in this respect by the establishment of a system of inspection of which the growers should bear the cost, which, otherwise would not be heavy. Possibly, however, vigilance on the part of the tea-men inspecting and tasting their musters, and stern discountenance and reprobation of dealers detected in dishonest attempts, will be sufficient to meet the emergency. By some means or other, however, producers and brokers must be taught that integrity in this respect will pay better than fraud. A few shipments of adulterated tea from Japan would seriously injure, if it did not destroy, that branch of trade, an evil consummation which neither native planters nor foreign shippers can afford to see achieved.

#### EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CYPRUS.

A REMARKABLE instance of one of the resulting evils of extra-territoriality occurred recently in Cyprus. That island is held by the British Government under an arrangement with Turkey, which provides, among other stipulations, that Great Britain shall administer the island and receive the revenues, paying to Turkey the annual sum of £120,000. The position of Great Britain is, therefore, apparently that of a tenant; and a tenant of course can only occupy the property leased, subject to any liabilities entered into by his landlord prior to the creation of the tenancy. For example, suppose the case of the owner of a field granting a right of way over it to a neighbouring proprietor and subsequently leasing the field to some third person; then the tenant could not interfere with the right of passage created by the landlord. Now, under certain capitulations and conventions entered into from time to time for centuries past, extra-territoriality obtains in Turkey pretty much to the same extent as in Japan. The island leased to Great Britain formed no exception to the rest of the Ottoman Empire, and lately, in consequence of a simple accident with a paint-pot, the important question has been raised whether the status of foreigners, as regards responsibility to the territorial tribunals, is in any way affected by the occupancy of the island by Great Britain. The facts of the case are simple. Towards the end of January, the Austrian Lloyd’s mail steamer *Espero*, Captain Colombo, came into the Cypriote port of Larnica, and a Custom-house guard was put on board as usual. The rapidity of the steam-winch in discharging the cargo attracted all the guard’s attention, and he, while staring at it, upset without knowing it, a tin full of paint, which fell into the engine-room while the en-

gines were being cleaned below. At the mischief and the mess occasioned by the accident, the engineer ran on deck, greatly annoyed as can very well be imagined and, on the impulse of the moment, gave a box on the ears to the guard, a raw Turk, who retorted by using all the refined insults of the Turkish vocabulary. Later in the day the guard sent word to his superiors, accusing the engineer of assault. Upon the representation of the English superintendent of Customs, Commissioner Cobham issued a summons, which was sent on board with two zaptiés and an official, calling on the offender to come on shore and be tried forthwith. The captain, who was bound within two or three hours to proceed with the mails, refused to allow his engineer to comply with such orders, sent directly on board an Austrian steamer, and advised his Consul of the fact. The zaptiés, it appears, had orders to use force in case of resistance, and of this they told the captain, who is stated to be one of the best the company have, and knew well his legal rights. He gave these worthies to understand that he knew all about extra-territoriality, and that he was not bound to obey other orders than those of his own authorities, and that if they attempted to carry their threat into execution, he would be obliged to put them in irons and keep them on board. The official who accompanied the zaptiés sent on shore for instructions, and for further assistance if he was to execute the orders he had received. In the meantime the agent had cleared the steamer, and before any decision was taken by the Commissioner, and so soon as the mail bags were on board, the captain heaved anchor; and, allowing just time enough to the zaptiés with their officer to vacate as best they could, he proceeded on his voyage.

The steamer returned in the ordinary course to Larnica about the middle of February, Captain Colombo probably thinking the little episode of his prior visit entirely forgotten. If he had any such idea he was quickly undeceived; for a fresh summons was issued against the engineer, and this time five zaptiés, under the English sub-lieutenant of police, were sent to enforce obedience to the summons, with express orders to bring out the engineer, by force if necessary, and to arrest anyone who might interfere with their movements. The party arrived on board shortly after twelve o'clock, and the vessel was to leave at four. Again the captain proved equal to the occasion, and, arming his crew, threatened to resist any attempt to capture the engineer. The officer finding it impossible to carry out his instructions returned on shore, upon which the Acting-Commissioner sent a verbal message to the Austrian Consul, asking him to order the captain to surrender the engineer. The Consul, however, refused to entertain any verbal message, and sent word back that any communication which the local authorities had to send must be made in writing and in an official way. The Acting-Commissioner refused to comply with this apparently reasonable request, gave orders to have the ship's papers stopped, and made preparations to send a strong force of military police on board. The Consul upon this wrote to the Acting-Commissioner, drawing his attention to the false position in which he was placing himself, and the serious responsibility which he was assuming, and also warning him that his conduct was contrary to the existing capitulations, to special treaty convention, and to international law. He also telegraphed the facts of the case to the High Commissioner, who solved the whole difficulty by immediately ordering the release of the ship's papers. The *Espero* accordingly left Larnica in triumph with the offending engineer safe and sound on board.

The provisional state of matters in Cyprus will evidently be the cause of many unpleasant misunderstandings,

English officials not being accustomed to have their authority set at naught on the score of extra-territoriality. The sooner, therefore, that some distinct arrangement is made, which will have the effect of preventing similar complications in future, the better it will be for all parties concerned. Suppose that lives had been lost in an attempt to capture the accused engineer, and it had afterwards been ascertained that the English officials had exceeded their legitimate authority? Surely the dearly-prized reputation of England would have suffered incalculably in the opinion of the world.

#### CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

SPECIAL attention has been directed to this subject among the English communities in the East for several months past, or, indeed, since the revelations made in the Police and Supreme Courts of Hongkong showed that the family law of the Chinese had been allowed to prevail, in all its phases, in that colony to the prejudice of the law of the great Western Empire of which that colony is but a dependency. The matter is of considerable interest; and we have more than once alluded to it in connection with the proceedings of the Governor and Chief Justice, who are, both of them, anxious and determined that the abuses which have been allowed to exist under British rule shall be extirpated. It is gratifying to know that, as we have constantly asserted, the Home Government will not only aid the local functionaries in their efforts to effect reform, but will, if necessary,—if the opposition of the colonists, of any class or race, should prove too serious to be overcome by the constituted power of the island,—add the weight of its own authority to the cause of justice and humanity. Sir John Smale recently announced, in an address delivered from the bench, on the occasion of some people who had been concerned in kidnapping receiving the reward of their deeds, his adherence to every proposition that he had previously enunciated. He remarked that if the evils, the existence of which had been made patent, were not hunted out and brought to justice, the responsibility would devolve upon those whose duty it was to discover instances of them and bring them before his tribunal. And he added that what had been said in England, and especially in Parliament, proved that the full extent of the responsibility was there recognized, and that such states of servitude as had been allowed to exist would no longer be permitted. This should have been a foregone conclusion; and it probably would have been so regarded by everyone but for the totally unexpected defence of the existing order of things, which was formulated by a noted sinologue, a missionary, Dr. Eitel, who is also employed by the Hongkong government as "Chinese Secretary." Of this apology the Judge remarked:—"A great linguist, an eminent scholar of the talented Max Müller school, has given poetical harmonious colouring to the state of domestic slavery in China. In doing this he has left his special studies and trespassed on pastures new. He has boldly wandered into the region of law with all its pitfalls. He has attempted to define the happy status of Chinese family life as it exists under the benignant reign of the *patria potestas*. Does the unenvied man live who has not in youth with the poets mentally luxuriated on the pastoral plains of Arcadia or under the wide spreading beeches of Italy, yet who has not been undeceived by matter of fact history, and been taught that in truth rapine and brigandage devastated these regions of poetic peace? Just so with *patria potestas*—beautiful in theory and in the exceptional case where the head of a household is benign—

naut, but how much worse than a chaos of crime and misery where the "paternal" master is the unchecked, cruel, or brutal tyrant, as is almost always the case where power is absolute, according to the well-recognised tendency of human nature even among the educated,—all but universal where slavery has existed, in the West Indies, in Cuba, and Peru,—and why not in China?"

Another missionary, Dr. Doolittle, quoted by Sir John Smale, in a work entitled "Social Life of the Chinese," a work which was the result of fourteen years intercourse with the natives at Foochow, and was not written "to square facts to fit a theory, but to present a photograph, as it were, of China life in a singularly fair spirit, under the heading "domestic slavery," groups the very "*patria potestas*" which Dr. Eitel defends. We learn that the head of the family has full power over his wife, his concubines, his children and his purchased and inherited slaves. "Parents can sell their children to be slaves or to be the adopted children of the buyer . . . . Husbands can sell their wives to be the wives of other men, not to be their slaves. . . . Those who have bought children of their parents can sell them to others. . . . Children are not unfrequently stolen from their parents, taken to some other parts of the province or empire, and sold for slaves. . . . The Chinese use the same terms to indicate the sale and purchase of children and wives that they use when speaking of the sale and purchase of land or cattle or any description of property. . . . In case of a parent selling his child a document is given to the buyer, stating the name of the child and the price for which it is sold, whether sold to be the slave or the child of the buyers, &c." How such a system as this can be held "benignant" is hard to conceive. One would think that "benignity" was as incompatible with it in an abstract as in a concrete sense. And it should be remembered that Dr. Doolittle's chapter was written, as Sir John Smale indicates, long before recent questions were raised to warp individual judgment.

But the best and latest authority upon the subject is Mr. E. H. Parker, of Her Majesty's Consular Service at Canton. In a article contributed to the *China Review*, and since reprinted in pamphlet form, this author elucidates all the mysteries of Chinese family law.\* On some future occasion we may refer to the sphere of Mr. Harper's work in its wider scope, and comparatively with Roman, and other, legislation and custom. For the present we only turn to it as an authority on that domestic slavery which, prevailing throughout the whole empire of China, has been adopted into the life of the Chinese residents of a British possession. Mr. Herbert Spencer, on sociology, is quoted by the author. "Wives are brought, concubinage is common among those adequately well off, widows are sometimes sold as concubines by fathers-in-law, and women join in hard work to the extent of being harnessed to the plough; while nevertheless this low status is practically raised by a public opinion that checks the hard treatment legally allowable." This qualification is of importance, of course, but no more a proof of the "benignity" of the system, than would be the self-interested good treatment of slaves by their owners in places where sterner forms of servitude obtain. "The sale of children by parents is common but is invariably confined to young children and to those of the poorest classes." The power of the head of the family could not be more distinctly evidenced than in his frequently exercised right of exposure of his female offspring. The exposure of male infants is rare, for poli-

tical no doubt as well as family reasons, but that of girls is "excessively prevalent in the provinces of Kiang Si and Fuh Kien, and is not by any means unknown in the other provinces, where its frequency varies with the state of the harvest." As regards the power of the chief over the property of his descendants, it appears to "equal that of the earliest Roman father; no limit of age and no circumstances of acquisition seem to deprive the father of the right to appropriate his son's property," a prescription which certainly implies the most complete and permanent condition of bondage, wherein descendants are held by their progenitors. But with reference to more special servitude, while Mr. Parker admits that, so far as his observations go, in no part of China is there anything resembling the shocking condition of the slave in the golden period of Roman history, yet he states that "certain criminals are handed over to the frontier soldiery or to Mahomedans capable of exercising control." The sentence passed upon Yakoo Beg's descendants, who if "criminals" were only so through agnation, will be familiar to our readers, and will serve as another instance of the lengths of cruelty to which one phase of the servitude system in China will allow those who administered its laws to attain. "The Chinese bondsman is *almost* as free as the Roman bondsman, who was *civis* and *liber* in respect of all persons not his master. . . . The code does not provide a penalty for killing one's own bondsman"; but a "bondsman who wilfully strikes his master is punishable with death, accompanied by a slow and painful execution if the blow is fatal." As the whole tenor of Mr. Parker's essay, so far as domestic slavery is concerned, proves how absolute it is and how far from "benignant" are its provisions, we will confine ourselves to two more citations. "Every slave born in a house belongs to his master or his heir; to detain a runaway slave is punishable. Players and brothel-keepers recruit their numbers from this class, as they are forbidden by the code to purchase freemen or women for their professions." . . . "It seems (in the absence of provision) that no slave may accuse any freeman," one of the worst phases of slavery in past times, as the Chief Justice reminds us, in the United States and in slave-holding countries.

And this is the institution for the existence of which, in a British possession and under the protection of British law, apologists can be found. It is surely enough to show thus lucidly what is the real nature of the system which they admire and excuse to display how righteous are all efforts towards its extirpation on English soil, where it cannot possibly be allowed to continue.

#### SANSKRIT VESTIGES IN JAPAN.

THE discovery of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Japan, communicated to Professor Max Müller, and by him made known to the circle of Orientalists, continues to excite attention in Europe. The Professor himself, on the 22nd of March, wrote from Oxford to the *Athenæum* as follows:—

It never rains but it pours. Hardly had I read my paper at the Royal Asiatic Society on the one Sanskrit text, the *Sukharati-vyūha*, which had been sent to me from Japan by the Rev. Shuntai Ishikawa, when the full report of the meeting which you published in the *Athenæum* of February 21st, brought me numerous letters both from scholars and travellers. One of these letters, signed by the well-known initials "H. Y.," appeared in your number of February 28th, and drew attention to the bright sides of Japanese Buddhism, which seemed to have been too much ignored in my paper. All I can say in reply is that I am quite willing to see good in everything; but when the old is better than the new, as it certainly is in the case of Buddhism, surely we should all wish

\* Comparative Chinese Family Law. By Edward Harper Parker, H. M. Consulate, Canton. (Reprinted from the *China Review*). Hongkong: Printed at the *China Mail* Office, 1879.

for a reform, i.e., for a return to the old, original, and simple teaching of the Royal Prince of Kapilavastu.

Among the letters addressed to me on the subject of Sanskrit MSS. in Japan, the most important came from Mr. A. Wylie. He wrote to me on the 3rd of March that he had brought a number of Sanskrit-Chinese books from Japan, and he afterwards kindly sent them to me to examine. They were of the same appearance and character as the Sanskrit-Chinese dictionary which Dr. Edkins had lent me, and as the *Sukharati-ryūha* which I had received from Japan. But with the exception of a collection of invocations, called the *Vagra-sūtra*, and the short and imperfect *Pragñā-hridaya-sūtra*, they contained no continuous texts. The books were all intended to teach the Sanskrit alphabet, and every possible and impossible combination of the Devanāgarī letters, and that was all. Still, so large a number of elementary books, written for the sole purpose of teaching the Sanskrit alphabet, augurs well for the existence of Sanskrit texts.

Nay, there is some evidence now that the Buddhist temples in Japan are still in possession of some of the original palm-leaf MSS. brought from India to China and Japan, of which hitherto no trace whatsoever could be discovered. Among the books sent me by Mr. Wylie there was a second Chinese-Sanskrit-Japanese vocabulary, of which Mr. Kasawara has given me the following account:—"This vocabulary is called 'A Thousand Sanskrit and Chinese Words,' and is said to have been arranged by I-sing, who left China for India 671 A. D., about twenty-seven years after Hiouen-tsang's return to China, and who is best known as the author of a book called 'Nan-hae-ki-kwei-chou'en,' on the manners and customs of the Indian Buddhists at that time. This vocabulary was brought from China to Japan by Zikaku, a Japanese priest, who went to China in 838 and returned in 847. At the end of the book it is stated that in the year 884 another Japanese priest, of the name of Riōyū, copied that vocabulary from a text in the possession of a priest called Yūfukai. This was published in the year 1727, by a priest called Yiankunyo, and it is this edition which Mr. Wylie brought with him from Japan. In the preface to this edition occurs the following highly important passage:—"In the temple Hōriūji, in Yamato, there are treasured *Pragñāpāramitā-hridaya-sūtram* and *Sonsho-āhārāni*, written on two palm-leaves, handed down from Central India; and, at the end of these, fourteen letters of the "Siddha" (the Sanskrit alphabet) are written. In the present edition of the vocabulary the alphabet is in imitation of that of the palm-leaves, except such forms of letters as cannot be distinguished from those prevalent among the scribes at the present day."

Here, therefore, we have clear evidence that the original Sanskrit MSS. were carefully preserved in the temples of Japan, and that so late as the year 1727 palm-leaves containing the text of Buddhist Sūtras in Sanskrit were to be seen in the temple of Hōriūji. That temple, I am told, is still in existence. It is in the town of Tatsuta, in the province of Yamato, near Kyoto, the western capital. Surely it would not be difficult for a native or European scholar in Japan to visit that temple, to explore its library, and to let us know what treasures it contains.

IN a recent number of the English scientific journal *Nature*, Mr. F. V. Dickins reviews Professor Morse's monograph on the Omori shell-heap, in a somewhat carping hypercritical spirit. His statements respecting the ancient history of Japan have already been controverted by Mr. Rugiura, a Japanese resident in London. Mr. Dickins, rather hastily, observes "these mounds consist for the most part of shells little, if at all distinguishable from what are still to be found in abundance along the shores of the Gulf of Yedo." Now, Professor Morse says distinctly that (1) some species have become extinct; (2) some species have changed in form,—and satisfactorily to ascertain this fact alone he must have examined and compared hundreds of shells both from the heap and the sea; (3) the proportions of species have altered, that is, many shells which were extremely common in the heap are very rare along the shore. The solution of questions of this kind alone indicates great work, and is extremely valuable as furnishing links in the chain of evidence required by evolutionists. Mr. Dickins is also in error in thinking the

shell-heap completely swept away; probably the hundredth part has not been removed: in fact its complete removal would be a very serious undertaking. We agree with him, however, in thinking that it would be a great improvement to Professor Morse's book if more drawings of the bones and shells had been given. Clear evidence of a change of level since the formation of the shell-heaps may be obtained, Mr. Dickins says, from the alternate elevations and depressions of the land. He is certainly correct as to the former; but it would interest many to learn where the depressions are to be found. Remains of shell-heaps are common enough, he tells us, in Musashi and Sagami, the two provinces nearest to foreign residents of Yokohama and Tokio, but the fact remains that no one has investigated thoroughly any of these "common" heaps, until Professor Morse saw and described the Omori one. Before his arrival in this country there were doubtless a few dilettante archaeologists who amused themselves by collecting arrow-heads and similar remains, but he was the first to show clearly, and in a most practical manner, that Japan offered a wide field to archaeological students, and most of what has been done by others, since his arrival, is doubtless due to the impetus initiated by him. In the historical portion of his critique, Mr. Dickins has been corrected in London; and, therefore, nothing remains for us to notice as regards that part of the subject, except the ludicrous assertion that the Ainos probably inhabited the whole eastern region of the main island up to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and the further statement that they probably formed the Omori heap about the thirteenth or fourteenth century. A profound knowledge of Japanese history is not necessary to enable the reader to appreciate the enormous ignorance or utter oblivion which is evident in the proposition of such views as these. Touching cannibalism, his remarks are of the usual description. Gentle and docile people, he says, should not be loaded with such an odious charge, as if we were insulting the Ainos of to-day by saying that, from certain indications, it appears that their ancestors were cannibals a thousand or more years ago. A well-dressed Teuton of to-day would hardly feel offended, when reminded that before the Christian era his ancestors were "not even clothed in a blush." The punishments of the Ainos are known to have been exceedingly cruel; and, in China at least, in the 12th and 13th centuries, they had the reputation of being cannibals. Any one who has seen Professor Morse's monograph cannot help feeling surprised at the excellence of the typography and lithographs, and indeed of the general "get-up" of the work; and Mr. Dickins's sneer on the subject seems a very unworthy one. If Japanese printing offices can produce a work of this description, it is obvious that they have profited well by their teaching, and that they know how to use their foreign machinery. Writing, as Professor Morse did, in part for a foreign public, the statement that the mechanical portion of his book was done solely by Japanese, is surely a most interesting one. In a recent number of *Truth*, the editor, commenting on the establishment of an English review at Rome, exclaims, "English manuscripts deciphered by Italian compositors! The very thought makes one's hair stand on end." What would he say to English, French and German manuscripts deciphered by Japanese compositors? or to the workmanship of the illustrated book we are discussing? It would be difficult to speak too strongly of the general asperity of tone assumed by Mr. Dickins, in criticizing a work on a subject of which he evidently knows little if anything.

THE infamous decoctions sold to unwary sailors in the vile dens so numerous in Yokohama and other ports in the East, are by many people held directly responsible for the

vast majority of those dreadful outrages which, from time to time, send a thrill of horror and disgust through the community. It may easily be realized that, had it not been for the brain-maddening mixture which the wretched man Ross has been proved to have imbibed, his hapless victim would now be pursuing his honourable profession with every expectation of a long and prosperous career. What the particular stuff was which Ross consumed before he committed the crime for which he lies in a felon's cell, is now impossible for anyone to say. But it is some slight evidence of its villainous nature, that the Deputy-Marshal of the United States Court, who smelt the bottle when some of the liquid still remained in it, and who may perhaps be supposed to speak with a certain amount of practical experience, declared that he was unable to decide what the liquid ought properly to be designated. Would it not be worth the while of the Government and the Foreign Representatives to see if by their joint action the crying evil of wholesale adulteration could not be put down with a strong hand? Every State with any real pretensions to civilization has taken steps in this direction with all but uniform success, and why should Japan stand aloof and calmly permit the open sale of abominable and poisonous decoctions, which ruin the health and lead to frightful excess? The care taken to prevent adulteration in Great Britain is interesting in connection with this subject; and to such an extent does the law protect the purchaser from fraud, that, in a recent case, a beer-seller was fined £50 for simply putting sugar in the casks of beer intended for sale.

THE death of the second mate of the American ship *Bullion*, who was stabbed last Sunday morning by one of the crew of the vessel, while it was lying at anchor in this harbour, has raised a question which, although much argued, seems to have really very little in it. The perpetrator of the crime claims to be a British subject, and challenges the authority of the American local court to try him for the offence which he has committed. Ordinarily, of course, no such question could arise, it is only possible in countries where extra-territoriality prevails. On the one hand it is asserted, that an American ship is to all intents and purposes American territory: and that therefore the man ought to be tried by an American tribunal. Against this view it is contended that, as the *Bullion* was lying in Japanese waters, the offence was no more committed in American territory than would have been the case if the vessel were anchored in the Thames and a similar occurrence took place there. Now, as regards the first view of the matter, we fail to realize how anyone can seriously put forward the argument that the deck of a vessel of any nationality lying in a foreign port can be treated as territory of the country to which that vessel belongs. Suppose, for instance, an English ship in New York harbor, or an American ship in the Thames. A fight occurs on board and the combatants shoot and slaughter one another. Will not the local police interfere, and will not the offenders be tried, not before a Consul, but before the ordinary local tribunals, and, if the gravity of the case requires it, be hanged? It is patent to everyone that the answers to these questions must necessarily be in the affirmative, and therefore the contention that an American vessel, in the situation mentioned, is equivalent to American territory is effectually disposed of. It must be borne in mind that, when the Japanese Government, by treaty stipulations, agreed that foreigners should be tried by the tribunals of their respective countries for offences committed in Japan, no territorial rights were ceded except to the extent expressly mentioned. The present case is simply that of a British subject committing an offence within Japanese territory, which would, except for the extra-territorial provisions in the treaties en-

tered into by Japan with foreign Powers, be adjudicated by the ordinary tribunals of the country, in the same way as in the hypothetical cases which we have cited of an English vessel in New York, or an American vessel in the Thames. It resolves itself therefore into a mere question between the British and Japanese Governments, and, under the extra-territoriality provisions in the treaty subscribed by the two Powers, Great Britain has secured exclusive criminal jurisdiction over her subjects in Japan.

#### THE MAIDA BASHI BRIDGE.

(Translated from the *Japanese Scientific Engineer*.)

MORE than one of the old residents now living in Yokohama will probably remember the time when the construction of that stupendous work of architecture, the new Maida bridge at the foot of Hommura road, which has now been completed and opened for traffic, was first begun. From careful observations made by special reporters while the work was in progress we are enabled to give particulars regarding it, which, even to those lacking professional knowledge of bridge engineering, may prove not uninteresting.

For a few weeks after the old bridge was "closed for repairs," everything remained in statu quo, but a policeman in uniform was stationed at either end, undoubtedly to watch that the bamboo fence which had been put up was not interfered with. It was currently reported that the chief engineer in charge was waiting during that time in momentary expectation of important telegraphic advices from the constructors of the St. Gothard tunnel, the builders of the Tay bridge, and various other authorities, respecting new engineering discoveries which had lately been made. After the lapse of the above few weeks we noticed, during a period about equally long, every three or four days a party of what looked like students, having a considerable quantity of tools, instruments, etc., with them, sitting on the bridge. Owing to our limited knowledge of the high flown Tokio dialect which they indulged in, it was only after great trouble and difficulty that we discovered them to be members of the Tokio Engineering Academy who had been sent down to test the relative amount of soundness and rottenness in every piece of timber. Their report which we were enabled after considerable pains to peruse was, however, a very short one and merely said: *Mina mina kusai*. When these students were gone, we again noticed for a number of days a sad and "pensive-browed" man looking at the bridge in what was evidently a state of great dejection and deep melancholy. The indefatigable reporter did not fail to learn that this was the original builder who, upon hearing that the structure was about to be broken up, had asked for a week's grace during which to cast a long lingering look of farewell upon the work of his genius. A temporary passage way, consisting of four bamboo poles and twenty-five one inch boards had, after considerable battling with angry waves, with winds and tides, been thrown across the canal by this time, in place of the ferry-boats which had at first been employed. As the accidents on the new "bridge" with its sharp approaches and its insufficient width of about five feet for the accommodation of both foot and jinrikisha passengers, did not however average more than two or three every hour, a paternal Kencho thought that this should not be allowed to interfere with the original constructor's reverence for antiquity,—a feeling which certainly deserves all due praise. However, even after this week of mourning had expired, it was found that the same sensibility doubtless actuated those who were at last sent to demolish the old bridge, for week after week passed in doing what could have been accomplished in, perhaps, as many hours. The result of a day's work was often nothing more than the loosening of a few boards; and the axe and hammer, coming down more slowly even than the mere force of gravitation would have impelled them to do, generally rested for fifteen minutes or half an hour before they were raised again. We ourselves gradually fell in with the feeling which seemed to reign supreme, and commenced to think that the work was little better than sacrilege in spite of the evident scruples and unwillingness of those who were engaged to do it. However, the continued dropping of water will in process of time hollow out a stone, and as the months rolled on the bridge did at last come down, and only a dreary blank showed the place where it once stood. But then came the

reaction, and we suppose that remorse took hold of those who had been engaged in this act of ruthless impiety, for nothing was done during many weeks, and even when this period was over, the material for the new bridge arrived only sparingly, at the rate of one or two pieces of timber a day. Mechanics and labourers there were always in abundance; but, as far as we could judge, they were chiefly engaged in speculative thinking—very probably in regard to the chances of their children's children still labouring on this fat Kencho job. The summer with its fiery heat and its choking dust had passed into autumn with its cool, delightful breezes. The *fuji* had bloomed and its wealth of white flowers had withered, leaving the bare stems to become dark with envy at the rich foliage of the maple and the wax-bearing *hase*. Winter had succeeded with its cold and storms, and had in turn given place to gentle spring, with its gladdening warmth, calling trees and grasses into new life, and giving to the flowers their bright variegated dresses. All these changes had taken place in nature while the bridge, the great Maida Bashi bridge was slowly approaching completion. As this consummation drew near, it was evident that the feeling of satisfaction which had taken possession of every one connected with its construction, was as effectual a stop to rapid progress as the veneration for antiquity had been at a former period. A carpenter, for instance, who came say, at half-past eight or nine o'clock in the morning, would drive in a nail half-way, then walk around to look at it from all sides, feel it with his fingers, fondle it, pet it, speak to it in endearing terms, etc. Then he would smoke a few pipefuls of tobacco in silent meditation, leaving off only to recommence and again go through the whole performance just mentioned. Drivers and riders would curse in tones both loud and deep at being forced continually to go half a mile out of their way: jinrikisha men, on the temporary narrow passage way, kept on driving over peoples' toes, spilling their passengers and breaking their vehicles, but such trifles did not disturb the serene equanimity of the builders. But at last the day did come when the last plank was laid, and the last nail driven. The Commission appointed by the Kencho to determine the colour of the paint to be used, concluded its arduous labours satisfactorily within twenty-one days. A slight hitch occurred through the action of the experts who were unable to agree whether the approaches to the bridge should be made of wood of stone, of clay, or of gravel. The matter was then referred to the professors of the "Tsurumi Academy for Experimental and Speculative Engineering" who, after much discussion, decided that the approaches should be made of soft mud, a portion of which sticking to the wheels of vehicles would act as a sort of spring, and deaden the shock otherwise caused to the bridge itself.

The opening to traffic—accomplished without any ceremony—took place on the 26th day of April. Everything had been ready a week before; and it was proposed to enclose the space, and to devote this time to a grand public exhibition of the new bridge, at the rate of ten *sen* a head, in aid of the widows and orphans of those labourers who had died while the work was being prosecuted. For various reasons this was found impracticable, and in order to employ the *personnel* as long as possible, they were kept at work during these seven days in removing the fences guarding the approaches, seven or eight bamboo sticks, on an average, being removed each day.

The bridge is now finished and speaks for itself, and further comment on our part would be unnecessary. We can add, however, that to those who have become interested in our description, an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes what we have tried to illustrate, is now offering itself. The Nishi Bashi at the foot of the New Swamp was closed for repairs five or six months ago. During this period the old structure has already been entirely removed, and preliminary arrangements for building a new one will doubtless be completed within a year or two. In all probably the *modus operandi*, even to the minutest details, will be in exact conformity with the course followed in the construction of the Maida Bashi bridge.

#### JAPANESE SKETCHES.

KUWANNON SAMA, ASAKUSA.

THE free, pleasant, joyous out-of-door life in Japan, which always impresses the foreign tourist so favoura-

bly, and which loses none of its charms by repetition, even to the old resident, is seen at its best with the advancing spring. Nowhere in this neighbourhood, or perhaps in the whole country, can it be observed to better advantage than in Asakusa, Tokio, within the grounds belonging to the temple of Kuwannon Sama, more especially on holidays and *feto* days. The Buddhist faith claims nothing of Calvinistic austerity from its disciples; and a religious festival, for all those who can afford it, means a day devoted to innocent pleasure and recreation; and where could this object be better attained than within the venerable precincts of Asakusa? The rotary at the shrines, comes, rings the *kaniguchi*,<sup>1</sup> mumbles a few words of prayer, and drops a couple of cash or so into the contribution box; perhaps, if he is very devout, he will tell his rosary once or twice; but in doing this he has certainly fulfilled all that Kuwannon Sama can reasonably expect of him. Then he looks around to amuse himself, and his pocket need not be lined with anything but coppers to enable him to thoroughly enjoy the rest of the day. The exact status of Kuwannon Sama, in Japanese mythology, is not definitely determined. From what one sees here she might well be taken for the patroness of itinerant showmen and Bohemians of every kind. The caterer for public amusement in the shape of "penny shows" knows full well that, in order to succeed, his exhibition must take a front place within the precincts presided over by the hundred-handed goddess. Apart from immediate results it furnishes a touchstone by which good or bad fortune attending a new enterprise all over the country can be gauged accurately. Success here means success everywhere, failure here, in nineteen cases out of twenty, means that the new show is killed. Every Japanese Barnum of high or low degree naturally gravitates towards this goal. Panoramas, dioramas, and every other kind of 'ramas giving views from all parts of the world; wax figures often fully equal to the best displayed by Madame Tussaud. Menageries, dog and monkey theatres, exhibitions by wrestlers, athletes, clowns, acrobats and jugglers, etc., form the regular attractions, year in and year out. In addition to these no week ever passes but something new and often very *outré* is added to the collection. Quack doctors are everywhere selling nostrums for all possible diseases. One or two dozen photographers seem to drive a brisk trade, and some of them at least are fully in accord with their surroundings. "Walk in Ladies and Gentlemen, walk in!" says a tout at the door. "The chemicals are all ready, the plate is prepared and the light is excellent. We will make your face so good looking that your own mother would not recognize it!" he adds, with a leer to the bystanders, as a party evidently fresh from the country stops before the door. On a late occasion a green looking rustic, listening with open mouth, was bundled into the place, certainly with very little volition of his own, we following as a matter of curiosity. Before the man had recovered from his surprise at this treatment half a dozen sizes of "glass pictures" varying in price from 12½ to 30 *sen* were submitted to him for selection. A bewildered shake of the head was taken as a sign that he wanted the cheaper kinds, or rather the man's looks told the attendant that he was not over-burdened with money. The cloth was taken off the camera, he was made to sit down opposite, being told to keep perfectly still, and in five minutes he was presented with what was in reality a very good likeness, and unquestionably cheap for the money which he was called upon to pay for it. In the rear of the grounds facing the entrance, there are numerous bow and arrow booths (*Yokinha*). The attendants are of the fairer sex and formerly enjoyed considerable reputation all over the city for beauty, brightness and witty repartee. With hardly an exception they have sadly degenerated even within the brief period which limits the writer's experience. Bow and arrow practice is not as fashionable as it has been, and this is sufficient to account for the decline.

To the extreme left of the main entrance to the temple is a very fine garden, forming a charming retreat for an hour or so from the noise prevailing in the other parts. For an entrance fee of two *sen* all the trees and flowers which the season can be made to produce are to be seen in the greatest abundance. From February until the beginning of November, the plum, peach and cherry tree, the wistaria, endless varieties of the calamus or sweet flag, the peony, the chrysanthemum—coming to perfection in the order we have mentioned them—

<sup>1</sup> The gong in front of a temple.

combine with the beautiful foliage to delight the eye of the visitor. The receptacles holding the floral beauties are of themselves well worth close inspection. Immense earthenware jars, six feet wide and nearly as high, down to the tiniest bits of porcelain, show nearly every variety of Japanese faience, and not a few of them are old, rare, and of great value. Half a dozen summer-houses with matted floors are sprinkled over the place; and in addition to the cool, refreshing shade which they offer, the inevitable tea, served by fair hands, is of course not lacking.

The last novelty among the shows of Kuwannon Sama we have found to be an exhibition of the practical working of foreign diving apparatus. A complete diving dress is hung up as an advertisement in front of the booth devoted to this purpose. Upon entering we found a tank about ten feet square and filled with water, let into the ground. The depth was probably also not over ten feet although the cicerone in his explanation made it out to be half as much again. One of the employes who sits there in complete diver's costume with the exception of the helmet, puts on the latter every half hour or so when the booth is full, and descends into the tank. The intervals are filled up by the cicerone with a description of the diving dress, its uses and objects, which taken all in all is done very lucidly and in good style. "We propose to exhibit to you," the speaker commences in a grandiloquent way, "something different from the ordinary line. This is no dog or monkey show where you spend your time uselessly and purposely; we offer you instruction even more than amusement. Here is one of the wonders of the inventive skill of foreigners. By means of it the diver can descend with comfort and safety to the bottom of the sea. He can bring up money and valuables, and he can cause cannons and even whole ships that have been sunk, to be recovered. He can stop down there for hours; can if he desires to do so take a nap, hug the mermaids and repose among the water nymphs." All the different parts of the apparatus; the helmet, the jacket, the drawers, the shoes, the air pump, the signal line, etc., are commented upon so as to make their object and purpose clear to the dullest understanding. When the man has descended into the water, the visitors are requested to try him by throwing in any small articles they wish to be recovered, an invitation which was readily responded to, the objects generally being fractions of a cent which, upon the diver emerging, are duly shown for verification—but not returned. They are the perquisites—perhaps the sole pay—of the assistants.

The greatest attraction to the foreign visitor is always, of course, the living throng which, especially at this time of the year, fills all the places where amusement can be found. How happy every one looks, how fully and freely alive and responsive to every appeal to sight or hearing. A glance is sufficient to prove the utter want of affectation, the thoroughness with which each separate individual yields to the impression of the moment. No *arrière pensée* of regret and sorrow for the past or of care for the future, mars the present enjoyment. If Japanese hypochondriacs exist they certainly do not show themselves in public, but keep their sorry misery to themselves. A foreigner of the class which affects the *nil admirari* style is as much out of place here, as a bull in a china shop. The influence of foreign intercourse and the changes which it produces on the conditions of life, both as regards the nation and the individual, will doubtless in time mould the character of the people, and cause it to lose that quality of easy forgetfulness of all cares and troubles which now distinguish it. That it should be altogether eradicated is neither to be expected nor to be wished for; and a goodly share of that elastic, buoyant spirit which is so productive of individual happiness will, we trust, always be the birthright of those whose home is the Land of the Rising Sun.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR Mr. Editor.—On page 557 of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, May 1st, 1880, in a report on a meeting of the Seismological Society, I find the following passage:—"Mr Ewing described an instrument for measuring the intensity of earthquakes which he claimed to have invented. A discussion followed, in which the chief question seemed to be whether a heavy weight,

suspended at the end of a long, thin wire, was affected by the motion of the earth's surface or not."

I beg to state here, that in August, 1878, in the 15th vol. of the Transactions of the German Asiatic Society, I have published a long paper explaining the principle referred to in the above passage, and proposing for the measurement of the intensity of earthquakes a new Seismometer, composed in its main part of a heavy weight suspended by a string, and in its second part of some sort of indicator moving or hitting against this weight, when an earthquake shock occurs. And in May, 1879, in the 17th vol. of the said Transactions, Mr. Knipping published the first record of observations made with such an instrument, and gave the intensity of the earthquake shocks from the 26th of November, 1878, until the 26th of February, 1879.

In case Mr. Ewing's claim of invention should refer to the above principle, I would feel very much obliged if you would kindly tell me through what published document or public lecture Mr. Ewing can authenticate his claim of invention. The only information I know of which seems to refer to Mr. Ewing's apparatus, is a passage in a letter on earthquakes published by the *Japan Gazette* of December 13th, 1879; the writer speaks of a "newly designed instrument, which cannot be minutely described, &c., &c." I need not say that I am ready to immediately withdraw my claim for having been the first to establish this principle of a Seismometer for indicating, as well as for measuring the intensity of earthquakes, as soon as anybody else can authenticate his priority. As to the indicating part of Mr. Ewing's Seismometer, I have not the slightest objection to his claiming as much right of invention as he likes.

Hoping that you will be able to fulfill my request,

I am,

Your's respectfully,

Dr. G. WAGNER.

Kioto, May 9th, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FROM THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."

London, 1st May, 1880.

The *Tamaga*, Portuguese war-vessel, is ordered to Macao.

#### THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Fawcett, to be Postmaster-General.

Earl Cowper, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is a new man, an advanced Liberal. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Nettlefold and Chamberlain, the great screw monopolists, but retired about six years ago in order to devote himself to politics. During his brief but brilliant public career, which commenced about twelve years since, he has been thrice Mayor of Birmingham, Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, and was elected member of Parliament for Birmingham upon the retirement of Mr. George Dixon, in 1876. Mr. Chamberlain has been highly educated, and is a man of culture and refinement. He is about 44 years of age, but appears much younger, having a very juvenile appearance. He is an influential member of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), Birmingham, a congregation distinguished alike for wealth and benevolence, and is immensely popular with his fellow townsmen. His rapid rise in Parliament was confidently predicted when he first entered St. Stephen's, and we are not surprised to find him included in the new Cabinet.—Ed. P. D.]

London, 6th May, 1880.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople during the absence on leave of Sir Austen Layard.

London, 12th May, 1880.

The search for the training-ship *Atalanta* has proved fruitless.

All the recently appointed members of the Ministry who

had to appeal to their constituencies have been re-elected, except Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, who was defeated.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 5TH MONTH, 15TH DAY, DO-YO-RI.

During the past week we have not received any European despatches. The steamer *Harter*, which arrived last evening from Hongkong, brought forward the Indian mails. The *City of Tokio* left for San Francisco on Thursday last at four p.m., and was followed the next day by the M.M. steamer *Tanais* for Hongkong.

Prince Henry of Germany has been received with profuse welcome in Hongkong where, at the date of latest advices, he was the guest of Sir John and Lady Hennessy at Government House.

The Portuguese "fleet" in Chinese waters, which for a long time consisted of a solitary gun-boat, the *Tijo*, is already, or will shortly be reinforced. The *Tijo* is to be relieved by the *Mindori*, a new vessel of the same class, whose building in England was only completed this year. The *Tamaga*, another gun-vessel, is also said to be on her way from Europe to Macao; and it is probable that one or more of the powerful corvettes lately acquired by the Portuguese navy will follow. These movements have no doubt reference to the recent claim put forward by Portugal to the absolute possession of Macao, a port which, there is no question, would attain temporary importance in any struggle between China and a European power.

The foreign community of Yokohama is so peaceful and law abiding, and crimes of violence are of such extremely rare occurrence, that a thrill of horror was felt on the 10th inst., when it was bruited abroad that a dreadful tragedy had occurred on board the American ship *Bullion*. The rumour unfortunately proved only too true. Robert Kelly the second mate of the vessel, had been stabbed by one of the seamen named Ross, and died from the effects of the wounds inflicted upon him. Intelligence of the dreadful affair was at once sent to the consulate and the prisoner handed over to the custody of the consular officers. The deceased was an Irishman about twenty-eight years of age; Ross, his assailant, is a Canadian of the same age as his victim. A full report of the Inquest will be found on page 640.

William Drinkolle, the second mate of the *Centennial*, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The Hon. J. A. Bingham, U. S. Minister, has deferred for the present the issue of the necessary warrant of execution, pending reference to the President.

During the prevalence of cholera last autumn the local authorities, in deference to the wishes and convenience of residents on the Western Bluff, ordered that the process of resolving the dead to ashes should only be effected after midnight. Cremation is still frequent at Negishi, and the burning is effected in the rudest conceivable manner. The corpse, contained in a frail box, is placed upon a furnace which consists of three stones laid on the ground. A fire is lighted beneath, around and over the body, and is not too carefully or systematically replenished; and as the work of reduction, which occupies several hours, is performed in the open air or in sheds accessible to the four winds, all the villanous and offensive processes of combustion are thrown off into the atmosphere. A westerly wind such as was blowing on Sunday, will frequently

waft to the houses situated at the race-course end of the upper settlement, the most indescribably disagreeable odours, the effect whereof is naturally intensified upon those who are not in blissful ignorance whence they arise. It would be well if the order that incineration shall only commence at midnight, were made permanent. But a still better course would be for the sanitary bureau to hasten the completion of properly constructed pyres where the consumption of bodies of the dead should be rapid, entire, and inoffensive. The health officers are in possession of plans for the construction of cheap and effective incinerating ovens.

The return match between the new and the old members of the Yokohama Cricket Club was played last Saturday afternoon the younger members gaining, as in the former conflict, an easy victory, in a game which was confined to two innings on each side. The scores are as follows:—

### OLD MEMBERS.

Abbott, b. Sutter .....	7
Hutchison, b. Sutter .....	0
Hearne, c. Strange, b. Sutter .....	2
Hamilton, b. Strange .....	1
Barlow, b. Sutter .....	4
Dodd, c. Sutter, b. Strange .....	15
Wood, run out .....	0
Wheeler, c. Sutter, b. Strange .....	4
Cape, not out .....	12
Milne, b. Strange .....	0
Litchfield, b. Thompson .....	2
Shand, run out .....	0
Gordon, b. Strange .....	1
Byes, etc. ....	24
Total .....	72

### NEW MEMBERS.

Sutter, c. Milne, b. Hearne .....	0
Trevithec, b. Hearne .....	10
Strange, b. Abbott .....	0
Durant, b. Wheeler .....	27
W. B. Thompson, b. Abbott .....	7
Stevens, b. Hearne .....	7
Herbert, b. Hearne .....	9
J. H. Thompson, b. Hearne .....	4
G. Hodges, c. Dodd, b. Hearne .....	0
Almeida, b. Abbott .....	6
Maxwell, not out .....	0
Kilby, run out .....	1
Boag, c. Hutchison, b. Hearne .....	1
Esdale, b. Abbott .....	0
Byes, etc. ....	9
Total .....	81

The regard in which the late Mr. W. E. Clark was held by the fraternity of which he was a prominent member was shown by the extraordinarily large number of Masons who assembled to pay, with full solemnity, their last tribute to his memory. The procession was probably the largest yet organized by foreigners in Yokohama. Many of the non-Masonic friends of the deceased were also in attendance at the grave yard.

The United States frigate *Ticonderoga*, flying the flag of Commodore Shufeldt, arrived in Yokohama on Tuesday, after an interesting cruise. She sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 7th of December, 1878, and after rather a rough passage arrived at Madeira on the 24th of the same month. After touching at the Cape de Verde Islands she reached Sierra Leone on the 15th of January, and left on the 11th of the following month. Roberts Bay, Cape Mount, in the territory of the negro republic of Liberia was next visited. A hydrographic sketch of the harbor was made, and the base of a future survey was arranged. From Monrovia, thirty-eight miles from Cape Mount, an expedition was made into the interior, after which Cape Mount and Sierra Leone were returned to. Touching at Fernando Po, the Gaboon and St. Paul de Loando, the *Ticonderoga* arrived at St. Helena on the 21st of June, and remained until the 19th of July. Cape Town was reached on the 1st of September. Coasting the east coast of Africa, and touching at ports in Madagascar and on the main land en route, the vessel came to Aden towards the end of the year. Thence to Muscat and other places in the Persian Gulf, before proceeding to Bombay, which was reached on the 12th of January last.

Point de Galle, Penang and Singapore, Manilla and Hongkong, were respectively visited on the way to Nagasaki, where the *Ticonderoga* arrived on the 14th of April, remaining until the 3rd of May when the vessel crossed to Corea. Arriving at Fusan on the 4th the steamer remained till the 6th only, when she sailed for Yokohama direct. No overt attempt was made to enter into political relations with the Korean authorities; and the natives displayed no willingness to have intercourse with the strangers. The Japanese Consul and settlers were very polite and obliging. On Wednesday Commodore Shufeldt visited His Excellency Mr. Bingham. Mr. W. P. Mangum, American Consul at Nagasaki, has been on board the *Ticonderoga* since she left that port. The usual salutes were fired on the arrival of the steamer. We subjoin a list of the officers on board—R. W. Shufeldt, Commodore; lieut. D. P. Mannix, U.S. M. C., Aid and Secretary; ensign F. F. Fletcher U. S. N., Aid; B. J. Cromwell, commander; E. W. Sturdy, H. L. Tremain, F. J. Drake, and Kossuth Miles, lieutenants; C. E. Vreeland, master; W. S. Hughes, H. H. Hooley, and D. Daniels, ensigns; H. M. Wells, surgeon; R. A. Urquhart, P. A. surgeon; W. J. Thompson, paymaster; J. R. Rosse, paymaster's clerk; F. G. McKean, chief engineer; Saml. Gragg, J. P. Mickle, G. W. McElroy, and J. R. Wilmer, engineers.

The following table, compiled from native sources, shows the number and circumference of the lakes in Japan.

Province.	Over 1 and under 3 ri.	Over 3 and under 5 ri.	Over 5 and under 8 ri.	Over 8 and under 10 ri.	Five ri and over.	Number in each Province.
Awa .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bizen .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Busen .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chikuzen .....	5	—	1	—	—	6
Etchigo .....	6	1	1	—	—	8
Etchin .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Echizen .....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Harima .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hida .....	—	1	1	—	—	2
Higo .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hitachi .....	2	—	—	—	3	5
Hiuga .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Inaba .....	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ise .....	4	—	—	—	—	4
Iwashi .....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Iyo .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Izumo .....	1	—	—	—	2	3
Kaga .....	1	1	—	—	1	3
Kago .....	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kai .....	2	—	2	1	—	5
Kawachi .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kanusa .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Kozuke .....	1	—	—	—	1	2
Mino .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mutsu .....	1	—	—	—	2	3
Nagato .....	—	—	1	—	—	1
Omi .....	1	—	—	—	1	2
Owari .....	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sada .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sagami .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sanuki .....	8	2	—	—	—	10
Shinano .....	3	1	1	1	—	6
Suwo .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totomi .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ugo .....	—	—	1	—	1	2
Uzen .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wakasa .....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Yamashiro .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Yamato .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total .....	53	9	11	6	13	92

The ri is about 200 feet less than 2½ miles.

"Atlas" in the *World* says that "Young ladies who promise one and the same dance to two or more gentlemen have sometimes a good deal to answer for. The other day at a certain ball in Dublin an instance of the kind occurred. Two gentlemen claimed a young lady for a dance promised to each of them as their programmes proved. Neither would resign his claim; and on the lady making her selection, the rejected candidate called his successful rival a cad. The epithet provoked a blow, which the lady, acting as peacemaker, received on her eye and nose, causing the latter organ to bleed profusely."

We are informed that the object of the Prussian bill prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade of Germany, except under a treaty, is to enable the Government to make reprisals against Russia and the United States, which refuse this privilege to foreign ships.

A distinguished physician was in the habit of recommending his patients to live out of doors as much as possible. He used to say:—"It is good for the health, and however bad the air may be out of doors it is always worse in the house. It is good for the temper. People who are always shut up in a house are apt to grow fretful and peevish. They are prone to acquire narrow views of things, and to worry over trials not worth considering. It is good for the whole character—for strength, hope, patience and fortitude. It expands and softens one's nature and makes us more charitable."

An amusing writer dilating upon the difference between a hungry man and one who has satisfied his appetite, gives the following example in support of his theory:—"A business man who has been at work all day will enter his house for dinner as crabbed as a hungry bear—crabbed because he is as hungry as a hungry bear. The wife understands the mood, and, while she says little to him, is careful not to have the dinner delayed. In the meantime the children watch him cautiously, and do not tease him with questions. When the soup is gulped, and he leans back and wipes his mouth, there is an evident relaxation, and his wife ventures to ask for the news. When the roast beef is disposed of, she presumes upon gossip, and possibly upon a jest; and when, at last, the dessert is spread upon the table, all hands are merry, and the face of the husband and father, which entered the house so pinched, and savage, and sharp, becomes soft, and full and beaming as the face of the round Summer moon."

Much credit must be given to Mr. Plimsoll for his unwearied exertions in the cause of those "who go down into the sea in ships." Incidents like the following revolt every well constituted mind. "The Wreck Commissioner, Mr. Rothery, on Tuesday the 18th of March concluded an inquiry into the loss of the ship *Marlborough*, which left Cardiff for Genoa on the 29th of last November with a crew of twenty-five hands and a cargo of coal, and had never been heard of since the pilot left her. The owner of the vessel, Mr. Garbutt, admitted that the vessel was undermanned, but urged that this was the result of an error of judgment, and that he had no desire to lose the ship, by whose disappearance he had lost £6,500. The court held that the vessel was unstable, that the load line had been altered, and that the ship was overladen and undermanned, with the knowledge and sanction of the managing owner. Looking at the gross carelessness and loss of life occasioned by it, the court ordered the owner to pay £250 costs." Ten pounds, say \$50 per head, for each man lost through the "gross carelessness" of the man who remained safe on shore! Walters the forger, received twenty years penal servitude; Mr. Garbutt, a trivial fine of £250 for sending to sea an unstable ship, overladen, undermanned and with the load line altered. But then property was at stake in the one case, and only the lives of common sailors in the other.

The lively correspondent of an English paper finds food for gossip in the proposal to alter the present marriage laws. He says:—"The renewed activity of those who are for and against the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister reminds me that the question whether a man may marry his divorced wife's sister has never yet been mooted. The divorced lady may be married to some one else, and so certainly have lost all kinship to her former husband. Does nevertheless that kinship continue to adhere to her sister? A wife's sister living with her and her husband, secretly in love with the latter, and instigating her to commit imprudences which would lead to a legal separation, and enable her to gain her desire: there is a plot for a comedy!—a French comedy, of course, after the passing of M. Nacquet's Bill of Divorce."

On the 2nd of May, says the *Daily Press*, telegraphic communication between Hongkong and the Philippines was completed, and the first message flashed through the new cable. The final splice in the cable connecting Hongkong with Cape Bolinao was made, we learn through the courtesy of the Superintendent, last Thursday. The results of test are very satisfactory. Congratulatory messages were exchanged by Their Excellencies the Governor-General of the Philippines and the Governor of this Colony. They are as follows:—

"Manila, 2.35 p.m., 1 Mayo, 1880.

"EL GOBERNADOR-GERENALE AL GOBERNADOR DE HONGKONG.  
"Al comunicarme directamente con V. E., cumplo un deber muy grato felicitandomi por ello le doy gracias por su eficaz cooperacion."

[TRANSLATION.]

Manila, 1st May, 1880.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.  
In communicating directly with Your Excellency, I fulfil a very pleasing duty in to-day congratulating you and returning thanks for your valuable co-operation.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY

TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"I heartily congratulate your Excellency. The communication now opened will still further increase the commerce of Manila and Hongkong and be an additional guarantee for the friendship of Spain and England."

The line is now opened to the public, and the charge for telegrams from Yokohama to Manila is \$1,575 per word.

Dotheboys Hall was not such a creation of Dicken's imaginative powers as many might feel inclined to think. He was threatened with several actions by school-masters who considered themselves alluded to, and the following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette* shows that a female representative of poor "Smike" was recently discovered in Kent. "Emily Scott, the mistress of a boarding-school for boys at Hastings, was charged on remand on the 18th of March with neglecting to provide sufficient food and clothing for her servant, aged fourteen. The master of the workhouse stated that when the girl was brought to the infirmary she weighed only 35 lb.; but that eight days afterwards, having been properly fed, she increased 8 lb. in weight. Miss Scott told him that two years ago she advertised for some one to help her, and a man brought the girl and paid a sum of money. When asked what she had given the girl to eat, she replied, 'Porridge mixed with cod-liver oil.' It was stated that the girl was not in a fit state to give evidence, and the case was further remanded, bail being accepted for the prisoner. She was driven to her home in a cab. A mob followed to the house, but was dispersed by the police."

A recent London paper says that "a young lady who is the belle of a certain suburb not 100 miles from Charing Cross, and is renowned not only for her charming figure and exquisite taste in dress but also for her grace and skill as a skater, was fascinating a host of admirers and maddening with jealousy a host of rivals by her feats upon the ice, when she suddenly stumbled and fell. A score of chivalrous gallants sped to the rescue, but before one of them could reach her she had regained her feet. She was wearing a Canadian skating costume. It unfortunately happened in this case that in endeavoring to save herself the lady ripped her stocking with the point of her skate. She was not however, aware of the mishap, and glided away from her rescuers with her usual graceful rapidity. As she sped along in conscious triumph a strange sound reached her ears, ominously like suppressed laughter. She cast a quick glance back, and I leave you to imagine her feelings when she saw that her course was marked by a long trail of sawdust. The shapely limb to which the wounded stocking belonged was fast losing its symmetry, and the secret of its shapeliness stood revealed. Enough; I will draw a veil over her blushes. But I doubt whether she will skate much in public near London this winter."

The discomfort of railway travelling in winter may be greatly reduced by the carriages being properly warmed. A French paper contains an account of a new method of attaining this desirable end, which, if all that is reported of it be true, would seem admirably adapted for use here in Japan. The journal in question says that "it is reported from Lyons that the Compagnie Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée is now trying a new method of heating in express trains. The method was proposed by M. Ancelin, an engineer, and consists simply in the use of acetate of soda in the foot-warmers. The substance has considerable latent heat; dissolving at a certain temperature, it thus absorbs a large quantity of heat, which becomes sensible during crystallization in cooling. All that is required is to fill the ordinary cases with a sufficient quantity of the acetate, close them, and place them in a stove at about 100 deg. The cooling of a case thus charged and heated takes 12 to 15 hours.

The warmers are thereafter taken from the compartments and placed in a stove (where the crystals of soda acetate are re-dissolved); they are then ready for fresh use. The advantages of such a system are obvious—no necessity of changing warmers every two or three hours, or of maintaining a numerous body of men at stations to attend to them; economy in cost of heating, &c. Moreover, most of the existing foot-warmers can be utilized. Acetate of soda is not very expensive, and it could easily be manufactured in much larger quantities than at present if the demand required it. The new system has been tried on the express train No. 5, leaving Paris at 7.15 and reaching Perrache at 4.31. The compartments were each supplied at starting with two warmers containing acetate of soda. At Perrache most of the warmers were still so hot that one could not apply the back of the hand to them. From Lyons to Marseilles the train was heated on the ordinary system."

The blatant Biggar, in one of his recent flatulent addresses to the free, independent and enlightened electors of Bally—something or another, asserted that Ireland, if necessary, would produce another Hartmann. England, however, has anticipated Ireland by producing a desperate Nihilist. We read in a recent London paper that through the activity of E 300 of the London police force, an outbreak of Nihilism in England has been suppressed before it became dangerous to the State. On Saturday night, the 6th of March last, High Holborn was thrown into a state of excitement, it may perhaps be said alarm, by the conduct of a Mr. Wilson, who had hitherto led an unblemished life as a citizen and ratepayer. Rushing into the midst of that busy thoroughfare, Mr. Wilson denounced the institutions of the State in the strongest and most forcible language. He proclaimed himself an "English Nihilist" and added that his mission was "to exterminate the police force." He denounced E 300 as "a scoundrel who had been kept going out of the taxes," and finally became so riotous and unmindful of the respect due to the "cloth," that the long-suffering policeman was compelled to remove him to the nearest lock-up, and tranquillity once more reigned in Holborn. When he was brought before the Bench, this English successor of Nobiling, Solovieff & Co., had lost all his former fierceness, and candidly explained that his devotion to Nihilism was the result of an unknown quantity of brandy and water. The magistrate fined him 2s.—that being the exact amount of coin in his possession—and the "incident" was closed by the desperate rebel returning quietly to his home.

When the expense of maintaining a youth at one of the German Universities is considered, it is really extraordinary that those institutions are not more largely taken advantage of by that very considerable portion of the English middle-class, who have only extremely limited incomes on which to live in decency and educate their families. From the following table, taken from the *Economist* of the 20th of March last, it would actually appear that the average expenses of the students in the University of Heidelberg, is less than the average cost of maintaining a boy in one of the charity schools in England! The table gives the results for the years 1871—78, and the growth within the limits of time referred to is remarkable. It suggests the notion that increased extravagance, as well as increased cost of living must have influenced the figures of the later years:—

Year.	Number of Students.	Average Expense per Student.
1871 .....	601 .....	£ 30 15
1872 .....	900 .....	24 8
1873 .....	880 .....	26 14
1874 .....	884 .....	43 11
1875 .....	790 .....	58 5
1876 .....	795 .....	70 9
1877 .....	834 .....	55 17
1878 .....	850 .....	68 16

The intelligence of the death of the blood-thirsty King of Burmah from the effects of small-pox, is confirmed by late Indian journals. It appears that on Theebaw falling ill, propitiation to the spirits was made in the form of human sacrifices. This went on nightly for upwards of seven days or until the brutal monster had himself ceased to exist. The unfortunate victims of his cruel superstition were principally young

girls, over one hundred of whom were slaughtered. Not long since, on the occasion of the illness of Theebaw's son, a great number of infant children were buried alive.

We observe that the unsightly bamboos lately nailed along the posts on the sea face of the Bund are in course of removal, and that chains are being attached to the posts as formerly. It is to be hoped that the police will, by increased vigilance, prevent any further thefts of the chains.

An extraordinary action was tried recently in London. The plaintiffs were jewellers, carrying on business in St. James's-street, and the defendant was Mr. Henry Bruce Meux, only son of Sir Henry Meux, who was pronounced a lunatic in 1858. After reading the version of the transaction given by the plaintiffs' counsel, the thought at once suggests itself, why the only son is not sent to keep company with his father? Certainly no man in his senses would think of spending nearly £14,000 in jewellery, in the course of about nine months. The question before the court was the liability of defendant for £3,459 the balance of plaintiffs' account. The defendant alleged that £442 only remained due and the matter was postponed.

A recent English paper mentions that a letter from Cabul states that the European troops are terribly badly off for boots. They are nearly bare-footed, and the few who are able to get boots are obliged to pay fabulous sums for them. Our contemporary remarks that under the circumstances, the private soldiers should be supplied with extra boots at the expense of the Government, or at all events should be furnished with them at English rates. It is alleged that one officer was in such extremities that he offered another officer who was returning to India £20 for a pair of boots: but the offer was declined, the officer returning to India having but one pair of boots himself.

The past season has been very severe in the Caucasus, and the intense cold drove vast quantities of game from the mountains into the province of Erivan. Wild geese were so plentiful that the peasants knocked them down by dozens in the fields, and a brace of partridges, pheasants, or ducks could be had anywhere for sixpence. The officers attached to the garrison at Erivan had excellent sport with wolves and foxes during the season, one lucky fellow accumulating as many as 700 fox-skins as trophies.

As Mr. James Russell Lowell now holds the most important foreign mission of the United States of America, the following lines from "The Biglow Papers" are quoted to show his earlier views on the subject:

"I du believe 'tis wise an' good  
 Tu send out furrin missions,  
 That is on sartin understood  
 An' orthodox conditions—  
 I mean nine thousand dolls. per ann.,  
 Nine thousand more for outfit,  
 An' me to recommend a man  
 The place would just about fit."

A New Zealand journal describes how two sisters, on a visit to a large house near Wanganui, were sleeping together in a room upstairs. During the night one of them had toothache, and descended to the kitchen *en dishabille* to procure something to alleviate the pain. She returned to the bedroom, and exclaiming, "Oh, it's so cold," jumped into bed. The exclamation aroused the occupant, who proved to be, not her sister, but a male sleeper. Now in the *Decameron* or *Faust* the incident would probably be left at this point, but the New Zealand journalist is too conscientious for that. He describes how the poor girl discovered her unfortunate mistake. The sleeper turned over, and thinking a burglar was in the room, caught hold of her. She managed to escape, but not before his rough handling had scratched her face. She related the circumstance to her sister, and to hide from the gentleman which of the two had been his unwilling guest, both ladies appeared with a strip of sticking-plaster on her cheek! This amiable confusion of the issues is worthy of the creator of the *Dromios* and the two *Antipholi*.

#### SANITARY REFORM IN JAPAN.\*

The recent epidemics of cholera have aroused such a widespread interest in the subject of sanitary reform that there is no need for me to give reasons for bringing that subject before you. But you may perhaps wonder that one should come forward to talk about sanitary matters, who is not a doctor, and who makes no pretensions whatever to medical knowledge. Sanitary matters do not however belong to the medical profession alone. Doctors tell us what conditions of living are healthy and what are unhealthy; but they cannot always tell us how we are to secure these conditions. Doctors tell us that amongst the conditions of health none are more important than a liberal supply of pure water and pure air, and the speedy removal of filth and unnecessary water from the neighbourhood of our dwellings. But water-supply, and ventilation, and sewerage are engineering subjects, requiring for their successful treatment the sort of skill and knowledge which are possessed by engineers, and not by doctors, unless they happen to be engineers as well. Sanitary engineering is the name given to that department of engineering which deals with these matters. It must be studied and put in practice before we can surround ourselves by those appliances which are proved by medical science to be essential to health. The engineering aspect of sanitary reform in Japan has not yet received the attention it deserves. Notwithstanding all the recent progress in medical knowledge and scientific knowledge generally which Japan has recently made, and notwithstanding the labours of the Sanitary Bureau and the Board of Health, there is as yet little if any improvement in the water-supply or in the drainage of towns and villages. I use this word drainage in its widest sense, meaning by it all actual or possible methods of disposing of refuse matter, or any matter which is prejudicial to health if not removed.

Thanks to modern medical knowledge, the sanitary engineer knows very well what objects his work should aim at attaining. For instance he knows that in supplying a town with water he must select a source of supply which is pure, and distribute it in such a way that it shall remain pure—especially so that it shall be kept from becoming mixed with even the smallest quantity of sewage or other kinds of filth which accumulate where people are gathered together. Observations of actual cases where certain diseases have spread through communities have shown that in many cases the impurity of the water was the cause. If for example some of the matter discharged by a person who has cholera is allowed to get into a well, many will become infected with the same disease. Medical men agree in telling us that of all influences which tend to spread diseases, especially those diseases which are called epidemic, there is no cause more powerful than an impure water supply. On this point let me quote the words of Dr. Simon, the late medical officer of the English Privy Council, and a very high sanitary authority. He says:—

"Nor only is it now certain that the faulty public water supply of a town may be the essential cause of the most terrible outbreaks of cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and other allied disorders, but even doubts are widely entertained whether these diseases, or some of them, can possibly attain general prevalence except where the faulty water supply develops them."

I could give you many instances where it has been proved beyond the possibility of doubt that epidemics of cholera and typhoid fever have been caused by bad water. It is now so generally recognised that outbreaks of typhoid fever are due to purely preventable causes, that whenever a considerable one occurs in any district of England, a sanitary officer is sent to find out, if he can, by what means the disease has been developed and spread. For instance, there was a violent outbreak of typhoid fever in the town of Guildford in 1867, and a sanitary officer was sent to investigate the cause. He found that water from a newly opened well had been supplied to three hundred and thirty houses for one day and one day only. Eleven days later typhoid fever appeared in these houses although they were situated in a healthy locality. Altogether, five hundred cases of the disease occurred. All except three of these persons had drunk the water from that particular well on the one day during which it was open. It was afterwards found that sewage from a leaky drain had become mixed with the water in that well. You see that a very large proportion of the people who drank it became ill, but almost all those who did not drink it escaped. It is easy to account for the three other cases, by supposing that they derived the infection from some of the other sick persons. We have therefore most conclusive evidence that bad water—water polluted by sewage—was the cause of this outbreak of disease.

There is also every reason to believe that air which has been tainted by contact with the emanations from persons suffering from such diseases may cause the disease to spread. In many western cities the sewage is carried away from houses by means of a vast system of sewers and drain-pipes connected to every

\* A lecture delivered to the students of the University of Tokio on April 24th 1880, by Professor J. A. Ewing.

2 In his report for 1869.

house. Very often it happens that, on account of faulty appliances, the gas which is formed by the decomposition of the matter in these sewers is allowed to pass back into the houses, where it is of course breathed by the inhabitants, and where also the poisonous particles which it contains may be deposited in articles of food or drink, and taken into the body in that way. This danger has been found to be practically a very great one. Many cases have occurred where typhoid fever and other diseases have travelled along a street from house to house, carried by the deadly sewer-gases; and only those houses have escaped whose owners had used the proper means of connecting them to the drains, or in such a manner that the gas could not pass back into the houses.

The observed facts about the spread of infectious diseases have led medical men to form the opinion that they are in many cases at least due to certain definite poisonous particles being received into the system. These are given off in very large numbers in the excreta and other emanations from the diseased person. These particles, which are so small that we cannot see them even with a microscope, are generally believed to be actual living germs, possessed of organic life and ready to propagate with enormous rapidity whenever they reach a soil adapted to their growth. If a few germs or seeds—or perhaps even one germ only—be received into a favourable part of the system of a healthy person, they will develop there and produce the disease of which they are the germs. Cholera for example has, it is believed, its own definite germ, which must be present before that disease can be produced. If a few drops of the excrement discharged from a cholera patient become mixed with drinking water, they will scatter a multitude of germs through it, making it a possible source of infection to scores of people.

Many of you are perhaps already familiar with all that I have been saying just now, for these are the most elementary principles of sanitary science; but I hope such persons will excuse me for the sake of others who may not be so well acquainted with these fundamental truths. The ancient Hebrews, Greeks and Romans must have known and appreciated the importance of the subject, and indeed the remains of great sanitary works executed by them show us that sanitary engineering was one of the foremost of the early arts. But in the dark period of the Middle Ages this knowledge was lost. The sanitary state of the towns and villages of Europe was then so bad that we can hardly believe the accounts which historians give us as to the manner in which the people lived. They allowed the dirt to accumulate round and even in their houses, so that the very floors were caked masses of filth. Dirty habits were considered to be a mark of goodness: they were taken as showing that men did not care too much for their own comfort. Thus one character was specially praised who combed his hair only once a year, and never washed his clothes at all, but let them fall to pieces by rotteness. This state of things brought its natural consequence. Plague after plague swept over Europe, and even in the intervals between the plagues men died faster, in the purest country air than they now die in the most pestilential lanes of our towns.<sup>3</sup> Later, when science revived, sanitation continued for long to be one of the lost arts. From 1660 to 1680 the average number of persons who died each year in London was 80 in every 1000 of the population. During the next ten years it was reduced to 42.<sup>4</sup> Now-a-days the number is about 22, thanks to sanitary reform, and in England at least the state of things has so much improved that a great epidemic seems to be impossible. Of late years sanitary reform has advanced with rapid strides and its effects are shown very clearly by the diminished rate of mortality which has followed it. In English cities where sewerage-works and water-works on the most approved principles have been carried out, the death rate has declined about 25 per cent., that is to say the number of deaths each year out of every 1000 people is only about three-quarters of what it was before the improvements were made. And this change has taken place quite suddenly, proving that it is really due to the sanitary works.<sup>5</sup> Of course the great difficulty in carrying out such works is their cost. Where lives are saved and disease is avoided we cannot strike a balance between the advantages gained and the outlay, for the two things are not in their nature comparable. But a very interesting and valuable calculation has been made, which shows that, even if we think of nothing but the financial aspect of sanitary reform, it more than repays its cost. The lengthening of life and the prevention of disease have their money value, for they represent so much time gained during which a man can labour. Taking the statistics furnished by an actual town which adopted extensive and costly reforms, Mr. Baldwin Latham, a distinguished sanitary engineer, has made this calculation, and shown that in twenty years the saving effected amounted to nearly double the original cost of the works. To look upon life as a mere matter of so many *yen* a year is not to take a high

view of it; and we may certainly say that this way of measuring the value of sanitary improvements leaves many of their advantages out of the reckoning, but still it gives a sufficient answer to people who object to these improvements because of their cost. Even financially they are a gain to the community, not a loss.

Let us turn now from this introductory matter to the main subject of my lecture;—to the question, whether the present state of sanitary matters in Japan is satisfactory or even tolerable.

I think the question admits of only one answer. The present state of things is not satisfactory, nor even tolerable, and in view of the earnest desire for improvement which is now manifesting itself, I am sure it will not be tolerated long. It is indeed much better than the state of things which I have spoken of as existing in Europe in the middle ages; but it has been stationary while western nations have been going forward, and now it falls vastly short of the modern ideal. Both in regard to water supply and sewage the present state of things in Japan is excessively bad, and everywhere conditions are present favourable to the propagation of epidemics.

Let us consider the water supply of Tokio and its suburbs. In that there are two distinct methods. The outlying and higher parts of the city get water from natural wells sunk in the soil. The supply in most of the lower parts of the city is given by means of a great system of wooden pipes which receive water chiefly from the river Tama through an aqueduct. There are two systems of pipes supplying the districts which you see coloured on this map, [exhibited by the lecturer.] One, the Tama system proper, is supplied by an aqueduct entering the city at Yotsuya, and extends over the southern side of the city. The water of the Kanda water-works enters by the valley of the Kanda-gawa and supplies the northern side. This water comes partly from ponds; but, as the amount of water yielded by them is insufficient to supply the Kanda system of pipes, they draw the chief part of their supply also from the river Tama. The water is distributed by means of nearly seven thousand distributing wells, or large wooden vessels sunk in the earth and connected to the mains by short bamboo pipes. These pipes are always open, and enter the wells below the usual surface of the water. Some of the distributing wells are supplied so liberally as to be in a continual state of overflow, but in by far the great number the water is stagnant. The surplus water in the pipes is allowed to run out at various places into the canals, river or moats. These waterworks of Tokio were executed about two hundred and thirty years ago, and they certainly are a remarkable monument of the ability of the engineers of those times. We may acknowledge this freely, although we believe that the time has now come when these works should give place to something better. The supply of water which they give is sufficiently liberal. The river Tama alone yields, or at least might yield, enough not only for the districts over which the pipes extend, but for the whole city, including those parts which just now depend upon natural wells. Moreover, chemical analysis has shown that, when the water enters Tokio, it is pure and wholesome. I say, when the water enters; for, as we shall presently see, it loses its purity as it goes through the system of pipes, and by the time it reaches the outlets where overflow takes place it is very impure.

By a process of analysis chemists can detect whether water has been exposed to contamination by sewage. They cannot find out whether there are present in it any of those germs of infectious disease of which I have spoken, but they can tell us whether sewage has been allowed to mix with the water, and to what extent. And we may infer when the sewage contamination is considerable, that the water is at all times dangerous, and specially so when a disease such as cholera is present among the inhabitants, for it must then contain many of the particles or germs which form the specific propagating poison of that disease. Now, Professor Atkinson of this University has made analysis of specimens of the Tokio water taken from different points along the course both of the Tama and Kanda systems.<sup>6</sup> And he has found that, although the water is pure at the beginning, it becomes regularly and progressively less and less pure the farther it has gone through the city, until finally, at Odawaracho and at Riogoku, Bashi where there are outlets into the river, the impurity is astonishingly great. At Riogoku Bashi the amount of pollution by sewage is one part in twenty; that is to say if you were to take nineteen bucketfuls of pure water and mix then with one bucketful of sewage,—sewage of the quality of that which pours out of the drains of the city of London, you would get a mixture which is no more impure than the drinking water in the Tokio pipes at Riogoku Bashi. And this mixture, filthy as it is, is carried over to Honjô for the use of the citizens there, because even it is better than the water yielded by their natural wells. A Japanese friend of mine, who is fond of putting things in an epigrammatic way, says the people in Honjô cannot distinguish their privies from their wells, at least by the smell.

<sup>3</sup> Macaulay.

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Lyon Playfair.

<sup>5</sup> The statistics for twelve English towns will be found in the 9th report of the medical department of the Privy Council. They are also quoted by Mr. Latham, in his work on Sanitary Engineering.

<sup>6</sup> Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1877.

Now let us consider what causes can be at work to account for this extraordinary pollution of the water which Mr. Atkinson has observed. There can be no doubt that it is caused by the entrance of surface water from the ground, which mixes with the originally pure water in the pipes. This surface water consists of rain and other water sinking down through the upper soil, and necessarily very full of impurities, especially in crowded districts. But the question remains;—how does this foul surface water find its way into the pipes? The pipes are as a rule originally well made and fairly well kept in order, and it does not appear likely that much water should get into them from the ground. It has been suggested that the mixture takes place by actual diffusion through the wood of the pipes. This I cannot consider sufficient to account for so large an entrance of impure water. There is one other possible explanation, which is, I think, the right one. It is this:—

The distributing wells are constantly kept in open communication with the pipes. Now, under the varying conditions of demand and supply it is quite certain that water from these wells must occasionally run back into the pipes and be carried on throughout the system, and afterwards enter other wells and be used. There is no doubt also that surface water and other impurities do get into many of the distributing wells. These are then partly carried back into the pipes, and by them are distributed over the system. This, I believe, is the chief reason for the gradual pollution of the water.

Impurities get into the distributing wells because they are not watertight, and because most of them are placed in positions which render them very liable to become polluted by neighbouring filth. Almost every well here, whether it be a natural well or one of these distributing wells, has a wooden gutter close to it into which the water, which has been used for washing rice, clothes and other articles, is thrown. Too often these gutters are provided with no suitable exit for their contents, and the dirty water which is thrown into them necessarily finds its way into the earth, whence part of it returns to the well. Besides this, the soil close to wells is often polluted by the most dangerous form of contamination—the leakage from a neighbouring closet. Moreover, some of the distributing wells are themselves natural wells also, and draw their supplies partly from the ground and partly from the pipes. Examples of this sort of well are to be found in this college. My students tell me that when they want a little exercise they sometimes stop up the supply pipe of one of these wells and then try to empty it. But they find that they cannot do so because the surface water runs in more quickly than they can take it out. Here, then, we have distinct and direct admixture of the pure Tama water with the surface water: and I submit that the same thing must happen, though to a less extent, in very many at least of the distributing wells.

I shall now try to show you, by means of a simple experiment, the way in which the impure water which has been standing in one of the distributing wells may, under certain circumstances, be sucked back into the pipes, and carry with it the impurities which it has collected, for distribution through the remainder of the system. Here are three inverted glass jars which may be taken to represent as many distributing wells ranged in a line. Each is connected by means of a short piece of tube to a larger tube, through which a stream of water is kept continuously flowing. Now, I shall pour some of this coloured liquid into one of the wells—the first of the series. This liquid may be taken to represent the impure surface water which is liable to leak into a defective well, or in fact any form of pollution to which the wells are liable. You will by-and-by see that the impure matter in the first well will spread to the other two and there render itself visible by discolouring the water. To make the effect easily visible to a large audience, I shall put into the other wells some of this second liquid, which is colourless in itself, but which produces a very strong colour when it comes in contact with even a small quantity of the first liquid, which has been put into the first well. Now, if we were to wait long enough, we should see the spreading of the original impurity by the slow process of diffusion, but we can easily cause the effect to take place much more quickly, by processes which are certain to occur in the real wells and real pipes of the city of Tokio. For instance, if I remove a few bucketfuls of water from one of these wells, water flows out of the first well, to assist the water in the pipes in refilling the well that has been partly emptied. Or again, by closing or opening the ends of the main pipe a little more or a little less, I can produce variations in the supply as well as in the demand, such variations as are sure actually to take place, and these also cause the impurity to pass from the first well into the pipe, and again from it into the other wells. The polluting matter may even travel backwards and infect wells nearer to the source of the supply. Now, imagine the effect if some of the excreta of a cholera patient find their way into one of the distributing wells. Not only will they affect those persons who use that particular well, but the water will act as a carrier of the disease, distributing the fatal germs, it may be, through a large district. It is a first principle in sanitary arrangements to make every household as independent as possible of other households, separating each from its neighbours

so that if disease occurs in one it may be confined to that one. You see how thoroughly this principle is violated in the system of water supply I am now criticising. By the courtesy of the officers of the Tokio Fu, I have been able to examine into this system more fully than would otherwise have been possible, and I find (what I could not have believed unless I had learnt it from a most trustworthy and authoritative source) that if anyone wishes to connect his well to the main pipes it may be done, no matter how bad the well may be. Even if sewage is obviously leaking into it, the connection will be made, provided the owner of the well is ready to pay the annual sum charged for the use of a supply pipe. The gentleman who told me this said it was the owner's look-out whether the water in his well was good or bad: if he liked to drink bad water that was his business. I hope I have succeeded in showing you that this is a matter which does not concern the owner or users of the one well alone, but the whole community. Even if we grant that a man has a right to poison his own water, we may certainly take such measures as will prevent him from poisoning his neighbours.

It would take too much time to-night to go at all fully into the question of what are the best remedies for the existing evils of the Tokio water system. The distributing wells should be clear of all likely sources of pollution. The outside of the wood should be surrounded with cement or puddled clay, so as to prevent the entrance of surface water from the soil. No stagnant gutters or leaky privies near wells should be tolerated, and everything that can be should be done to check the practice of washing articles of clothing, &c., near the wells. Loose covers might be provided to keep out dust; for dust is known to contain the germs of some forms of organic life, and very likely contains those minute germs which propagate disease. All wells which draw their supply partly from the pipes and partly from the ground should have the pipes disconnected from them and closed. Moreover the back-flow from the wells to the pipes might be prevented by the use of a simple valve such as this [the lecturer here exhibited a model of a flap-valve] giving free admission of water into the well, but never allowing it to return to the pipe. By this, any accidental impurity would be confined to the well which it first entered. Of course the pipes should be kept in good order. This is especially necessary in the low parts of the city where they are frequently under water, and not always running full. The whole system requires continuous and stringent supervision and control, in every one of its details, by skilled officers who understand both the sanitary and the engineering aspects of the case. Without this, sanitary legislation, however judicious, and sanitary appliances, however well designed, will be of little avail.

But no remedy would be so good as to abolish the present wooden pipes and distributing wells altogether, and substitute for them a complete system of iron and lead pipes like those used for distributing water over western cities. If this were done the water of the Tama, with its original purity wholly unimpaired, could be conveyed not only to the districts now supplied by the wooden pipes, but to every part of Tokio. The water in the pipes would have pressure sufficient to throw it to the top of every house in the city or suburbs; and it would therefore be directly available for extinguishing fires, without needing to be forced up by fire engines. A liberal supply of water with a good pressure upon it would pay at least a great part of its cost in the protection it would afford against the spread of fire. Besides this we must consider the greatly increased convenience to the inhabitants of having service pipes entering their houses. Above all these is the great sanitary gain; you would then keep the water pure instead of allowing it to be a medium for spreading the seeds of disease through the community. Compared with this all the other advantages of such a reform are insignificant. The only disadvantage is the cost, which would be great, perhaps about two millions of dollars. But we must bear in mind, that sanitary reforms such as this are really a remunerative investment, bringing in a good return on the money laid out, not indeed in the common form of so much interest per cent, but in the form of increased capacity for labour which may be turned into wealth. In other countries the central Government has helped the local authorities to effect sanitary works, by issuing loans on easy terms, which are gradually paid off by means of the local taxation. Surely by such an arrangement as that sanitary reforms might be effected in Japan without throwing too heavy a burden on the people. You have at least the advantage of having a Minister of Finance who is much interested in sanitary matters. We hear less about the question of cost when money is wanted for other social purposes, for education, for police, for army and navy, and for other public works. But if "progressive Japan" is to continue to deserve the name, some readiness must be shown to incur the expenditure without which great sanitary reforms are impossible. Surely the rulers of Japan, generous in other matters, will not be niggardly in one thing, and that, too, the thing on which the health and even the life of the people depends.

Let us pass now for a little to consider the natural wells in the higher parts of the city, in the suburban districts, to which

the wooden pipes do not extend. These wells may, I believe, be taken as representatives of the water supply of most Japanese towns. Natural wells are of two classes; in the first class are what we may call surface wells, the supply being taken from the closely neighbouring ground. The rain and all other water falling on it filters into the well and carries with it any impure matter with which the soil near the well may be charged. The other class consists of deep wells or Artesian wells, which draw their water from reservoirs or seams at a considerable depth, and below a stratum of clay or other material which is very impervious to water. The water in them is therefore not drawn from the surface close to the well, but comes from a distance. It is purer than the water in the surface wells, because it usually comes from some place where the surface sources of pollution are absent, and also because the water has to travel a long way before it reaches the well, and during its passage it tends to become purified. There are very few wells in Tokio which strictly belong to the second class. By far the greater number are, at least partially, surface wells. Even those wells which depend for their supplies on the strata of water at a considerable depth are so constructed as to receive surface water also, and are therefore liable to the pollution to which simple surface wells are liable. Professor Atkinson\* has examined specimens of water taken from several of the natural wells of Tokio, and Dr. Gierst\* has done the same for a very large number of the wells of Yokohama. Both gentlemen agree in finding that the water from these natural wells is excessively bad, except when the wells are of the deep class, and are constructed so as not to admit any surface water. One of Mr. Atkinson's results was specially interesting. He found that the water in the wells of Surugadai was particularly bad: in fact it was the worst of any he had analysed, far worse even than that taken from the city pipes near Rikugoku Bashi. At first this seemed surprising, for the Surugadai wells were unusually deep, and were apparently not more liable to surface pollution than others. But presently he noticed that the level of the water in these wells was almost the same as the level of the water in the Kandagawa canal, which runs by the foot of the hill. Then the mystery was explained. The Surugadai wells draw their supplies from that canal, which is little better than a huge sewer. At Suido Bashi, just before the canal passes the foot of the hill, many of the buckets of excrement which are daily being taken out of the city, where they are not wanted, to the country, where they are wanted, have their contents transferred to boats; and you may stand any day on the bridge and watch the men empty each bucket into the boats, and then wash it in the canal, whose waters, fresh with this addition to their already accumulated filth, flow on to fill the wells of Surugadai. This is of course an exceptional case; but it is by no means exceptional—it is quite usual—for the wells to be seriously polluted by the entrance of dirty water from the surface. They are made, as you know, by sinking in the ground a series of wooden tubes, each one slightly tapered, and fitting into one another with telescope joints. The holes into which these are put when the well is dug, is a little larger than the tubes themselves, and hence a ring is left round the outside in which the filled-in earth is probably more or less loose and porous, and which therefore acts as a sort of sponge to collect the surface water, whence it easily passes through the joints of the wood into the well. In very many cases the wooden tubes do not extend nearly to the bottom, but go down only a few feet from the surface of the ground, below which there is nothing but a bare round hole in the stiff soil. Close to the curb of the well there is a wooden gutter, which receives the water spilt there, and which often terminates in a hole in the ground, only a few feet away. This hole also serves as a convenient receptacle for decaying vegetables and miscellaneous dirt. And, to make matters worse, the dirty water from the neighbouring houses is often conducted to this gutter, as if the inhabitants were afraid the well would run dry, unless they returned to it what it gave. So they establish a sort of complete cycle of operations by first taking the water out of the well, then converting it into slops, and then letting it run down into the well again. And in order that the water may miss no possible chance of being poisoned, the privy is generally close by, its contents soaking into the soil, and thus charging it with the most dangerous form of filth. Your own observation will tell you that this account is not an exaggeration. I could point out wells of whose horrors what I have said just now only gives a faint and inadequate conception. Take a walk through one of the worst districts of Tokio, the district of Shitaya for example, and penetrate down the alleys which run off the streets and lead to the back of the houses, and you will see the wells and the dwellings surrounded by all manner of puddles of putrid filth. The water in the wells stands almost at the level of the ground, and is so dirty,—so absolutely green with dirt,—that the people subject it to a rude process of filtering before it is fit to be used even for washing. For drinking water, they use those wells which are a little better in their construction and of greater depth than the

majority; but they, too, have surroundings which make the very thought of so using them horrible. Our new vicedirector, Mr. Hattori, tells me that in Osaka many of the wells are so bad that the people actually prefer to take water from the river which flows through the city.

The remedies are obvious enough, but I have not time to speak of them to-night at length. To remove all pollution from the neighbourhood of the well by providing surface drains to carry off the dirty water, and by improving the privies—to deepen the wells and to make them watertight for a good way down—these are the main points to be aimed at. It does seem to me that the number of wells in the suburbs of Tokio is unnecessarily large. A few good ones in well chosen positions, insulated from dwellings, would satisfy the wants of the community as well as, and be far safer than, the present multitude of badly constructed wells.

Above all, great efforts must be made in the direction of surface drainage. I have left but little time to speak of drainage; and indeed the question is too technical a one to make popular treatment easy. But it is not the less important, for it affects not only the purity of the water supply but the state of the air also, and in that way it tells most directly upon the health. Indeed of all the sanitary influences which will have to be considered when Japan begins to move in the direction of sanitary engineering reforms, I think none is nearly so important as the surface drainage. The task of removing the surface water from a city such as this is a most enormous and difficult task; but, at present, even the most obvious and easy parts of the work are left wholly undone. Dirty water is allowed to accumulate in places where its presence is highly dangerous, and not the least attempt is made to carry it even a little distance off, where it would be deprived of the greater part of its power of doing mischief. The problem of the surface drainage in Japan is simplified by the fact that here the excrement does not mix with the rest of the sewage, and therefore the most dangerous constituent and the one which is most difficult to render harmless is left out.

This leads me naturally to say a few words about the system now in use for the removal of excrement. In Japan, this part of the sewage is treated separately, being kept almost entirely apart from other forms of refuse. From a sanitary point of view this is a great advantage, though I suspect it owes its origin rather to agricultural necessities than to correct views on sanitary matters, for it is apparently necessary to the continued fertility of the soil that the excrement should be applied to it as manure. Indeed so much is this the case that, whereas in most foreign cities, people are only too glad to have the sewage removed from the houses, and have to pay (in the form of taxes) for getting it done, here in Japan one looks on his discharges as a source of income. The system now in use is, I think, by no means a bad one, if it be properly carried out; and any sweeping change such as the introduction of the foreign water-carriage method—even if it were practicable—would be a more than doubtful advantage. But there are many defects in the way in which your system is conducted. The receiving vessels should be emptied with regularity and greater frequency than they now are: this cannot well be done so long as it depends on a mere private arrangement between the householder and the farmer who buys the stuff. Even at the risk of increasing the cost of the process I would advocate that the whole affair be placed in official hands and properly organised. Recently the Board of Health has advised that earthenware pots be used instead of the common wooden ones. The latter allow the sewage to leak or diffuse to some extent into the ground, where it will contaminate the surface water, and hence may poison any neighbouring wells (and unfortunately the well is never far off). You must bear in mind that of all the impurities to which water is liable none is nearly so dangerous as this kind of sewage. If the earthenware pots are properly glazed their contents cannot pass through them into the ground. But it is essential that they should be properly glazed, and not be left in a porous state. The other day I went into a shop to get a pot for this very purpose, and, seeing a nicely glazed one, I was proceeding to buy it, when the owner objected, saying it was a coffin, and pointing to another pot, which was quite unglazed and therefore porous, he said it was of the proper sort for excrement. As I did not see on what principle the comfort of the dead required a glazed pot, while the health of the living was allowed to depend on a porous one, I bought the coffin; but it is evident enough that, if the practice of using porous pots for the deposit of excrement becomes general, the object of the Board of Health in advocating the use of earthenware instead of wood will be entirely defeated.

Ordinarily, you know, the pots are buried in the ground: but that I consider objectionable for more than one reason. If by the accidental dropping in of a stone, or by a sudden frost, or by any other cause, the pot breaks or cracks, the owner will almost certainly continue to use it, rather than go to the expense and trouble of getting a new one, and so the neighbouring ground will be polluted. And again, if the pot is sunk in the ground, its contents have to be taken out with a ladle, so that a residue is always of necessity left, which serves as a nucleus

\* *Loc. cit.*

8. Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1879.

to hasten the putrefaction of the subsequent deposits. Now, I should place the pot above ground, and support it in a frame so that it could turn round on a horizontal axle and empty its contents into the farmers' pails completely, and much more conveniently and quickly than is now possible. Here is the before mentioned "ciffin" supported in the way I mean. [The lecturer explained this arrangement exhibiting a sketch and model of a large pot suspended so as to be free to turn on a horizontal axle, like the trunnions of a gun]. Of course you will see that this arrangement requires either that the floor of the closet be raised or that a pit be dug under it of sufficient size to hold the frame and give the pot room to turn, but this difficulty is not at all insuperable. The ground on which the frame stands should be coated with cement or other impervious material to allow for the accidental spilling which is likely to take place occasionally. I might say a great deal more about this rather unattractive subject, but the lateness of the hour obliges me to hurry on, for there is still something to be said before we part.

No doubt some of the existing evils would be avoided if the people generally had even the most elementary knowledge of what are good and what are bad conditions of living, but it is useless to expect that much can be done towards sanitary reform by the action of individual members of the community; or that they will voluntarily unite and act together. The only possible way is for the local authorities to take the matter up, and compel the necessary changes to be made. Compulsion of this kind is perfectly fair, and consistent with real freedom, for in sanitary matters what each man does affects not himself alone, but the whole community. Further sanitary reforms of an engineering kind cannot be effected except by the design and direction of men who have received a very special sort of technical training.

I consider that the first step towards an effective remedy would be the education of a large number of native Sanitary Engineers, who would be officially appointed to different districts throughout Japan, and who would be able to plan and superintend all sorts of sanitary works, as well as to inspect, and maintain in the best possible efficiency, the existing appliances. They would require to possess not only engineering knowledge, but special knowledge of sanitary conditions of living, and of the modes of applying the art of engineering so as to secure these conditions. Now, if a large body of sanitary engineers were distributed over the country, intelligent supervision would be possible; measures of sanitary reform might gradually be carried out under the order of the local authorities; and the legislation of the Central Board of Health could be put in force far more efficiently than would otherwise be possible. These men would be essentially engineers, not medical officers of health, whose training and whose functions are wholly different. The district sanitary engineers would be able to introduce improved modern methods when the time came for these to be introduced, and in the mean time would apply their scientific knowledge so as to make the best of existing materials. The training of Sanitary Engineers should be of a high order, quite as high as that of any other class of engineers; and it must be to some extent special training, different from that which other engineers require. I have suggested to the authorities of this University the desirability of making Sanitary Engineering one of the special courses of instruction here. The professors of Civil Engineering, Technical Chemistry, and Geology have taken up the matter variously, and have offered to take part in the teaching of this subject; and one of the professors of the Medical section of the University has been so good as to offer to supplement the course by a short series of lectures on hygiene. We have drafted what is, I believe, a fairly complete course of instruction in sanitary engineering, and have submitted this draft to the Directors of the college. I hope soon to hear that they have accepted the suggestion. If so, the course will be established, and when it is established I trust that many of the young men of Japan will come forward to enter on the career thus opened to them. In foreign countries the profession of Sanitary Engineering holds a high rank, as high as that of any other department of engineering. In Japan the subject is an entirely new one, but is certain soon to become of the very first importance. The pioneers in it will have a splendid opportunity of doing good work for their country, and securing an honourable future for themselves.

The subject which we have been considering this evening has been forced on the attention of the public of Japan by successive epidemics of cholera, in a way that compels attention. You all feel, and your rulers, I am sure, also feel that something must be done. The lesson which the recurring epidemics teach us cannot be wholly lost. But so far nothing effectual has been done. Once after another epidemic comes, and finds the same conditions still present which are favourable to its spread. I admired, or everyone must have admired, the zeal with which you fought last year the battle with cholera, when once it was in your midst. But it is not by even the most active and best intentioned measures, when cholera is present, that the battle is to be successfully fought. It is by taking advantage of the intervals between the successive invasions of the disease to remove those conditions which make cholera possible. These

intervals are the proper times for action. Use them well, and the day of great epidemics will be past. And not only that, but other diseases will lose much of their hold on the people, and the general standard of health will be raised. If, on the other hand, you neglect the lessons which are so practically and forcibly taught you,—if you choose to go on disobeying the plainest laws of health,—nothing can be more certain than that you will suffer the penalty of your disobedience.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, March 27th, 1880.

The Jesuit question has been bequeathed to the Republic, like so many other difficult matters, by the preceding Empire, and, in a measure also, the Kingdoms. It is rather hard to blame the Republic then for putting the law in force in obedience to the grand majority of a freely elected Chamber of Deputies, who represent the nation. But it is not the less hard for the extreme republicans to demand that ministers should expel the illegally constituted religious orders in twenty-four hours, or that they are to be accused of weakness, for communicating with the Pope as to the manner the foreign members of the Order of Jesuits ought to quit France. His Holiness has not been consulted about the application of the law: that has been decided independently of his advice; he is only invited to direct the Jesuits to retire quietly without necessitating a recurrence to violent measures. No compromise has been proposed, and in the revision of the licenses of the religious establishments existing by permission, or in according the liberty of residence to such as do not possess it, the ministry will act on its own responsibility. Henceforth, no permission will be accorded to any order to establish itself in France, without a vote of the Chambers declaring the proposed institution as of public utility.

Deputy Brisson's motion to bring all convents and monasteries within the pale of taxation, whether national or local, is a very serious blow to these institutions, and as the republicans will occupy themselves with the secular side of these questions, they insist that, as there shall be no privileges for themselves, so there shall be none for their opponents, for unhappily the clerical party, in siding with the monarchial conditions, has to take the consequences of defeat. For the good of all combatants, it is best to fight out a battle that was inevitable.

The Bonapartists are certainly to be praised for the industry they display in working against fate: their burning and shining lights, those too deeply dyed in imperialism to be incapable of taking any other color by a change, organized a reunion at Belleville. The hall was filled, not with the electors of Gambetta, but with the imported mamelukes of the defunct régime. There was no dancing to the piping. Prince Napoleon's name fell on deaf ears. One speaker accused the Republic of crushing the Commune, which is a true and legal bill, and an exercise of power under terrible difficulties that the partisans of all pretenders would do well to ponder over, especially since that form of government is now enormously strong and united. An old man in the crowd exclaimed, "the Empire was no better." Transported to the platform, he demanded an explanation of the shooting at the time of the Coup d'Etat, and that greater criminal slaughtering, the declaring of unjustifiable war against Germany. He paused for a reply, and it is said is pausing still.

Holy week is proverbially sombre, and it has not lost this character so far; the pilgrimages to the churches to listen to the melancholy and wailing music of the *Stabat*; the altars divested of their ornaments, the chapels with figures of Christ in the tomb, the dark draperies, the dim lights, the complimentary religious mourning of women and children, contribute to sadness; not a bell will ring till after sunrise on Easter Sunday, when piety can rejoice to its full. Connected with the closing of theatres and *cafés concerts* on Good Friday, I have never heard or read of any protest on the part of the most rabid materialist. Ah! it is difficult to entirely shake off past reverence or early beliefs.

The fair people admit they have done an excellent business during their three days work. Sausages, relatively speaking, were more in demand than hams. Alsatian products of the former class were patronized by ordinary housekeepers: the sellers were these fine buxom Alsatian girls, with dark auburn hair, dark blue eyes, freckled features, broad shoulders, and the large bow of black ribbons with ends of Atlantic cable proportions; they looked patriotism, and those in whose souls that feeling was dead, were caught by a winning smile, and an invitation to taste the wares, with a sip of wine and a morsel of bread for nothing. Pork butchers are one of the grand institutions of Paris. Zola wrote up their merits before he wrote down the select society world of the *Assommoir* and *Nana*. Every part of the animal dear to St. Anthony is turned to account in their establishments, which are elegantly fitted up. They have cauldrons that each day at noon, turn out scraps in the way of ears, tongues, tails, trotters, and such odds and ends, into which the workman dives with a fork for his morsel at four sou's, or the pale and laughing needle girls, with their roll of bread, bundle of radishes, and scalene triangle

of cheese. At the outset the pork butcher was persecuted like a Jew; he had to wheel his pork in a barrow through the streets, and if his teeth were not drawn for financial reasons, he ran the risk, during *Carême*, of being banged, broken on the wheel and quartered, if he was the cause of any person eating his merchandise during the fixed black days of Lent. It was no joking matter in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to hunger after the flesh pots of Egypt. Passaigal for eating bacon and beans in Lent, had to do public penance before the entrance to Notre Dame. Guillon was beheaded in 1629, not for appropriating a portion of a tempting horse lying dead in a meadow, but for cooking or rather for eating it, although he alleged he was dying of hunger. Madame de Maintenon had a girl aged twelve whipped three times on the bare back with rods, for dipping her fingers into a meat jelly on a fast-day and then sucking them. A certain well known princess under the second Empire, but who has since gone wrong, dismissed her butler for giving a plate of meat to her pet pugs on a Good Friday.

Père Hyacinthe Loyson has had full churches during his special, week-day, Lenten sermons. He says he is making converts, which is likely, as he is running into debt: he wanted over fr. 8,000 to wipe off the liabilities of his church; he placed in an envelope, on the chair of each person present, a card and pencil—a hint from the race courses, and suggested good souls would write thereon what contribution the collector might call upon them for: the cards were gathered after the service, and enabled the debt to be written off. It was also understood here that M. Loyson was under the special care of the goody people of England—the "Old Guard" in a word.

The Municipal Corporation must be a terror for all depending on them. A M. Lacroix expressed his indignation that in the school-books of the city public schools, he found in one "Sacred History" such "nonsense as the Israelites crossing the Red Sea, and the Falling Down of the Walls of Jericho." Another volume "accused the protestants of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and justified the revocation of the Edict of Nantes;" a third "glorified the Coup d'Etat of 1851;" and a fourth described the heroes who took the Bastille as a "set of ruffians." The corporation voted the immediate suppression of these volumes as so much poison for youth: and in addition called upon their authors who hold professorships in the municipal colleges to resign. Then it examined a new plan for feeding foundling babies.

The Universal Peace Society has held its annual meeting: if the audience smiled at the common places, and appeared cynical in respect to the peaceful influences of bloated armaments, it relished the excellent music and private theatricals—two capital means to make Quakers' meetings interesting. The Antislavery Society also took advantage of Lent, when spirits are weak and impressionable from low diet. It circulated a roll of Nicotine terrors, 37 inches by 10; among the most fearful consequences of indulging in a quiet pipe or the naked beauties of a cigar, are; it makes deaf people, deaf, and some people mad; it ruins the teeth, produces "bacteria" in the blood, which like Satan constantly riggle about, seeking what they can devour; and promotes the depopulation of a country, a hint that curates ought to read mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

*Attila* has been very successfully brought out at the Grand Opera, and it is not a triumph so much for French artistes, as for art itself. The libretto is in French: Manuel has been pronounced perfect and would be declared incomparable, only Mlle. Krauss's *Attila* was equal to his *Rhadamès*. The other stars differed in glory. It would pay T. Cook and Son, to organise a special excursion, as has been suggested, to only see the splendors of the Opera. What sumptuousness and luxury the "ancient Pharaohs" enjoyed! What a happy day it was for Joseph, when he was sold by his brethren.

The Odéon theatre has brought out a most successful four act tragedy—*Les Normans d'Attila*—in verse, by Henri de Bornier. It is the dramatic and literary event of the season, for in both senses it is faultless: it places Dumas and Sardou in the shade; and the poetry and plot are as good as anything Hugo ever produced. The author is over fifty years of age, and is a grandfather; he has worked all his life at poetry and the drama, yet he only produced his first piece *La Fille de Roland*, a great success, in 1875, and the present may be regarded as his second. The plot is admirable: it is a struggle between barbarism, innocence, force and weakness, a tiger and a gazelle. Attila has conquered the Gauls; among the prisoners brought to his camp on the banks of the Danube, is Herriek, King of Burgundy, and Hildiga his daughter: Attila's two sons fall in love with her: but he puts Herriek in irons, and so leaves Ellak free. The fact is he loves her himself, and is determined to marry her, which she resolves to agree to, in order to save the life of her father and his fellow prisoners. Valtor, ambassador from Burgundy, offers gold for the release of Herriek: the gold and the messenger are retained—also the King. Conspiring for the latter's flight with Ellak, Valtor is seized, and ordered to be decapitated by Herriek, Attila's own son. The nuptial night arrives; Hildiga assumes resignation, but a fellow-countrywoman, divining her feelings, presents her with an axe, concealed in her clothes, with which to slay Attila.

The weapon is hidden in the bed: Ellak arrives, invites Hildiga to fly, but perceiving the axe guesses its purpose: "it is to kill your father," she replies: "if you apprise him, he will slay me: choose;" at this moment Attila enters: Ellak tries to put him on his guard, but the father beckons him away. Left alone, Hildiga watches her moment, and strikes down Attila; he survives the blow, but not wishing it to be known that he has been felled by a woman, he circulates the story that he did it himself. At this juncture the victorious Franks arrive, fire the camp, and liberate the prisoners. The acting is magnificent; each verse was applauded by the most cultivated of audiences. Mlle. Rousseil (*Hildiga*) and M. Dumaine (*Attila*) were brilliant in their parts: the scenery is exquisite, and the costumes historically accurate. In one scene, the glass roof of a palace disappears to make way for the conflagration.

Royal scions are strange folks:—the Duke of Bavaria, who is a doctor, operated successfully, on a Frenchman at Montevideo for cataract. Prince Oscar of Sweden, declining all aid from publishers, passes his time in Paris at the second-hand bookstalls; he returns to his hotel with a cab full of volumes, mentally ejaculating like Dominie Sampson, "prodigious!"

President Grévy and his lady intend to make the peoples' park at Vincennes fashionable, but not a rival to that of Boulogne: they take their walks abroad there occasionally.

Current statistics:—Three aristocratic couples have this week lodged demands for legal separation; there were 106 candidates competing for 52 vacancies of copying clerks, and among them were 16 barristers and several university graduates desirous of being passing rich on sixty pounds a year.

Another misfortune for Macmahon: it is alleged he is not of Irish, but of German descent, since his ancestors figure among the births, marriages, and deaths, on the parish registers of the seventeenth century, at Strasbourg.

There are now five editors in the journalists' prison in Paris; they have one advantage; they will not want for either bed or board for six months to come.

In a piece now being acted, *La Roche aux Mouettes*, there is a scene where newspapers are introduced and discussed; this affords scope for denouncing and ridiculing the reactionary newspapers—a new kind of warfare.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Matsukata, Minister for the Interior, will leave Tokio about the 7th of next month, in advance of His Majesty the Emperor on the approaching Imperial progress.

Mr. Matsuda, the Governor of Tokio, now occupies an official residence at Uneme-cho, Tsuchi, belonging to the Tokio Fuchō.

Judge Torii, President of the Hiroshima Saibansho, and Judge Ban, President of the Matsuyama Saibansho, have arrived in Tokio on some official business.

The local assembly of the prefecture of Ishikawa was opened on Monday last.

We learn that the Aikokuha (Patriotic Society) has applied to the Government for permission to continue its organization under the recently issued regulations affecting political societies. It is said the required authority will be granted.

His Excellency General Ida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, who is shortly leaving for Europe, has given a farewell banquet to the high functionaries of the different Departments, military officers, and several prominent private gentlemen in the Pariokwan.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that "the memorials addressed to the Government from different parts of the country now number more than forty. The document from the Aikokuha, forwarded to the Government by Mr. Kataoka Koukichi and its other representatives, is different from the others. It was addressed direct to His Majesty the Emperor, and demanded the establishment of a National Assembly.

The Insetu Kioto (Government Printing Office) is to be further enlarged. Additional buildings, covering 1,050 tsubo of land, and costing 50,000 yen, are to be erected.

The local assembly was opened in Kioto on the 7th instant. Mr. Tachibana, the new Governor of Osaka, left for his post on the 12th instant.

The construction of the head office of the Colonial Department, at Sapporo, has been commenced.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* gives it as a current report that His

Excellency Okuma, a member of the Privy Council, is likely to resign his office, or that he is to be raised to the rank of Kwazoku.

The same paper also states that it was rumoured, some few days ago, that a very warm discussion had taken place among two or three members of the Privy Council in the Cabinet, but the subject of discussion was not ascertained.

It is said that His Excellency Shinagawa, Vice Assistant Minister of the Home Department, is to be appointed Assistant Minister for Finance; and that Mr. Narabara, Vice Secretary for Home Affairs, is to be made the Chief Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau.

A new Post Office is to be built in Otemachi, Tokio, covering upwards of 900 *taubo* of land.

The *Akebono Shimibun* is responsible for the following:—"According to what we have recently heard, notwithstanding the issue of the regulations respecting political meetings, open air lectures are delivered in Okayama in increasing numbers. While the lecturers are holding forth, they often draw their glittering swords, and exclaim to the audience, 'this is what is called the prop of the popular rights.' From this it appears that they make use of rude and intemperate expressions, and attack the acts of the local officers."

A local assembly is to be established in Kagoshima this year, for the first time.

The question whether the cost of a scheme for the general assurance of buildings against fire should be added to the local taxes, was laid before the Senate for consideration on the 10th instant.

The establishment of a Marine Court is now under the consideration of the authorities.

His Excellency Yanagiwara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, is to be presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor, in a few days.

The cavalry escort which will accompany His Majesty the Emperor on his visit to the provinces, will return from Kobe to Tokio overland, along the Tokaido. His Majesty will return by sea.

It is said that it has been officially announced that His Majesty's tour will include the prefecture of Hiogo.

The Tokio Library, which is now in charge of the Tokio Fu authorities, will in future be under the supervision of the Education Department.

His Excellency Yoshida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Washington, accompanied by his staff, arrived safely at the Japanese Legation in that city on the 4th instant.

Mr. Takatsuji, an Imperial Chamberlain, left Tokio on the 11th instant, on a tour of inspection through the three prefectures of Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi.

The draft of the criminal code having been passed in the Senate, it has been forwarded to His Majesty the Emperor for approval.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimibun* states that His Excellency Okuma, Privy Councillor, is to be made adviser to the Cabinet, (the office formerly occupied by His Excellency the late Kido). The same journal contradicts the statements made in other papers about His Excellency's resignation, and asserts that he is daily in attendance at the Daijo Kwan.

Mr. Takesoye, under Secretary of Finance, who some time since went to China on official business, returned here on the 10th instant, in the *Tokio Maru*.

His Excellency Okuma has addressed a memorial to the Prime Minister respecting the future steps to be taken about the finances of Japan.

Mr. Tanaka, Vice Secretary for Home Affairs, left Tokio on the 12th instant, on an official tour of inspection through Aichi and other prefectures.

Mr. Gimbayashi, Sakan of the first class, has been appointed Under Secretary of Tokio Fu, and Mr. Endo, Under Secretary of Osaka Fu. Mr. Okamoto, Secretary of Hiogo Ken, has been relieved from duty at his own request.

The Minister of the Interior has applied to the Prime Minister for an increase of the salaries of *Hanjin* officers, (officers from the 8th to the 17th class).

Frequent mention has been made that Mr. Kataoka and others representing the members of the Aikokuha have addressed a memorial to the throne, demanding the establishment of a National Assembly. We are now informed that Kataoka and Kono were summoned to the Cabinet Hall, on the 11th instant, when they were told that such a memorial could not be received by the Prime Minister, and the document was returned to them.

His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have been entrusted with the negotiation of a convention with the United States Minister, in regard to the payment of expenses incurred in rendering assistance to shipwrecked mariners.

Mr. Shima, Governor of Iwate, and Mr. Hitomi, Governor of Ibaraki, arrived in Tokio on the 12th instant.

Mr. Matsuda, Governor of Tokio, assembled the chief officers of the different districts on the 11th instant, and held a conference with them about the rise in the price of rice.

His Imperial Highness the infant Prince Hari-no-Miya, is to be presented in audience with Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress, at 10 a.m. on the 15th instant.

The management of all affairs connected with the National Industrial Exhibition, was handed over by the Ministers of the Home and Finance Departments to the Chief Commissioner, His Imperial Highness Kita-Shirakawa, on the 8th instant.

The Post Office Buildings in Hakodate, having been destroyed by the great fire last year, are now to be rebuilt at an estimated cost of 15,000 yen.

Mr. Yamataka, Under Secretary of Finance, has been ordered to Kyoto and Nara.

His Excellency Yoshii, Vice Assistant Minister for Public Works, who is now returning to Tokio from Kinabiu overland, will inspect the Miike mines during the journey.

Diplomas are to be distributed among the students who have passed their examination, at the Imperial College of Engineering to-day. About forty students have been successful.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Two swords, manufactured in the work shops belonging to the Sendai garrison, have been lately forwarded to the office of the Imperial Guard to be tested.

The regular forces belonging to the infantry, artillery, commissariat, and coast artillery in the six garrisons, number 31,400 men.

Ceremonial services were held on the 14th instant on the completion of the monument at the Yasakunishinsha (formerly Shokonsha) at Kudan, Tokio, in memory of the Imperial Guards who were slain during the last south-western rebellion. There were also horse-races, wrestling, and a display of fireworks on the occasion, the total cost being estimated at 800 yen.

Fourteen military cadets from the Kiododan were appointed to the army on the 7th instant.

His Majesty the Emperor visited the Staff Office on the 8th instant.

A review was held on the 7th instant, at the Hibiya parade ground, in honour of the members of the French Military Mission, who are leaving for Europe. They were entertained at the Enriokwan, on the 10th instant, at a farewell banquet.

Telegraphic information has been received to the effect that the *Higei Kan* has arrived safely at Singapore.

It was notified by the Minister of War, on the 5th instant, that if the men belonging to the army or military cadets violate the Meeting Regulations, they are to be punished by the local civil courts.

One hundred and thirty-five cadets have lately passed the examination at the Kiododan. Forty-five of the most successful have been permitted to enter the Military College, and the others were appointed to different garrisons.

Sub-lieutenants and midshipmen now serving on board the various men-of-war, are shortly to be transferred to different vessels.

The *Kongo Kan* will sail for Corea, within a day or two.

The manufacture of torpedoes is going on very successfully in Yokosuka. The local production is said to be better than the imported article.

The cadets belonging to the military college proceeded to the

prefecture of Kanagawa, on the 9th instant, for the purpose of practising field surveying.

The *Riujo Kan* is to sail for Nagasaki at the end of next month. The vessel will take a number of naval cadets on the cruise.

The *Raiden Kan* will in future be employed cruising in the Japanese seas for the purpose of training engineer cadets in the practical part of their duties. Each trip will last about a month.

The *Setsun Kan* has been turned into a training ship, and stationed close to the buildings occupied by the Navy Department.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE, AND FINANCE.

In order to encourage mining industry, the appropriation for the Mining Department is to be increased.

Frequent mention has been made of different nobles having directed their attention to Yesso, with a view of furnishing employment for their former retainers. A native paper now gives further particulars on the subject and says, that the ex-daimio of Owari (Tokugawa Yoshikatsu) has purchased 1,500,000 *tsubo* of land in the district of Urakufui in the province of Iwuri. Nabeshima Nawohiro, ex-daimio of Hizen Mori Motonori, ex-daimio of Choshu, Kwazoku Yanagiwara, Minister to St. Petersburg, Kikutei, Musha-no-koji, Morino-koji and others, have also applied to the authorities for permission to purchase a large tract of land in Yesso. His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi, is stated to be about to make a similar application. The same journal also mentions that the *Knishinsha* (Progressive Society) established by Mr. Iwahashi, the President of the 44th National Bank, has secured the confidence of both the Government and the people. A portion of the shares, representing 2,000,000 yen, is to be subscribed for by nobles. The *samurai* belonging to the former Nagaoka clan have subscribed the sum of 1,000,000 yen towards providing employment for some of their poorer brethren, and intend to devote a portion of the fund to the establishment of a private bank in Yesso.

The *Osaka Nippo* states that some Nagasaki merchants are going to buy 1 *rin* copper money at a premium of 20 yen per 100 yen, for the purpose of selling to Chinamen at a premium of 35 or 36 per 100 yen.

Speculation in money has been permitted in the Osaka Stock Exchange Office since the 10th instant.

One hundred and forty-seven *shizoku* of Shimane Ken have applied to the authorities for a loan of 120,000 yen, on the security of their pension bonds, for the purpose of cultivating the waste land in that prefecture.

The *samurai* belonging to the former clans of Sendai, Aizu, Morioka, Hirosaki, Kubota, and Shonai in the north (who were deputed to defend the island of Yesso during the reign of the old Bakufu Government), are now going to form a farming company at Sapporo.

A Chamber of Commerce has been opened at Fukui, in the province of Echizen.

The Finance Department sold a large quantity of rice from the godowns at Asakusa to the retail dealers in the capital on the 12th instant. The purchasers numbered 2,438.

The *Choya Shimban* says:—"It is rumoured that, in consequence of the present great pressure of financial difficulty, the expenditures of the different Departments of the Government are to be greatly decreased. We are, however, unable to vouch for the truth of the report."

One of the native papers mentions that the Osaka Mint has imported a large quantity of silver from China, at a cost of 1,040,000 yen. The same authority states that this silver will, when coined, turn out about 5,000,000 (?) yen. Another paper informs its readers that the Mint is at present so fully employed that work commences daily at 4 a.m. and is continued until 9 p.m. The journal also states that 400,000 ounces of silver have been purchased from an Englishman, and that it is proposed to buy 3,500,000 ounces more.

Five thousand *koku* of rice have been imported from the province of Yetchiu, on account of the First National Bank of Tokio.

The building for the Museum attached to the Colonization Department at Hakodate having now been completed, various

agricultural implements are to be sent thither from Tokio for exhibition.

The following return, taken from a native paper, shews the total of number of national banks in Japan and their respective capital. The return is made up to the end of last year:—

Number of Banks.	Aggregate Capital.
31 .....	50,000 yen.
2 .....	60,000 "
10 .....	70,000 "
12 .....	80,000 "
2 .....	90,000 "
25 .....	100,000 "
3 .....	120,000 "
1 .....	130,000 "
2 .....	140,000 "
7 .....	150,000 "
1 .....	180,000 "
14 .....	200,000 "
4 .....	210,000 "
1 .....	220,000 "
1 .....	203,700 "
1 .....	240,000 "
8 .....	250,000 "
8 .....	300,000 "
1 .....	350,000 "
1 .....	450,000 "
1 .....	600,000 "
1 .....	700,000 "
1 .....	1,500,000 "
1 .....	17,820,000 "
140 .....	38,089,700 yen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that several incendiary fires have recently taken place in the capital, and that the local police are endeavouring to discover the perpetrators of such heinous crimes.

The *Mainichi Shimban* states that the editor of the *Nisshin Shimban* has been fined 100 yen, for publishing one of the numerous petitions presented to the Government, on the subject of a national assembly.

We notice in the *Nichi Nichi Shimban* a statement that fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Tokio, Kanagawa Ken, and Hiogo.

It is rumoured that the authorities are about to establish a penal settlement in Yesso, with the object of bringing land under cultivation. Good conduct will lead to considerable amelioration in the condition of the prisoners, who will ultimately receive wages and a certain amount of freedom. Religious instruction will also be provided for them, and every inducement held out to them to reform and become useful members of society on their complete restoration to liberty.

A lecture was delivered at the Iku-mura-ro at Suga-cho, Asakusa, Tokio, on Sunday last. This was the second lecture delivered in that building since the issue of the new regulations, and the attendance was much greater than was anticipated. More than three hundred persons were present.

A branch of the Chinese school, established in Tokio by the Ko-a-kwai (Society for the restoration of the influence of Asia) is to be established in Kobe.

Kwazoku Kido Shojiro, son of the late Kido Takatoki, formerly adviser to the Cabinet, left on the 12th instant for Germany, for the purpose of study.

A new periodical, styled the *Homei Shinshi*, will in future appear every Saturday. The publishing office is at Ginza, Nichome, Tokio.

A native paper states that the sum already expended by Archimandrite Nicolai, of the Russian mission, for introducing the Russian religion into Japan, has amounted to 23,000 yen, and that the Russian Government recently remitted him a large amount of money in furtherance of the same object.

A man dressed like a tradesman was killed by a railway train running over him at Goto-yama-dori, near Shinagawa, shortly after 10 p.m. on the 11th instant.

A telegram from Kumamoto announces that there was a very severe case of Asiatic cholera at Namitachi Mura, Awatagori, in that prefecture, on the 7th instant.

Mr. Uchida, editor of the *Choya Shimban*, was fined 10 yen by the Tokio Saibansho, on the 13th instant, for a breach of the libel laws.

A native journal gives the following as the number and length of the rivers in Japan:—

Number.	Length.
4.....	over 1 ri.
8.....	" 2 "
19.....	" 3 "
18.....	" 4 "
26.....	" 5 "
18.....	" 6 "
28.....	" 7 "
25.....	" 8 "
14.....	" 9 "
206.....	" 10 "

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

## TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, May 9th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 9,746.91
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,097.63

Total.....Yen 10,844.54

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,823.62
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,054.35

Total.....Yen 9,877.97

Miles open 18.

## KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, May 9th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 22,164.76
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,248.10

Total.....Yen 24,412.86

Miles open, 53.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 18,916.37
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,600.87

Total.....Yen 20,517.24

Miles open, 47.

## JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

## VIII.

## GENERAL MIURA GORO.

GENERAL MIURA is a member of the Choshin clan, his family name being Ando, which was changed, in accordance with Japanese custom, on his being adopted by his father-in-law, Miura, whose property he has inherited. The subject of this sketch was distinguished during his boyhood and youth for his fearless disposition and the extreme devotion which he paid to his studies, more especially those dealing with military subjects.

When the Bakufu Government despatched an expedition against the Prince of Choshin, Miura joined the late Mr. Takugi, General Yamagata, and other influential leaders, in exhorting the members of the sept to show a firm front and oppose the threatened danger. Their exertions were crowned with success, and the men of Choshin, fired with patriotic enthusiasm, determined to repel the invaders of their hearths and homes or die resisting gallantly to the last.

The result of the expedition is history. Miura, at the head of a detachment operating on the Kokura road, contributed in no small measure to the frustration of the efforts of the assailants, who, beaten in several severe engagements, withdrew their shattered forces, to a place of safety. Owing to the altered condition of political affairs, the invasion of Choshin was abandoned, the Bakufu authorities being engaged in a struggle for existence in the north against the constantly increasing power of the Imperial party.

Miura took a prominent part in the wars of the restoration, and commanded the imperial forces entrusted with the task of reducing the province of Echigo to submission. The fruits of early training, matured in the stern school of later years, were now made fully apparent. Miura gained a series of brilliant victories over the rebel army opposed to him, inflicting defeat so crushing that, when the campaign closed, the royal authority was firmly established and the malcontents dispersed.

When peace was reestablished, Miura was appointed a Lieutenant-General in the army, and has since received the insignia of the Japanese Order of the fourth class.

In 1876, the standard of revolt was raised by Maibara Issei; and Miura, then in command of the garrison at Osaka, took the field at the head of troops hurriedly got together for the purpose of quelling the rising before it had time to attain formidable proportions. Miura executed a forced march to Higi, and encountered the rebels in several engagements; the result being, that the armed opposition to the Government was first localized, and then stamped out.

Scarcely had this service been successfully accomplished, than the Satsuma rebellion broke out, taxing all the resources of the Government and the utmost skill and energy of the Imperial leaders. Miura, at the head of one *corps d'armée* took a prominent part in all the momentous struggles of that eventful period. In Higo, Osumi, and wherever hard blows were struck and danger to be encountered, Miura was to be found in the forefront of the battle, leading his men with the most desperate bravery and a contempt of death which compelled the admiration of the foe and excited the emulation of his followers. At last the sanguinary struggle was closed with the crowning episode of Shiroyama, and the forces were enabled to rest after their arduous toils and painful sacrifices. Miura was not overlooked when the distribution of rewards for faithful services and dauntless courage took place. Promotion to the rank of General, and the Order of the Rising Sun of the second class, were allotted to the warrior who, in the full enjoyment of mental and bodily vigour, is now, as ever, ready to furnish with his victorious sword the material for another chapter in the history of his country, should the circumstances of the nation again demand his services.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, April 16th.—Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord John Manners are to be created Knights of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Obituary—Lieutenant-General Armstrong, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that Prince Leopold is to be created Duke of Albany.

Constantinople, April 17th.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has advised summoning the Turkish Parliament under a modified electoral law.

Allahabad, April 17th.—The Viceroy's resignation will be absolute, and will be tendered simultaneously with Lord Beaconsfield's.

He is prepared to remain here until the arrival of his successor, probably in the autumn.

Paris, April 19th.—M. de Freycinet has issued a circular despatch, in which he states that France is undesirable of changing the policy of M. Thiers, whilst, however, endeavouring to hasten the strict execution of treaties, and the peaceful solution of pending questions.

London, April 20th.—Mr. Cross, the Secretary in the Home Department, is to receive the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Bombay, April 20th.—A strongly personal and courtly letter from Lady Burdett-Coutts, refusing a subscription to the cost of Mr. Gladstone's son's election, did the Liberals good, as tending, people thought, to show that strong under-currents of courtly feeling existed against Mr. Gladstone, and this, after the Queen's book, has had an unpleasant effect. Nobody, who has thought much on the subject, now doubts that the book was published at this time to injure Mr. Gladstone, by making it appear that he has not the favour of his Sovereign.

Jellalabad, April 13th.—The villages, whose inhabitants are implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Thurlow, have been burnt by Captain Tucker, the Political Officer.

Cabul, April 14th.—The Durbar has created a favourable impression amongst the more influential people in Cabul, and has completely broken up the combination of the Ghuzni Chiefs against us.

The Maustafi has been successful in effecting a reconciliation between Wali Mahommed and Hashim Khan, each promising to support the other, should either be made Ameer. This understanding is, no doubt, in a great measure brought about through their mutual fear of Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan, whose near approach is creating great excitement and anxiety in the city.

It is expected Mahommed Jan will break with his kinsmen and the Cabul Sirdars, and join Abdur Rahman.

From Kohistan, the news comes in that ten thousand men are at Kilar Khoja Khidra, South-East of Charikar, under the command of Mir Inan and Mir Abbas.

Sirdar Abdul Rahman is daily expected in Kohistan, and report says that he has secured the support of Khoja Jan, Mir Butcha, Surwar Khan, Butcha-i-I-Jan, Murtsza, and all the chiefs of the Koh-i-Daman and Kohistan.

These chiefs have declared that they welcome him back as their Sovereign, and will have nothing to do with the pretensions of Mahommed Jan, Musa Khan, or Yakoob Khan.

Cabul, April 15th.—Sirdar Abdul Rahman's appeal to the chiefs, to aid him in a holy war, is being circulated broadcast all over the country. He declares he is the only rightful Sovereign, and claims the whole country as its Ameer; and says his success in Turkestan is evidence that all the country North of the Hindu Koosh has accepted him. Great excitement prevails at Cabul regarding his movements. The Hindu traders, who fear disturbances, have deposited eight lakhs of rupees with us in Shorapore for safe keeping.

The Mullicks, with their followers, left the city yesterday, and Sirdars Tahir Khan, Alam Khan, and Surwar Khan this morning, for Maidan. It is believed that all have promised to prevent further opposition, and to aid us to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory settlement; but the value of these pledges is not considered to be very great.

Cabul, April 16th.—General Ross's force, consisting of nearly 4,000 men, left to-day for Kila Kazi, their first halting place. The second day's march will be to Argandeh; third to Maidan, where further orders will await them.

Rangoon, April 15th.—Mandalay news is most conflicting. King Theebaw was alive on the 7th. The priests in large numbers are leaving Mandalay, as they did when the late king was dying. All houses are closed at Mandalay at sundown, on account of the terror inspired by the human sacrifices offered up last week in large numbers.

Kabul, April 16th.—The troops under General Ross marched this morning at eight. General Roberts rode out as far as Kila Kazi, the first march, and returns to-morrow. Mahomed Jan, it is reported, has fled in the direction of Ghuzni. All chances of any hostile combination are very small. There are reports that Mahomed Hassan Khan is in Logar and means mischief, but they are not credited.

Kabul, April 17th.—General Roberts returned from Kila Kazi this morning. General Ross reached Argandeh to-day. All is quiet in the Chardah Valley. The Argundeh Kotals have been deserted by Mahomed Jan's men, and the impression is that no opposition will be offered. General Ross will advance as far as Maidan, but there is a possibility of an attack between there and Shekhabad. Mahomed Hassan Khan may attempt to raise Logaris, but he is not expected to succeed in getting a large number. Mahomed Jan is reported to have reached Shashgao, and to have sent letters to the different chiefs of Kohistan urging them to despatch as many men as possible. From Chazai a large number of Chazis, lately in the city, have left, and have dispersed. Forty Artillerymen, for service with the captured guns, arrived to-day. The General Hospital is moving to-day from Sherpur to Siala Sung. Last night the telegraph wire was cut between Pezwan and Jagdalak, and a large quantity of the wire carried off, and all messages are forwarded by post from Jagdalak over the damaged section. The weather is becoming much warmer.

Jellalabad, April 17th.—The column lately operating in in Hisarak has returned to Pezwan, after destroying five of the towers in Maizoolah Khan's villages. When withdrawing, the enemy followed close upon the rear-guard, wounding several. General Bright, with the divisional staff, returns to Sufed Sang. All is quite in Englishman.

Bombay, April 19th.—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a telegram from its Quetta correspondent to the effect that an official and six men of the 19th Bombay Infantry are reported to have been massacred beyond Chaman by 1,500 Pathans. General Burrows reports that 1,000 Pathans are moving parallel to him, apparently meaning mischief. The enemy is reported to be blocking the road to Kandahar. The telegraph to Kandahar is cut, and anxiety is felt about the Bolan Pass.

Quetta, April 19th.—It is reported, on good authority, that Major S. J. Waudby, Officiating Commandant of the Bombay Native Infantry, was killed the night before last,

at a small Commissariat post beyond Chaman, which was attacked by large numbers of the enemy, of whom it is said that Major Waudby alone shot seventeen, and speared four or five. He had with him only four or five soldiers, and some Pathan levies.

Simla, April 20th.—From Cabul, the present news is that General Ross has marched to Maidan without opposition. It is as yet uncertain whether his further progress will be opposed. From the Kohistan, the principal chiefs, including some of those hitherto hostile, have come in to Cabul. There is some movement of the tribes on the North Bank of the Cabul river, in the Kunar country, apparently caused by intertribal-dissensions. The leaders of the sections hostile to British interests seem disposed to threaten the Kunar chief.

A raid was made early on Saturday morning, on the post of Dubrai, 28 miles on the Candahar side of Chaman and 50 miles from Candahar, in which Major Waudby, of the Bombay army, recently appointed road commandant, lost his life. A duffadar and private of the Sindhi Horse, and two privates of the 19th Bu. N.I., his orderlies, were killed with him, also a Commissariat Agent and several Candaharies employed in postal and Commissariat service, eighteen in all. A third sowar and some others escaped. The post was guarded by the local police only, several of whom are also believed to have been killed. Details are as yet insufficient, but thirteen of the assailants are said to have lost their lives.

The attack took place about midnight. Major Waudby had been warned at 5 p.m. of an intended attack, but would not leave the Commissariat depot to be plundered; communication was re-opened on Sunday by parties from both sides. After firing the wood and forage stocks and taking what plunder they could, the Ghazis dispersed.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

##### THE SUSPENSION OF THE MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

THE *Tokio-Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun* published an announcement on the 12th instant that, in conformity with orders received from authority, it had suspended publication. The conductors expect that the embargo will be removed in a few days, and request that, on the resumption of issue by the paper, subscribers will support them, as before. The article which is supposed to have evoked the order for suspension is headed "Mr. Inouye's mission to China." It was originally intended and announced "to be continued." The present instalment runs, almost literally, as follows:—

We have already learned through different newspapers that Mr. Inouye, First Secretary to the Cabinet, has proceeded on a mission to China. As regards the object of his expedition, various opinions have been formed both among Japanese and foreigners. Some say that "Mr. Inouye's mission to China is to form a defensive alliance between that country and Japan against Russia," while others hold that the design is not to form an alliance between Japan and China but to close the Loochoo question; and that "the Japanese Government, availing itself of the opportunity of the dispute between Russia and China, has secretly determined to settle that question. It proposes to hand over one of the Loochoo islands to China, and keep the rest in possession of the Japanese Government. It is said that, with this proposal on the part of Japan, Viceroy Li is very willing to comply." We cannot easily ascertain the facts of diplomacy, but, in the present state of affairs we do not venture to say that such might not be the case. If it really were so, the fact would, to no small extent, affect the honour and peace of our country in future. How then is it possible for our countrymen to pass the question without comment? As to the relative position of Japan and China, we find that they are neighbours, speaking different languages; but that they have the same literature and religion. Therefore, intercourse between Japan and China should, of course, be intimate; but when it is question of a defensive alliance, though China should demand it, yet we should not comply with the request. If our country should

enter into a defensive alliance with China, each promising to assist the other, every movement in the adjacent Empire would always affect us. This Empire would be rendered unable to enjoy permanent peace. Consider the present condition of China. Within it exist two political parties. The liberals are but little cognizant of the present state of the world, while the opposite party is composed of obstinate and ignorant people who condemn foreigners as barbarians, and care naught for the peace of their country. They always clamor for war; and it is avowed that they deliberately insist upon war with Russia at the present moment. The populace generally look upon foreigners as devils; and yet the country cannot liberate itself from the pressure put upon it by foreign Governments. If the Kulja affair should unfortunately result in war, some years would elapse before we could see the conclusion of strife. Such being the case with the China of to-day, if we should enter into a defensive alliance with her,—an alliance implying mutual assistance,—how would it be possible for our compatriots to enjoy one peaceful day? Regarding the past movements of our Government, we see that it has always adopted peaceful and not warlike measures; therefore we believe that the object of Mr. Secretary Inouye's present mission to China is not to form a defensive alliance. If, however, the Government should have despatched an Envoy for such a purpose, our countrymen ought to point out the error of the course, and suggest means for setting our Empire firmly at peace.

Let us then suppose that Mr. Inouye's trip to China has nothing to do with a proposed defensive alliance between Japan and that nation. It might then be possible that his aim would be to adjust the Loochoo question, and that our proposal might be to hand one of the islands to the Chinese Government? Such a suggestion ought to be scouted by our fellow-countrymen; and the Government, consisting of wise and able functionaries, we believe, would not commit such a mistaken act of policy. Nevertheless, as the Loochoo question has troubled both the Japanese and the Chinese Governments ever since last year, we do not venture to say that Mr. Inouye's mission is not for the purpose stated. If so, our Government would incur the odium of tyranny, and otherwise be put to shame in the sight of other countries. What do we mean by speaking of a tyrannical Government? We reply that we do not wish our country to be called the Russia of the Far East. In the good old times, Russia took advantage of the small and powerless state of her neighbour, Poland, and treated her cruelly. When Poland rose against Russia, the latter immediately occupied the territory of the former by force of arms, slaughtered her people, gave one-tenth of her land to Prussia and Austria to divide between them, and retained nine-tenths for herself. Thus she made herself known to the whole world as an oppressive nation. Even at the present day, if any one talks about aggression he will always take Russia for an example. The Government of Russia has lost the confidence of the world. If our rulers now want to divide the Loochoo islands with China, securing nine-tenths for themselves, we say that they look upon Loochoo as Russia looked upon Poland, and are desirous to follow a vile example. In reading history, when we come to a chapter treating of Russia making partition of Poland with other countries, we always pity the unhappy Poles, and shudder at the tyrannical administration of Russia. If our Government is going to cut up Loochoo between Japan and China, it will not be able to rid itself of the title of an aggressor. Is this not a matter for great consideration? According to what we have heard of the negotiations which have been pending between our cabinet and that of China ever since last year, Loochoo does not stand in such a relation towards either country as Poland did to other European nations, being a mere dependency of Japan. If what our Government produced in evidence is true, the whole of these islands belongs to us. Then if we were to cede even an inch of land to China, we should tarnish the honour of our country. It would be quite as unreasonable for Japan to yield a part of Loochoo, as it would be for China to take it. Our ministry ought to explain the distinction between what is right and what wrong to the Chinese authorities, in order to prevent them claiming land which is not due to them. If the Japanese Government should sur-

render part of its dependency to the Chinese Government without reason, Japan would then be despised by all foreign countries, who would deem her cowardly, and think that, if they were to threaten her with invasion, they could take possession of her land, her Government, and people. From that time forth, she would lose her sovereign right. Hence, even if Mr. Inouye's mission to China were to enter into a defensive alliance, the achievement would bring no advantage to our Government. As regards the conclusion of the Loochoo question, if it should imply a partition of territory, it had better be left alone by our Empire. If the cabinet desires to secure peace with China by ceding a portion of our land, the question arises, what portion of our land does it propose to cede? To avoid dismissing the Loochoo question carelessly we shall, in our next issue, by a precise description of the natural features and products of the southern Loochoo isles, show reason why we should not surrender as much as an inch of land in the whole group.

### A GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Translated from the *Choya Shimbun*.)

IT is now currently reported that the Government is shortly going to establish an official organ under the name of the "Government Gazette" or some similar designation, and that it will be issued daily. If this report be true, we see that the authorities, following the example of the different States in Europe, are going to protect the interests of the Government, and defend their policy through the medium of an official journal. This is undoubtedly the custom in civilized countries, and affords a means by which the people are readily made aware of the will of the ruling power. We are therefore highly pleased to see such a proceeding on the part of the Government, and suggest that the authorities should take the necessary preliminary measures at once.

From the olden times, nothing has been more serious as regards a prejudicial effect upon the administration of a country, than a wide gulf and want of communication between the Government and the people. Therefore we find, that wise and able monarchs in the past have all tried to modify the bad effects of such a system. In our own times the publication of newspapers and the delivery of lectures are everywhere carried on in the civilized States of Europe and America, and this is simply because both the Government and people express their opinions freely, and never harbour suspicious thoughts of each other, but labour together in order to advance the interests of their mutual countries. The number of newspapers published in Japan is not small, and their influence is increasing more and more, day by day, and month by month. It is a great honour to our country that we do not allow the local European and American papers to alone exercise influence here at present. However, all our journals have been established by private individuals; therefore their principal aim is, as a rule, to represent the opinion of the public. The *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shimbun* always used to defend the policy of the Government, and indirectly announce the will of the authorities, but that paper is not a regular official journal, and we cannot take all its statements as expressing the views of the Government. Again, it is said that the *Hochi Shimbun* represents the Finance Department, but it is evident that this cannot always be the case. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is not a properly recognized official organ, nor the *Hochi Shimbun* a representative of the Finance Department. How then can the people become definitely acquainted with the policy and will of the Government upon any particular subject? We have long regretted that, although the Government has had ample means of ascertaining the views of the people, the latter have no opportunity of becoming aware of the wishes of their rulers. Now, however, the authorities have directed their attention to this matter, and are going to publish a Government Gazette, and when this is done, the benefit to be derived therefrom will not be small.

However, those who are not aware of the circumstances, say in their ignorance that through such a process the Government desires to act tyrannically, and suppress a due exposition of public opinion, and that by publishing its policy openly, it wants to hoodwink the public. Ah!

what an inconsistent idea! The opinions of every individual are free, and he believes as he thinks right, while others may entertain contrary views. The Liberals and the Conservatives are divided in their opinions, each party believing in its own principles; as to their thoughts, no one can change them by force; argument is the only effectual weapon, because the intellect alone is to be influenced.

The inconsistent idea which we have quoted, is founded upon the assumption that the object of our Government in publishing an official paper, is to suppress all opinions adverse to its own views, and, if necessary, to alter the intellectual conclusions arrived at by the whole community, so as to make them the same as its own. Who can hope to carry into effect such an impossible plan? Therefore we know that such is not the object of our Government in establishing an official organ.

But let us, for the sake of argument, suppose that the Government is going to publish an official paper with such an object. By what means does it propose to suppress public opinion, and control the minds of the community? Will the authorities treat those who attack or criticise the official paper as libelling the Government? Will it punish without mercy whoever assails its paper? This course would be too tyrannical to impress the public favourably, and it is quite clear that our present Government would not attempt any such useless measure. Does the Government wish to confound all opponents by means of the eloquence of its paper, so as to cause the public to trust entirely in the official journal? This is partial, and if other papers are trusted by the public for the soundness of their views, their readers, being gifted with knowledge to distinguish what is right from what is wrong, will not be misled by the eloquence of the official organ.

Regard the condition of the different States of Europe and America. The newspapers there belong to different political parties, and they each express opinions on behalf of their respective supporters. They are always attacking each other, never surrendering, and an official paper also takes a part in the general engagement. The object of the establishment of the official organ is to defend the policy of its Government, and to make its will known to the people, but not to suppress or unduly influence the public or the rights of the community at large. Therefore, though other papers may attack the official paper, the Government never interferes, and, on the other hand, though the official paper may criticise its opponents they never feel ill-pleased. Why is this so? Because the official journal only reasons about the will of the Government, and makes it clearly known to the people, leaving approval or disapproval entirely to the judgment of the public; and, at the same time, the other papers are published with a similar object as regards the parties they represent, and do not try to force others to their own way of thinking. We are of opinion that the purpose of our Government in publishing an official paper, is only to follow the good example of the different States of Europe; and therefore, although other papers holding different views may assail it, we earnestly believe that the authorities will not interfere.

#### TO OUR PATRIOTIC BRETHREN.

(Translated from the *Akebono Shimbu*.)

"THE Alps shall not bar our progress," was the answer given by that mighty warrior Napoleon, I. to his officers, who pointed out to him the great mountain barrier intercepting their triumphant march to the plunder of the smiling plains of Italy. "The word 'cannot' exists only in the dictionary of fools," remarked this wonderful genius on another occasion, thus evidencing the indomitable will of the great hero and ruler of modern times. Napoleon alone could have given expression to such thoughts, and there was one saying in particular which he frequently repeated:—"A daring mind is the truest intellect." From these remarks historians have concluded that it was Napoleon's brave and audacious character that enabled him to achieve the great deeds which he accomplished.

The example of the Great Emperor is useful at the present time. It shows that those who have an important object to attain should not recognize the possibility of ultimate failure, and our patriots should continually keep in mind the words of Napoleon:—"The Alps shall not bar our

progress," and:—"The word 'cannot' exists only in the dictionary of fools."

In the existing condition of Japan political questions are everywhere discussed, and many memorials have been forwarded to the Government respecting the establishment of a national assembly. In fact, matters have arrived at a stage that nothing but an alteration in the form of government will satisfy the people. The regulations recently issued respecting political meetings are, however, like an iron chain controlling the liberty of discussing public questions, and we must therefore consider what thoughts our patriots should harbour, and if they should abandon their desires now that the new regulations have been issued. It is true that a rumour is current that this recent legislation is to be altered, but whether it is to be made more or less stringent, we are wholly unable to say. We do know, however, that before the issue of these rules lectures on political subjects were occasionally delivered in Tokio; now they have been entirely put a stop to, and we learn that such has been the case in the provinces also.

The new regulations do not actually forbid political lectures entirely, but they so limit the persons who may attend, and prohibit due publicity being given, that the lecturers find they may just as well close the doors at once and cork up their mouths. Should the lecturers rest content, treating the matter as inevitable? Will corking up their mouths and controlling their tongues not have the effect of exciting their feelings? The applicants for the establishment of a national assembly have distributed circulars among the public, and despatched emissaries in all directions inviting the people to join them, and they are also endeavouring to establish a union between the different societies which have a common object. These measures, however, have been forbidden by the regulations, and the question arises, should the societies abandon their designs or should the prohibitive regulations only excite their opposition and stir them up to greater exertions in order to accomplish the grand object of their desires?

If these regulations perchance prove the means of encouraging our patriots to stand firm, we then say that the sentence, "the Alps shall not bar our progress," should be constantly in their minds, that the word "cannot" should be swept away from their recollection, and that they should not allow themselves to be classed among the fools spoken of by the Great Napoleon. If, however, those who have now taken political matters in hand become discouraged by the issue of the recent regulations, and gradually abandon their designs for the amelioration of the state, we must then say that they have been thwarted by the Alpine barrier of the regulations, and that the word "cannot" still remains vivid in their minds. If our patriots prove such hesitating cowards, to whom shall we turn for advice respecting the future welfare of the Japanese Empire?

The water in a stream which is without a source can be readily stopped by a piece of wood, but the current in a mighty river cannot be controlled. It must be allowed to take its own course, and embankments are powerless to hinder its resistless progress: if we try to repress it, we only sustain damage from the resulting flood.

Having observed that our patriots have become enthusiastic upon the subject of a national assembly, and that the reason why different associations have forwarded memorials to the Government demanding representative institutions is because they have come to a conclusion that the future state of our country imperatively requires such an alteration in the law, who then can deny that the will of the memorialists is as powerful as the current of a great river? We place sincere confidence in the patriots who are agitating this matter, and if they do not act contrary to our expectation, the Government will at last find it absolutely necessary to comply with their requests, just as the Alps could not prevent Napoleon's onward march.

According to what we have heard, after the regulations were issued, some people established a school under the name of the *Minken Gakko* (school for demonstrating the popular rights) while others again became much more resolute in their determination than before. If such were the case, our patriots should stand fast and not be discouraged by the recent legislation. We feel assured that they will not act contrary to the expectation we have formed. We now wish to advise them to continually bear

in mind that "a daring mind is the truest intellect;" and they should forget such a word as "cannot." Encouraged by the brave words, "the Alps shall not bar our progress," they will toil on actively and patiently like true men of Nippon, until the grand object of their labours and sacrifices is triumphantly attained.

## MURDER ON BOARD THE *BULLION*.

### INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Monday forenoon, before General T. B. Van Buren, United States Consul-General, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. Haswell and Smith, jurors, to inquire into the cause of death of Robert Kelly, second mate of the American ship *Bullion*.

John P. Reed, master of the *Bullion* being sworn, said: Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, I was called from my cabin by one of the seamen named Samuel Scott, who said: "Come up, captain, Jack has stabbed Mr. Kelly in the neck." I took my rifle and went on deck. In the galley I found Mr. Kelly lying dead. I asked for Jack, and was told he was in the fore-castle. I went there and called him, and he came to the door, holding out his arms for me to put the irons on him. The irons were put on, and he was put in the house forward. He made a threat that he would kill the cook if he got a chance. I then went to the U. S. Consulate and reported the matter. The deputy marshal, a police officer, and the undertaker were sent on board. They took Ross on shore and locked him up in the gaol. Dr. Tripler saw deceased before he was taken ashore. The body was then lying in the coffin. The undertaker put the body in the coffin in my presence. The doctor examined the wounds. The coffin was nailed up and passed over the side by the crew into a sampan, and taken ashore by the undertaker. When I got on deck the affray was over and Kelly dead. I was asleep when called. I do not know of any bad feeling between the deceased and Ross previously. They went on shore together. I did not see any liquor on board. Ross was about half intoxicated when taken on shore by the consular officers.

Samuel Scott, being sworn, said: I am an able seaman on board the *Bullion*. About half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning I was on board and just about making some coffee for the captain, when Kelly, the stewardess, and the cook came on board from ashore together. I asked the stewardess to open the pantry so that I could get the coffee pot. She did so, and said I was to make tea, as there was no coffee. I went into the pantry, and the second mate came and asked me to give him something to eat. He took a plate of beef and potatoes and went into the galley. When I went to the galley I found him eating the food and leaning with one arm on the dresser. Then John Ross came on board and went into the galley, and said to the mate, "I'll pay you for this at daylight." I cannot say whether he was drunk or not, but he walked from the ship's side with a bunch of flowers in his hand to the fore-castle. He took off the clothes he had on ashore, and returned to the galley and said to Mr. Kelly, "Are you as good a man now as you were ashore?" The mate said, "go away man, go away." Ross then stabbed him in the neck with a sheath knife, and he fell upon my shoulder, exclaiming, "Sam, Sam." The blood spread all over the place. Ross stabbed the mate once, and as he was making a second blow I ran aft to call the captain. When I returned Kelly was dead, and Ross had gone to the fore-castle. I do not know whether the mate and Ross went ashore together. I never heard of there being any bad blood between them.

Charles Broom, being sworn, said: I am cook on board the *Bullion*. I was ashore with the second mate and John Ross on Saturday last. I had been on shore two days. I met Kelly and Ross at the "Shamrock," kept by Mrs. Glass. I was there when Kelly and Ross came in and asked for drinks. Ross asked me to have a drink, and I had lemonade. He took gin, I think, Ross and I then played cards. Kelly was sitting talking. We then had a drink together. Kelly took me on one side and said, "I'm going to lick John Ross to-night." I said, "You'll do no such thing." Ross went out alone. I then said to Kelly and the stewardess, "It's time we went on board." We then went down to

the boats. The second mate said: "There's John Ross coming down," and he pulled off his coat. Ross had his coat off, and made for Kelly. Ross knocked Kelly down. I said, "No fighting here, Sir." I caught hold of Ross and pulled him off Kelly. Ross was then lying on top of Kelly. Ross then called me out of my name, and struck me in the stomach. This was on the English Hatohm. I fell and bruised my leg. Kelly got up and knocked down Ross and kicked him. I was not fighting. I said, "Let us go on board now." Kelly said, "No, there will be a row on board, and all hands will be bad." Then Kelly, my wife and I went up town again. Kelly had a glass of brandy at a Japanese house. Afterwards we went to the "California Saloon." Kelly took us there. The chief officer of the *Charles Dennis* was there also, and we all returned on board at about half-past two o'clock, leaving the officer of the *Charles Dennis* at his ship. I went to sleep. I do not know why Kelly said he would whip Ross. I am not aware of there being any bad blood between them. When I asked Kelly why he was going to beat Ross he replied,—"There is something between us that is none of your business."

William Thomas, being sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Bullion*. On Saturday morning, after turning to after breakfast, I was sent by the mate to the lighter alongside, to rig a purchase. Ross came shortly after to help me. He said:—"George, are you going to ask the captain for your discharge again to-night?" I replied, "No, because I know it's no use." He said:—"I'm going to ask for mine, and my money also, and if he will not give it I'll see the Consul. I'm bound to go on shore to-night, money or no money. I made a promise to meet certain parties ashore to-night, and there's a woman mixed up in it." I advised him to stay on board. I was working with Kelly in the afternoon, and he said he was going ashore, as he had parties to meet. I heard nothing more until about four o'clock yesterday morning, when I heard Ross say, "Mr. Kelly, you'll pay for this at daylight." I did not hear Kelly reply, and Ross came forward to the fore-castle. The distance between the galley and the fore-castle is short. There is a carpenter's shop between them. Ross came straight to my bunk and shook me. He had in one hand a lemonade bottle, about three parts full of whisky. He said, "George, I brought this on board to be drunk, and you have to drink it." I returned him the bottle, as I could not get the cork out. He took the cork out, and told me to drink, and began to change his clothes. Ross was not drunk. After he took his coat off he placed his hands on my bunk and said:—"Those two—tried to lick me, but they can't do it yet. I'll make them pay for it." After he finished putting on his old clothes he put on his belt with his sheath knife, and walked out of the fore-castle, rolling up his sleeves and saying:—"Now it's him and me for it." I next heard him say:—"Now Kelly, if you are as good a man as you were ashore, come out on the main deck." I heard no reply from Kelly, Ross said:—"I'll cut the Irish heart out of you, G—d— you." I heard nothing more. Ross came back to the fore-castle with the knife in his hand, and drew it first one side and then the other across his palm, and said, "Look there George, there's his heart's blood." I saw blood on his hand. He placed the knife on the beam over his bunk. I then went to the galley door and saw Bennett turning Kelly on his back. I went and got the knife and stowed it away. Ross said, "If that Dutch—was on board I'd serve him the same." The captain then came forward and put Ross in irons. The knife produced is the one Ross had. When the captain called Ross, the latter said, "Here you are, captain, put them on yourself." Seeing the captain had a rifle, he caught hold of the barrel, and said:—"Don't shoot anybody, I want my coat." He was ironed and put in the carpenter's shop.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On the Court resuming.

Thomas Tripler being sworn stated:—I am a physician practising in Yokohama. I was on board the *Bullion* yesterday morning and there examined the body of Mr. Kelly, the 2nd mate. I found on the left forearm a wound evidently made with a knife, a wound upon the left cheek made with the same weapon, and a deep wound on the neck also evidently done with a knife. The wound in the neck was about three inches in extent and divided the left common carotid artery and the left internal jugular vein. The

man's death was caused by hæmorrhage from the artery and vein in the neck. The man was dead long before I saw him. He may have lived a couple of minutes after being stabbed. The wound in the forearm was about four inches long and went down to the bone.

G. W. Elmer being sworn stated:—I am Deputy Marshall in the United States Consulate. Yesterday morning about a quarter to five o'clock, the captain of the *Bullion* came and told me that one of his men named Jack had stabbed and killed the second mate and asked me to arrest him. I at once consulted the Consul-General, and was ordered to arrest the murderer, and have the dead body brought ashore by an undertaker. I then went on board the *Bullion* accompanied by police constable Hazel and Mr. Butland, the undertaker. We first went to the galley, and just inside the door on the port side found the body of Mr. Kelly, lying on its back. The wounds were as described by the last witness. I caused the body to be placed on the main hatch and gave it in charge to the undertaker. I then went to where Ross was confined, and found him lying on his back with his hands ironed behind him. He was very noisy and threatening to "do" for someone else. He was partly drunk and seemed as if the drink was beginning to take effect upon him. He was quite drunk, sleepy drunk, by the time we got him ashore. I asked him if he knew we were taking him ashore for having killed the second mate. He replied yes, the second mate and the cook had tried to murder him on shore by beating and kicking him. When taken out of the carpenter's shop he called out that he would kill the cook the first time he got a chance. We uncovered the body as it lay on the hatch to shew it to him; and one of the men said:—"You see what you've done?" He said:—"Yes, that's all right. Let me shake hands with him. I'm friends with him now as I was before. He was the best friend I had." While going ashore he admitted killing the mate but tried to defend his conduct. When we got him close to the *Hatoba* he hung his head down and seemed to be thinking, and muttered to himself:—"I killed Kelly? I could not have done it when I went on board. I went to the fore-castle and had a drink and then I went to the galley. Yes, that must be when I did it. I would not have stabbed him if he had not had a knife in his hand." I found meat and bread on a plate in the galley all covered with blood. There was also a case knife and a long carving knife; the former was greasy and the latter unsoiled. I examined Ross's bunk, and found the knife produced sticking in a beam, a white shirt, and a suit of clothes with blood on them. The shirt is bloody all over and the sleeve looks as if a knife had been wiped on it. When Ross saw me making up the bundle he said:—"That blood was on those clothes before. That was from the mate and the cook kicking me." I examined Ross when he came ashore and he had no blood marks about his body. I also found in his bunk a lemonade bottle about one-third full of liquor of some kind. I left the bottle there. We brought him up from the *Hatoba* in a *jiuriksha*. Some one asked him why he was being taken to gaol. He then asked us:—"Where are you taking me to?" I said to gaol. He then asked:—"What for?" I replied for killing Kelly. He remarked:—"Me kill Kelly? I had no reason to kill Kelly. He was my best friend." He repeated that several times, and told us not to be joking with him; that it was nothing to joke about and that he would not hurt a child. He appeared very drunk when I got him to the gaol and he slept for seven or eight hours. When we were taking Ross over the side of the ship I said to him:—"There's the man you killed." He replied:—"Yes I killed him. I suppose I'll swing for it, but I don't care a damn."

J. P. Reed re-called: Ross was shipped in New York for the voyage. I know nothing of his nationality except what appears on the ship's articles. He is there stated to be an Englishman. He was shipped after clearing, as a substitute for another man. The ship was lying at anchor when the crime was committed.

The jurors then went to view the body of the deceased and on their return the following finding was announced:—

We, the jurors, having duly heard and considered the testimony presented on this hearing, and having viewed the body of the deceased, do hereby find that the deceased, Robert Kelly, late second mate of the American ship *Bullion*, came to his death in the galley of said ship on the morning

of the 9th instant, from wounds made by a knife in his neck and body; which wounds were given by John Ross, a seaman on said ship. And we further find that said killing was deliberate and malicious, and amounted to the crime of murder, and that said crime was committed on the ship *Bullion*, while she was lying in the harbour of Yokohama.

C. H. HASWELL, } Jurors.  
E. S. SMITH, }

Approved,

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,  
Consul-General.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Wednesday, 12th May, 1880.

John Martin Ross was charged with the murder of Robert Kelly, the second mate of the American ship *Bullion*.

Mr. G. W. Hill, being designated by the Court, at the request of the prisoner, to undertake his defence, applied that the papers be amended by the insertion of the full name of the accused. This was accordingly done.

His Honour then read the charge to the prisoner, which had been preferred by the captain of the *Bullion*.

Mr. Hill addressed the Court, and pointed out that the accused was a British subject, and that he was prepared to verify the statement by the affidavit of the prisoner.

An affidavit by the prisoner was accordingly made and put in evidence. This document stated that the deponent was about twenty-eight years of age, and was born at Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hill then read a motion founded upon the affidavit which the prisoner signed. This motion was to the effect that the Court had no jurisdiction over him, and demanding his immediate and absolute discharge.

His Honour remarked that he certainly would not order the man's discharge, but as the question involved was an important one he would take time to consider it. As far as he was inclined to think at present, the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, but he would continue the case for a few days, and give notice to counsel when he was prepared to give a decision on the point involved.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Ah, pleasant outcome of these summer days!  
How can my pen presume to sing thy praise?

1.

Used as a plaything by both old and young,  
And, like a chant, it may be said or sung.

2.

Music and medicine thus go arm in arm—  
Re-dress all strains, to ear and limb give balm.

3.

That one man's poison is another's meat  
Is freely shown when bar and client meet.

4.

On foot he standeth fast and shoots with grace;  
Mounted, he sitteth fast and wins the race.

5.

In olden days this caused pain and strife:  
Now, it is sought and found in charming wife.

JUNBUCK.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF MAY 8TH, BY "QUAM."

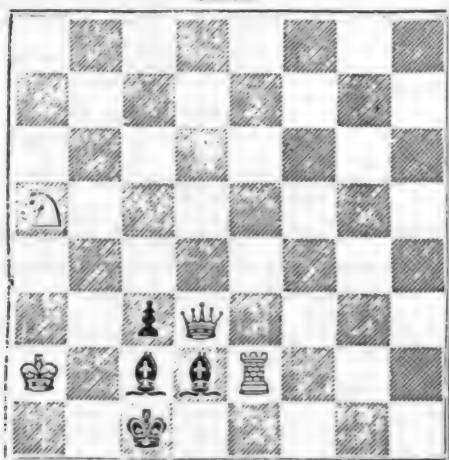
Terrible		Epidemic.
T	al	E
E	ditorshi	P
R	adi	I
R	e	D
I	nexcusabl	E
B	alea	M
L	iterat	I
E	pistol	C

No correct answer received.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

BY G. N. CHENEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF MAY 5TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

White. Black.  
1.—Q. to Q. 3. 2.—Any.  
3.—mate.

The solution of last week's problem is held over by request.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 15th May, 1880.)

	A. M.	Discount on Yen Sat.		Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		Nonp.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....May	10 43	42	42	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	11 42	37	38	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	12 37	37	38	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	13 36	34	31	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	14 31	30	31	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	15 33	34	36	—	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	May 24th
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	May 24th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	May 18th†
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	May 25th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	May 24th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	May 24th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	May 16th
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	May 20th

\* Left San Francisco, 4th May, City of Peking.  
† Left Hongkong, 11th May, Volyn.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

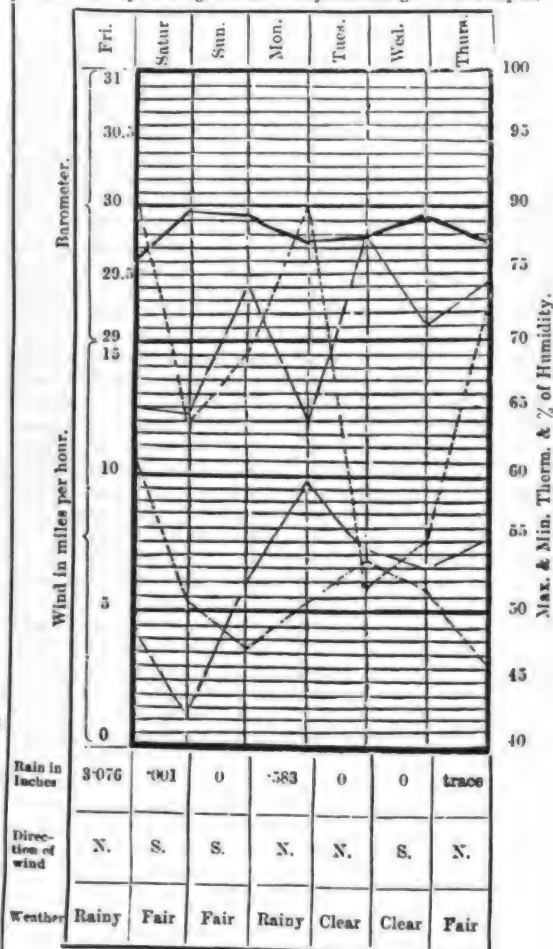
AMERICA.....	P. M. Co.	May 23rd
AMERICA.....	O. & O. Co.	May 23rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	P. & O. Co.	May 20th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG.....	M. M. Co.	May 28th
HAKODATE.....	M. B. Co.	May 17th
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	May 29th
HONGKONG.....	O. & O. Co.	May 29th
HONGKONG.....	P. M. Co.	May 26th
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG & NAGASAKI.....	M. B. Co.	May 19th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 7TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—percentage of humidity

Dashed line—represents velocity of wind

Max. velocity of wind 21.5 miles per hour on Friday, at 4 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.038 inches on Sunday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.449 on Friday, at 7 a.m. A low barometer has ruled throughout the week. The maximum temperature reached was 77° 8 on Tuesday. The range of temperature for that day was 23° 3, while for the day previous it was only about 4° 5. The total rain for the week was 3.66 inches—nearly all of which, as will be observed, fell on Friday.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

May 8. Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 9. German barque *Tekli*, E. Petersen, 350, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
May 9. Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 10. Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 10. Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 11. Japanese steamer *Tayakima Maru*, Hubbard, 94, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 11. American frigate *Ticonderoga*, Commodore Shufeldt, 2,220, 11 guns, from Fusan, Korea.  
May 12. British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,029, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
May 12. Japanese steamer *Kokonoe Maru*, Dithlefsen, 1,133 from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 13. Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, M. B. Co.  
May 14. Japanese steamer *Shirao Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Yokkaichi, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
May 14. British steamer *Harter*, Braithwaite, 1,196, from London via China ports, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—From Hongkong: 2 Europeans, 3 Japanese and 5 Chinese. From Kobe: Mrs. Thomas and child in cabin; 8 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. J. R. Black and child, Mr. and Mrs. O. Reis and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hitch, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. James, Mrs. Yamazaki, Rev. Dr. H. Gulick, Messrs. A. Weiller, S. Tokesoi, F. G. White, Ed. Rogers, F. R. Storie, T. C. Bradbury, E. Taylor and child, Yamada, Fujita, Iwasaki, Saito, Ishi, Nakagawa, Ando, Watanabe, Shima, and Master McKee in cabin; 5 Chinese and 167 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Rev. and Mrs. D. N. Lyon and 5 children, Mrs. W. G. Greig, Dr. A. G. Reid, Captain and Mrs. Geo. W. Andrews, and Mr. Douglas Jones in cabin; 3 Europeans in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru* from Hakodate:—Messrs. Nelson, Wilkie, Capt. Thomas, and 3 Japanese in cabin; 23 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Plunket, child andamah, Messrs. Mosop, De Russet, Liddell, and Stewart in cabin; 12 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takanyo Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Barrow and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Imay, Master J. Isunoy, Mr. and Mrs. Haton, Mr. and Mrs. George Race, Mrs. G. de Eadmann and 2 children, Miss de Bochlendorf and servant, Miss H. C. Jones and maid, Messrs. S. L. Jones, E. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Kawabata, Hon. J. C. St. Clair, David J. Walter, Miss Oka, Mrs. Mitta, Messrs. Sukuki, Ota, Kajima, and Kobayashi in cabin; 200 Japanese and 4 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shario Maru* from Yokkaichi:—8 Japanese.

## OUTWARDS.

May 8, Japanese steamer *Akikashima Maru*, Frahm, 1,751, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 8, American Sloop *Alert*, Com. Huntington, 1,020, 4 guns, for a cruise.

May 8, British steamer *Railwardirr*, Davies, 1,201, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

May 10, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 9, Japanese steamer *Sunioyo Maru*, Frahm, 856, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 10, British barque *Rachel*, Affleck, 282, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by H. McArthur.

May 10, Norwegian barque *Krik*, Larsen, 418, for Guam, despatched by Captain.

May 11, American ship *Manuel Laguna*, Penlington, 1,723, for Guam, Ballast, despatched by Frazar & Co.

May 12, German barque *Herman*, Haack, 389, for Cheesoc, despatched by E. B. Watson & Co.

May 12, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails, and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 12, French steamer *Tibre*, Reynier, 1,726, for Shanghai, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

May 12, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,217, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 13, Japanese steamer *Kinkin Maru*, Davison, 690, for Yokkaichi, General, M. B. Co.

May 13, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.

May 14, French steamer *Tania*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

May 15, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, W. Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Rasch and 2 children, Mrs. Voight and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Tateno, Mr. and Mrs. Kuniishi, Mrs. Okara, Messrs. Tomohira, Takahashi, Yendo, Hirose, Okura, Yasui, Takahashi, O. Smith, Teubotu, Taneda, Kitawaki, Matsunaka, Ikeda, Yasui, Ono, Tsuchikura, O. Reimers, A. T. Webb, Fujita, Mijima and Kioka in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tania* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Smedley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor and infant, Col. Munier, Dr. Mailhet, Messrs. F. Silven and servant, Kawamura Einosuke, Juet, Gada Kiyoshi, Ogura Ijuna, Muraki Gabi, Okaba Masatoshi, Omano Tomitaro, Tashima Manatchka, Ducret and servant.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, for San Francisco:—For Europe: Mr. and Mrs. W. Mourilyan, two children and servant, Mrs. Haselwood, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Messrs. W. Schaub, W. Kennedy, R. Piffard, F. Bayne, John Morris, F. Stokes, W. Jackson, and A. Marques. For Paris: Messrs. Mideshima, Yamagata, and Kashiwamura. For New York: Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Drew and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Kendig, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Sheppard and three children, Mrs. W. G. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Andrews, Rev. D. N. Lyon, wife, and 3 children, G. C. Pearson, U. S. N., C. W. Littlefield, U.S.N., E. F. Maclay, J. L. Whitworth, E. Rogers, T. C. Bradbury, Master McKee, Douglas Jones, L. Gulick, J. Banting, and Dr. A. G. Reid. For San Francisco: Miss Trask, M. D., Mrs. A. Reis and 3 children, Messrs. M. Falconer, H. E. Holson, R. H. Bruce, and Mrs. Chun She, child, and servant. 13 Europeans and 508 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. J. Bisset, Nakayama, Bourroledi, Mashima and Morata.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... .. \$ 600.00  
Yeu 22,755.72

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way-ports:—

Treasure ... .. \$10,000.00

Per Japanese steamer *Takanyo Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... .. \$ 139,468.00

Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, for San Francisco:—

From	TEA:			Total
	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	
Shanghai.....	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—	—
Hioho.....	—	1,099	1,668	2,763
Yokohama.....	771	10,517	5,445	16,733
Hongkong.....	42	550	50	642
Total.....	813	12,166	7,161	20,140

From	SILK:			Total
	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	
Shanghai.....	—	516	—	516
Hongkong.....	—	316	—	316
Yokohama.....	—	101	—	101
Total.....	—	933	—	933

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—

Transhipment... .. 328 pkgs.  
Sugar ... .. 2,801 bags.  
Rice ... .. 1,393  
Sundries ... .. 796 pkgs.

Per French steamer *Tania* for Hongkong:—

Silk for France... .. 100 Bales.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru* from Hakodate: Left Hakodate, 5 a.m. 8th May. Arrived at Yokohama 6 p.m. 10th May. Experienced first part of passage fine weather, later part strong variable winds with much rain.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports: Left Hongkong May 4th, from thence to Turnabont experienced light north-easterly winds and hazy weather; from thence to Nagasaki, strong northerly winds. Arrived at Nagasaki at 7 p.m. 8th instant and left at 4 p.m. 9th instant. Experienced from Nagasaki to Chichakoff strong southerly winds with very heavy rain. Passed H. M. S. *Sylvia* going into Kagoshima. From Chichakoff to arrival cloudy weather and fresh north-easterly winds. Arrived at 5 p.m. 12th instant.

The British steamer *Harrier* reports: Left London on the 19th March. Arrived at Hongkong 7th May, left Hongkong on the 8th May. Experienced fine weather throughout; arrived at Yokohama 7 p.m., 14th May.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out,

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

(Corrected to 9.30 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16/79	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Harter	Branthwaite	British steamer	1,186	London via China ports	May 14	Smith, Baker & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13/78	M. B. Co.
Sunbeam	Dobson	British steamer	1,154	London via China ports	May 2	L. Kniffier & Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong	May 13	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	May 13	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bullion	Reed	American ship	1,300	New York	Apr. 10	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Charles Denuis	Carney	American ship	1,710	New York	Apr. 21	C. & J. Trading Co.
Charwood	Hiscocks	British barque	837	London	Apr. 13	Hudson & Co.
Clydesdale	Hatfield	British ship	1,825	New York	Apr. 17	C. & J. Trading Co.
Flecher	Corlyon	British barque	752	Antwerp	Apr. 20	Malcolm & Co.
Harvard	Prey	American barque	1,033	New York	Apr. 23	Cornes & Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Leonora	Peterson	American ship	1,491	New York	Apr. 20	C. & J. Trading Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Oceana	Frith	British barque	320	Takao	May 7	Chinese
Oscar Moyer	Rodler	German barque	360	Takao	May 7	H. Granert
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Hono, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Tekli	Petersen	German barque	350	Takao	May 9	Chinese

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GENS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Ticonderoga ... ..	11	2,220	—	Corvette	Corea	Commodore Shufeldt
BRITISH—Modeste... ..	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ... ..	Shinagawa Maru	M. B. Co.	About May 17th at 4 a.m.
Hongkong ... ..	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	May 20th at noon
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	May 29th at 6 p.m.
New York via Higo and Amoy ... ..	Glenfalloch	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 20th
New York via Kobe ... ..	Harter	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About May 23rd
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	May 19th at 6 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Still no improvement. *Yarns* are weak and lower, but all quotations are more or less nominal under the same conditions as reported last week.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$29.00 to 31.50
" " Good to Best ... ..	\$32.00 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... ..	\$29.00 to 31.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... ..	\$35.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... ..	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... ..	\$37.00 to 39.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.60 to 1.90
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.20
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.00 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.55
Indigo Shirtings:— " 13 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.50 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42, 3 in. "	\$0.81 to 0.82½
Taffetas:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.80

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... .. 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... .. 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... .. 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... .. 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... .. 29-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.25
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.60
Pilots ... .. 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... .. 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... .. 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.38

**SUGAR.**—Sales have been made at from \$4.10 to \$4.20. Estimated stock 60,000 bags.

**KEROSENE.**—But few sales have taken place in the oil market, and the demand is almost nil. Stocks are reported to be about 570,000 casca.

Sugars:—Takao in bag ... .. per picul...	\$4.20 to \$4.22
Taiwanfuo in bag ... .. " "	\$4.30 to \$4.35
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... .. " "	\$8.00 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... .. " "	\$6.25 to \$8.00

Daitong ... .. per picul...	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... .. " "	\$2.70 to \$2.90
Kerosene Oil ... .. case	\$1.50 nom.
Newchwang Peas ... .. picul	\$2.20

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—We have another very quiet week to report in Silk, sales amounting to about 50 shipping bales only. The crop here is, from all accounts, progressing fairly well. There were some reports of damage done by frost to the mulberry leaves, but they were evidently much exaggerated. Prices are to a great extent nominal.

Stock 2,300 Japanese bales.

Total shipments to date 17,601 bales against 17,897 bales at the same period last season.

	In London at 3/11½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 5.02 per kilo.		In London at 3/11½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 5.02 per kilo.
Hanks, —Superior, nom...			Kakeda, —Extra .....	\$700 to 730 24/ to 25/	frs. 68 25 to 71 00
" Best nominal...\$620 to 630 21/5 to 21/9	frs. 61 25 to 62 25		" Best .....		
" Good .....\$595 to 610 20/9 to 21/1	frs. 59 00 to 60 25		" Good .....	\$660 to 680 22/9 to 23/4	frs. 64 50 to 66 25
" Good Medium...\$575 to 590 20/ to 20/6	frs. 57 00 to 58 50		" Medium .....	\$580 to 630 20/1 to 21/9	frs. 57 00 to 61 75
" Medium .....\$520 to 540 18/ to 18/8	frs. 52 00 to 53 75		" Common .....		
" Common, In'r...\$510 to 530 17/11 to 17/11	frs. 50 75 to 52 25		Filatures, —Extra .....	\$760 to 770 26/ to 26/4	frs. 73 75 to 74 50
Oshima, —Best .....	\$600 to 620 20/9 to 21/5	frs. 59 00 to 60 75	" Best ...	\$700 to 720 24 to 25/	frs. 68 25 to 71 00
" Medium .....			" Good ...		
Hamataki.....\$510 to 530 17/11 to 17/11	frs. 50 75 to 52 50		" Med. & C'n \$630 to 650 21/9 to 22/5	frs. 61 75 to 63 50	

**TEA.**—The market has opened for new leaf, and some 13,000 piculs have been settled at gradually declining rates. Quality about equal to last year. News from the States is not encouraging, and we look for cheap rates by next steamer. The *City of Tokio* took a full cargo of about 1½ million pounds.

Common ... ..	Fine ... ..	\$28 to 32
Good Common ... ..	Finest ... ..	\$34 to 36
Medium ... ..	Choice ... ..	\$37 & upwards.
Good Medium ... ..	Choicest ... ..	

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/10½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	73½
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3/10½	" Private 10 days sight.....	74½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/11½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	94½
" " 6 " " .....	3/11½	" 30 days sight Private.....	96
ON PARIS—Bank Sight .....	4.88	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand.....	94½
" Private 6 ms. sight .....	5.04	" 30 days sight Private.....	96
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	½ % dis.	Kinsatz.....	36 dis.
" Private 10 days' sight.....	1½ % dis.	Gold Yen.....	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—During the past week the German barque *Tekli* has arrived from Takao with a cargo of Sugar. The steamship *Harter* came into port this morning, from London via Hongkong, and has been laid on the berth for New York. The following vessels have left port during the last seven days:—*Rachel*, for Nagasaki; *Kvik* and *Manuel Laguna*, for Guam, and the *Herman* for Chefoo.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMEY,****C**ELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following:**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S  
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE***Is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the  
G. R. au kind.***ATKINSON'S  
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,***Celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore  
It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.***ATKINSON'S***Bears' Grease, Cold Cream, Sachet Powders, Transparent Gly-  
cerine Soap, Rose Toilet Powder, Toilet Vinegar, Veloutine,  
White Rose Tooth Paste,**And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,*

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of fine and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labeled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed  
in seven colours.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

**THE "HIOGO NEWS."**PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).**SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly  
in advance.**

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

**"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.**

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

11

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

**CANOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.**

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

**IRON WORK,**  
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
Balusters. Newels.  
Creatings. Terminals.Columns. Column Capitals.  
Brackets. Gratings.  
Windows. Casements.  
Fountains. Drinking Fountains.  
Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

**SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES**

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*[Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**  
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26 ins.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Gold.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Medal.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Paris.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL FOOD**

**FOR INFANTS**

**SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD**

**FOR INFANTS**

**SAVORY & MOORE'S Datura Tatula Inhalations**

**FOR ASTHMA**

**ASTHMA & Difficult Breathing**  
promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. This is the economical form of tobacco, and takes in powder for smoking, from 8s. 6d. to 2s.

**SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, CONTAINS THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT in the MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
In Tins 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s.

**IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES**  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE, Increases Strength and Weight.  
Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 5s.

**143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.**

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE



MARK.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

**HATS AND HELMETS,**

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION

AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
**London,****N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

1 April 10, 1880.

THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
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## THE TRADE OF HIOGO.

WITH customary exhaustiveness and accuracy, Her Majesty's Consul at Hiogo and Osaka has published the report on the trade of those ports for 1879. Mr. Aston, who has quite recently taken charge of the establishment and whose material must have been left well ready to his hand by his industrious predecessor, notes that the improvement in the commerce of Hiogo observed in the previous twelve-monthly statement, had continued. The Custom House Returns for 1879 demonstrated an increase of \$770,013 on the aggregate sum of exports and imports during the preceding year, which in its turn had been more productive of results than any of its predecessors since the opening of the port in 1868. The increase in imports, total value \$7,051,154, amounted to \$1,665,057,—a very considerable sum,—and is distributed over every class of imports. Cotton manufactures had augmented from \$1,540,298 in 1878 to 1,965,721 in 1879; woollen manufactures from \$1,608,551 to 1,684,014; and metals and miscellaneous foreign eastern produce, had also advanced extensively. "Woollen and cotton manufactures showed a relatively larger increase than any other goods, or from \$48,122 to 175,062. Exports, on the other hand, have shown a diminution in value, a fact that is more than accounted for by the almost entire cessation of the export of rice, the diminution in this article alone having amounted to not less than \$2,381,740," Mr. Aston says that, "as pointed out in the report for 1878, the trade in rice is chiefly conducted under the auspices of the native Government, and the large increase in the returns for that year can therefore scarcely be regarded as a natural growth of healthy trade. If the item of rice is omitted, the totals of exports for 1878 and 1879 are \$3,896,107 and \$5,889,683, showing a balance of

\$1,443,576 in favour of the latter year. This increase is principally owing to the active demand for tea from America which has sprung up in the improved condition of trade in that country, but it extends to the export trade generally, with the exception of copper, in which there has been a considerable falling off." We are told, further, that "the value of tea exported during the year has been much under-estimated in the Customs returns, which give merely the value declared by the exporter. The Chamber of Commerce estimate, which has been carefully compiled from the records of the American Consulate, amounts to \$3,592,100, or \$824,416 more than the Customs calculation. Taking this estimate, which is a little too high, as it comprises the Customs duties, it results that the export trade for the year has not sensibly diminished, notwithstanding the cessation of the trade in rice." The Customs duties collected during the year demonstratively indicate a collective increase of more than ninety thousand dollars, pointing to the satisfactory conclusion that the trade for the year, "both export and import, has been on the whole a healthy one, and remunerative to all concerned, and it is gratifying to be able to add that persons well qualified to give an opinion are sanguine of even more favourable results for the year which has now begun." The next annual consular report must inevitably demonstrate a marked augmentation in the results of both outward and inward commerce through the establishment of the line of traffic by Mitsui Bishi steamers via the Inland Sea. The present compilation shows a net increase in imports of \$745,200: a net decrease in exports of \$744,200. The silk trade had retrograded from \$46,000 in 1878 to \$13,000 in 1879, while tea had advanced from \$2,204,600 to \$3,592,100. Copper and rice export value had both largely decreased. Still the general character of the trade of the port is evidently sound, although the indirect trade is on the decline. One would think that this is exactly what the Kobe merchants should desire. With reference to Mr. Iwasaki's enterprise, it should comfort them to learn already that "the opening of a fortnightly line of steamers direct to Hongkong in October last had some influence in this direction, and the returns for 1880 already show that a large development of the direct trade may be expected to result from this arrangement." However, there are other reasons for the falling off in indirect importation, as was shown by Mr. Flowers in the previous annual report from the same Consulate. He spoke of the inconvenience to native merchants of attending trade in distant markets, and the cost of transporting goods from Yokohama to the southern ports. These considerations should of themselves be sufficient to impel the mercantile community of Hiogo to do their best to develop their local trade and direct importation, the rather that "the tendency at present is towards greater mutual confidence between Japanese and foreign merchants, and goods are therefore more largely imported to order than heretofore." Among

the imported articles which are mentioned as showing an increase, Cotton Yarn figures conspicuously. As we indicated some time since this trade is capable of extensive development, the further communication with Bombay is rendered speedy and direct. The looms of Osaka need material, and can consume the more in proportion as the cost of transit and brokerage is diminished.

From Hiogo, tea continues to form the most important item of the export trade. The export for 1878 was: lbs. 10,245,898, value \$2,204,600; for 1879: lbs. 14,029,443, value \$3,592,100, showing an increase of lbs. 3,783,545, and of the value \$1,387,500. Of the total exported, lbs. 2,590,611 went to Canada, and the remainder to the United States. "The prices ruling have shewn an average increase of \$10.00 per picul over those ruling during the previous year, and as the quantity exported has also largely increased, the natives engaged in this industry must have made considerable profits. The produce of this district has doubled itself within the past three years, and the extent of ground being laid out in plantations is still largely on the increase. Owing to the high price of green teas, and the ill success of previous experiments in the manufacture of Congous, the latter have been comparatively neglected during the past year. The few small lots that were made, however, left so profitable a return to the shippers, that there is some prospect of further attempts to renew this industry."

The trade in tobacco has continued to languish, owing, it is stated, to the bulk of the growth having fallen into disfavour in Europe. On the other hand the exports of vegetable wax and camphor have increased in value, the demand for the former having exceeded that of the previous year by five times. A declension in the worth of the value of copper exported is attributed to the low prices ruling for the metal in European markets during the year. Antimony ore is noted as a comparatively new article of exportation, figuring in the present returns to the extent of eight hundred tons.

There is little of interest to European readers to notice in connection with the foreign trade of Osaka. It is said to be increasing; but "the imports consist chiefly of sugar, drugs and other Eastern produce, and the exports are mostly for the Chinese market. The entire trade is in the hands of native merchants. The aggregate value of imports and exports for the year is \$898,785 which shews an increase over 1878 of \$147,306." The good management of the postal service by officers of the Japanese Department is testified to; and the value of the new line of railway across the island, now in course of construction, admitted. We read that "The extension of the railway to Ootsu is expected to have an important influence in developing the trade of this part of Japan. Ootsu is situated at the Southern extremity of Lake Biwa, which provides water communication for fifty miles through one of the most productive districts in Japan. At present much of the silk and tea produced here finds its way to Yokkaichi, in the Owari bay, and thence to Yokohama, but it is probable that when these articles can be sent by railway instead of on pack-horses over the difficult mountain pass between Ootsu and Kioto, they will in future be forwarded to Kobe for exportation. The import trade will doubtless be also much benefited. A further extension of the railway from Naga-hama on Lake Biwa to Tsuruga, in Echizen, has been sanctioned, and it is expected that the works will be commenced very shortly. When it is completed there will be continuous communication by rail (except for about forty miles, which will be by steamer for the present) across the island, with a good harbour at each extremity.

The commercial importance of this line is therefore very considerable."

Three small sailing-vessels, one small steamer and two steam launches have been built at the Government Yard during the year; and in the same period seven steamers have been constructed at the Kobe Iron-works. On the whole the present makes, for the future of Osaka and Hiogo, promise which there is every reason to believe will be redeemed.

#### PUBLIC OPINION IN JAPAN.

NONE of the outward changes which separate the Japan of to-day from the Japan of twenty years ago are as suggestive and as indicative of the progress that has been accomplished, as is the spread of Public opinion, and the constantly increasing attention and importance which this new factor in the polity of the country acquires. Railroads, steamships, telegraphs and even lighthouses, are of themselves no definite means for gauging the advance made by the bulk of the population; they do not even furnish anything like an absolute standard whereby to measure industrial or mechanical progress. If in China the powers that be, influenced, perhaps, by the consideration of a possible conflict with Russia and the need of better means of transportation for troops and war material, were to order that ten or twenty millions should be expended for steamships and railroads, this would certainly not tend to show that the Chinese nation had made any considerable progress in the arts of civilization. Peru has in no sense become wiser, better, stronger or richer, since the construction of a stupendous network of railroads, which is far ahead of the needs of the country. The railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow is a wonder and a triumph of engineering skill; but it in no way demonstrates that Russia's sons are superior to their forefathers in science and art, or even in topographical and engineering ability. The road was built as a military necessity, and when the foreigners engaged to construct it brought their different plans, showing how the nature of the intervening ground could best be utilized, and laid them before the Emperor Nicholas, the latter, rejecting all their proposals, took the map of Russia and drawing a straight line thereon between the two cities, said:—"Let this be the line of road!" And so it was built according to the Autocrat's order, regardless of the interests of contiguous towns and cities and of the country through which it passed, regardless even, to an incredible extent, of the obstacles imposed by nature—mountains and valleys, streams and rivers. This work, then, certainly is no exponent of the forward march of the nation. In Peru as well as in Russia improvements in transit capabilities were not, as for instance in England or the United States, the outcome of social needs rendered possible and made necessary by industrial progress, they were called into existence simply by the dictum of a military despot on the one hand and by caprice, not unmixed with baser motives of personal gain, on the other. Still, thinking men are well content to let the original motives be what they may; for the effect which follows the introduction of these great time and labor saving discoveries and inventions often gives birth to those phenomena which ought to have preceded them. Easier and freer intercourse of a people, both among themselves and with strangers, is one of the most powerful causes in promoting the spread of public opinion. In this regard there are many points of analogy between Japan and Russia. There, as well as here, for all the weight that attached

to it, public opinion might be said to have had no existence thirty years ago. In the land of the Czar it was the word of the latter spoken directly or by representatives selected by himself which governed the polity of the state; here it was a powerful oligarchy which, acting up to the letter of old and often vicious laws, obtained equally undisputed and unquestioning obedience, and stifled every expression of independent thought and feeling. The limits, however, were much narrower in Nippon than in Muscovy. With the subjects of imperious Nicholas it was almost exclusively the realm of government and politics which constituted forbidden ground for discussion. In the land of the Rising Sun the prohibition against innovation by action, by written or even spoken word, extended to every canon governing family and personal relations, to art, industry and manufactures, to mental and manual labour of every kind. The rigour and severity with which this policy—sying into the pettiest details of individual life—was carried out, often bordered on the ludicrous. The smile of good-humoured contempt, however, soon changes into an angry frown of just indignation when we read of the sad end which, as records tell us, invariably overtook him who laboured in untrodden fields, were he an abstruse thinker, a student of science or even an ingenious mechanic. We are here reminded of the fate of the man who constructed that wonderful piece of mechanism the clock of the Strasburg minster. The reward which he received from the Town Council was the cruel deprivation of sight in order that no other city should become the rival of Strasburg in the possession of a similar work. In Japan, innumerable instances of the same ingratitude can be found, not dictated by jealousy but simply by fear of innovation. The law was Draconic. Every reformer,—every one acting up to or even professing progressive ideas,—was doomed to torture or death, generally both. A few instances showing the extent to which this iniquity was carried may serve as not uninteresting illustrations.

The Tokio aqueduct, bringing water from the Tamagawa river, through a distance of about thirty miles, was built during the rule of the earlier Tokugawa Shoguns. It was hardly completed before the constructor was put into prison, where, according to common report, he ended his days. It was urged at the time that there were precedents to fully justify this harsh treatment; and among the instances cited was that of the water conduit leading from Imoto to Odawara. Many of the Yokohama residents in their trips to the Hakone hot springs will have noticed this conduit, which was formerly altogether subterranean, but portions of which have been laid bare by the building of the new road between the two places. It was constructed five or six hundred years ago in order to furnish to the castle of Odawara, in case of siege, a never-failing supply of water. To modern readers the idea of building such a tunnel appears extremely simple; but at that time it was considered a marvel of ingenuity, and the then lord of the province was struck with such jealous fears of the man who could project and execute such an undertaking, that he issued orders for his imprisonment and shortly afterwards for his death. The pathetic history of Sakura Sogoro, with which foreigners have been acquainted through Mr Mitford's admirable translation, is only a type of many others which, in Japan, are as familiar as household words. For daring to present a petition to the Shogun he was sentenced to the cruel death of crucifixion and spearing. The *manes* of this victim to jealous illiberalism ought to be appeased now when, as we read, over fifty petitions for the establishment of a Representative Assembly have been made to the Government, some

of them, like that of the Aikokusha, being addressed to the Mikado himself, their language, moreover, being in most instances vastly different from the tone of meek humility which characterized the poor old farmer's request.

High in the annals of Japan's progressive men stands the name of Rin Shihei, whose name is well known not only among students but to the people at large. He was born at Miyagi, in the province of Sendai, in the year 1787. From his earliest youth he was of an inquiring bias, never accepting stated results, but always looking to cause and effect. His genius lay mostly in the direction of military affairs. He explored the battle-fields of Japan; and by such light as he could gather from books and from oral testimony reviewed the old fights in their details, showing where either party might have been at fault and what strategical and other mistakes had been committed. He was a great traveller; and extraordinary reports of his pedestrian powers are still current among the people. Among other places which he had visited was Nagasaki, where, at Desima, he saw foreigners and foreign-built ships. His curiosity becoming excited he made his way over to Yezo, which Russian ships frequently visited, and there managed to gain a great deal of information about foreign countries and especially their methods of ship-building. Returning to Japan he published two books, named *Kaikoku Heidan* and *Sunkoku Tsuran*, in which he dealt with the advances made by foreign countries, and endeavoured to show what was needed to insure Japan's safety and preserve her from invasion. He had previously made a tour of the entire coast to determine the weak points and fix upon the best spot for fortifications. But his efforts were not appreciated. His books, which had found an immense sale, were confiscated, the plates broken, and he himself was thrown into prison, whence he never emerged. His only crime was that of daring to intimate that there was any system in Japan wherein reform was necessary.<sup>1</sup>

Between 1837 and 1840 there was published at Tokio a work called *Aobioshi*, which may be styled a compendium of the laws, regulations and customs of the feudal Government under the Tokugawa rule. Permission to issue the book had been received, although hampered by many limitations one of which was that not more than three hundred copies should be published. But even this authorization was afterwards recalled. The books were confiscated, the types, etc., were destroyed, and printers and publishers suffered imprisonment or death. The author, the Ason Fujiwara,—as his name indicates, a descendant of the royal house of Fujiwara,—holding high office in the Mikado's court, could not be so summarily death with, but the report is that he disappeared and was never subsequently heard of.

But it is needless to multiply instances, which in spite of the *Bakufu's* determination to suppress all particulars connected with such transactions, were too numerous to be passed over in silence. Nay, the folk-lore of the nation bears strong evidence of the rigorous policy; and native laborers and mechanics yet speak of the man who made the first watermill, the man who made the first movable stage on a theatre, and various other inventors having been "punished" with death. To be a reformer in any department, to go in the slightest degree beyond the antiquated ways of one's forefathers, meant, in Japan, to be a martyr; and no surprise can be felt that this country remained as conservative as it did: the wonder is rather that, age after age, men were found ready to suffer death and

<sup>1</sup> His fair fame has been re-habilitated. The Mikado during his progress through the country four years ago, while stopping at Miyagi, gave a sum of money to be expended in building a monument to his memory.

torture in the cause of progress. And the last few years have abundantly shown to the outside world that persecution has not extinguished this spirit, which had only slumbered, and that with the first rays of the new sun of comparative tolerance, it expanded into healthy, buoyant activity. In everything that concerns the weal and woe of the people the latter are making themselves heard. Newspapers, lecturers, and many different associations, formed on the plan of Western debating societies, deal with every topic of interest; and, in addition thereto, memorials on special momentous questions are continually being presented to those in authority. Then there is the public press, whose influence is making itself daily felt more and more. In our issue of the 8th instant, we gave particulars in regard to that institution, and need not here dilate upon its wonderful growth.

Public opinion has become a factor of primary importance in the councils of the nation; its influence has already for some time past made itself felt in everything that concerns internal legislation, and has received full and fair consideration from those in authority. Its ulterior effects in fixing the status of the country amongst the community of nations, and shaping the government policy in its relation with foreign powers, are only now developing themselves; but still there is ample and abundant evidence to show the strength of the new element and the influence which it must eventually command. The consideration of this phase of the question, however, would exceed the limits of one article and must be reserved for another issue.

WE have received from the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs the abstract of trade and customs revenue statistics from 1867 to 1879. In the first mentioned year the value of the foreign trade of the empire for net imports,—that is the value of foreign goods imported direct from foreign countries, less the value of those re-exported,—was in Haikwan taels 62,459,226: exports 52,158,300. In 1879 it was *HK. tls.* 82,227,424, and 72,281,262 for imports and exports respectively. It is remarked, however, that the want of trade statistics at Hongkong makes the returns of the treaty ports but an approximate statement. The Customs income had increased from *HK. tls.* 8,864,817 in 1867 to 13,531,670 in 1879. These estimates include import, export and coast trade duties, as well as tonnage and transit dues. The Customs tael which is taken as a standard is equivalent in English money to 5s. 7½d.: in American gold to \$1.35; and in French money to frs. 7.10, at the average sight exchange on London, New York and Paris for 1879. The tabulation for eight years of the annual value of the trade with each country again demonstrates the great preponderance of British interests in the east. The commerce of Japan with her neighbor is on the increase, having risen from *HK. tls.* 4,145,434 in 1872, to 5,649,663 in 1879. The total value of the import of opium in the latter year is stated at more than thirty-six and a half million taels: the quantity at 83,050 piculs; but in one of the recent British Consular trade reports from China we remember to have seen the estimate that, the amount taken cognizance of by the customs department, is probably only about seventy per cent. of the total introduced. Cotton goods were imported to the value of *HK. tls.* 22,599,679: woollens, 4,954,472: miscellaneous piece goods, 124,359: metals, 4,132,067: sundries 13,880,230; making a grand total of \$82,227,424, the opium import being to the balance in the proportion of about 2 to 3. The export of native merchandise to foreign countries, tea and silk being, of course, the principal constituents, was equivalent to *HK. tls.* 72,281,262.

THE *Presse* of Vienna, quoted by the *Shanghai Courier*, has a curious article on nihilism and socialism in China. The one was naturally succeeded by the other, its close relation. Indeed some scheme of reconstruction, however crude and selfish, must always take the place of one of sheer destruction. The German writer says that nihilist doctrines first made their appearance in China in the tenth century, when Buddhism began to take the place of the old national religion based on the worship of the forces of nature. The doctrine of the Nirvana, the extinction of the individual, was taken in its material sense, and the state, society, and the family were represented as only deserving of destruction. A succession of bad harvests, which caused a general famine, inclined the masses of the people to support the nihilist tendency to pull down all existing institutions; and the consequence was a series of civil wars which put an end to no fewer than six dynasties in a single century. The reign of terror, anarchy and chaos thus produced was supplanted, about 1050 A.D., by that of socialism, under Wang-ngan-tche, a leader immeasurably superior, we are told, to Proudhon, Lassalle, Bakounin, or Karl Marx. "He thought he would be able to construct on the social basis which nihilism had levelled, a new organization of humanity. He was born in 1027; and even the most hostile of his biographers praise his learning, intelligence, and eloquence. The ability and success with which he confuted the arguments of the nihilists made him popular; and Emperor Tcheutsung invited him to his Court and made him his chief Minister. In 1069 this Chinese socialist was the most powerful man in the empire next to the Emperor himself. He first issued a decree abolishing all personal property in land; the whole country was to be cultivated by the State and its produce equally divided among the people. Other decrees placed all private industries under State management and made them State property, and compelled all capitalists to pay to the State a fifth of their capital every year for five years. Thus the State became the sole possessor of property, both in land and in money, and the only employer of labour; there were neither rich nor poor in the country, and each man derived his only means of subsistence from the State." The inevitable result followed, as it must always come from the practical application of any communistic theories until mankind is so constituted that its individual members are equally intelligent, industrious and thrifty. The complicated machinery of government soon "gave rise to many abuses; the State proved, as might have been expected, incapable of discharging the gigantic task which had been imposed upon it, and unprincipled persons took advantage of its difficulties to enrich themselves by speculation. Sse-ma-Kuang—one of the most eminent of Chinese statesmen and poets—got up a powerful opposition to the socialist Minister, who, however, maintained his system for fifteen years. At the end of that period the Emperor died, and his widow, who was appointed Regent, recalled Sse-ma-Kung to the post of Prime Minister, which he had been obliged to vacate on the appointment of Wang-ngan-tche. This was the end both of socialism and of nihilism in China." With the exception of France the Celestial Empire is probably the only country which has endeavored to employ either system in its forms of government.

FOLLOWING in the wake of Japan and China, Siam is anxious for a re-adjustment of the conventions which control her intercourse with foreign nations. We read in the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* that one object of the projected trip of the Siamese foreign minister to Europe is to endeavour to effect a revision of the treaties that now exist between Siam and the Great Western powers. "It has not yet transpired what particular parts of those treaties the Siamese wish modified. Asiatic powers cannot reasonably expect Christian

nations to grant them the benefits of international law, till they themselves honestly fulfil all the requirements of international law. Asiatic nations must first possess social, domestic, and political principles of morality that harmonize with those of Christian nations, or there will be no reliable basis for their admission into the brother-hood of Christian and civilized nations. Incompatible and antagonistic elements can never combine."

THE proposal of Commander Cheyne to reach the North Pole by means of balloons was unfavourable pronounced upon by the Royal Society. Now, however, it is again prominently before the English public. We notice that the gallant Commander has written a rather enigmatical letter to the *Times* on the subject of his Arctic ballooning scheme. Some time since a Fellow of the Royal Society challenged him to test the soundness of his views by starting from the Crystal Palace, making an aerial voyage to Edinburgh, and returning to the Palace in a balloon. Our readers will probably remember that Commander Cheyne claims that by his system balloons can be guided and controlled so as to reach the North Pole and return to open water, floating at a safe distance above the impassable Palæocrystic Sea. The very essence of the scheme being the practicability of guiding the balloons his challenger called upon him to reach one fixed point from another in England, and so let the whole world be at once convinced of the feasibility of the plan. The manager of the Crystal Palace also offered his hearty co-operation in carrying out the trial, and no doubt a large number of people would pay for admission to the Palace to see Commander Cheyne start; while, as the "F. R. S." slyly hints, "a still greater multitude would assemble to witness his safe return." Commander Cheyne was thus forced either to accept the proposal or give his reasons for declining it, and he accordingly wrote the letter we have referred to in the *Times*. He begins by showing that the conditions under which a balloon journey must be made from London to Edinburgh are by no means identical with those which would be encountered in the Arctic regions. On each side of the line of advance in England is a dangerous sea, while the imaginary voyagers to the Pole could at the worst only fall into one of the narrow channels through the ice and would be able to get at once on to solid holding ground. Moreover, the essence of the Commander's device is, that the balloon should be controlled by tail ropes dragging along the ground. But then, as he appositely points out as an argument probably against accepting the challenge, imagine the consequences of such an arrangement when the balloon was driving over a thickly populated town! The start from the Palace, even if it could take place in view of such objections, would have to be made on a day fixed long beforehand and freely advertised. And what if when the day came and the people were all assembled and the balloons all ready inflated, the wind were to blow obstinately in the other direction? In the Arctic regions the Commander would, of course, carefully choose his day, after exact observations beforehand. This all seems, under the circumstances, fair and reasonable enough, and we fully expected to see the letter end by declining the proposal. But not so. Commander Cheyne adds:—"We are, Sir, ready to co-operate with Crystal Palace Directors in testing a balloon trip, provided we do not use our subscribers," [lives or money?] "and provided the conditions of the trip are reasonable and thoroughly understood by all." This all looks extremely like as if the gallant Commander was endeavoring to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds: he first attempts to shew the impracticability of the proposal made to him and at the same time pretends to accept it.

ACCORDING to the report of the Evangelical Alliance of Japan for the year 1879, the roll of the association has been increased by the election of twenty-eight new members, the whole number being ninety-one at the end of the year. As the name implies, the organization is strictly a Protestant one, and hence the numbers and work of the Roman Catholic and Russo-Greek missionaries find no place in the lists. A statistical table of the Protestant Missions in Japan, for the year 1879, shows that there are one hundred and seventeen male and female missionaries, representing sixteen evangelizing corporations. There are in the empire thirty-six stations where missionaries reside, and seventy-six out-stations. An increase of 1,084 is recorded in the baptisms of adult converts since July 1878, the total number baptized last year being 2,701. Of children, 265 were subjected to the rite. The Edinburgh Medical Mission and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland have each a hospital and a dispensary attached to their establishments. In these and in the three dispensaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 280 in-patients, and 13,286 other patients, exclusive of those relieved during missionary tours, received treatment; and twenty-six Japanese medical students are following a course of instruction. At a meeting held in May, last year, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of securing and preserving such books bearing upon the progress of Christianity in Japan as may from time to time be obtainable. The list of those already procured is, at present, but a meagre one; and so, "if the friends of the Alliance will kindly add to the number of these volumes any others which may serve to illustrate the progress of Christianity in Japan, or its past and present religious history, they will receive the cordial thanks of the members."

WE read in the horticultural columns of a San Francisco paper that Japanese fruits and flowers are gaining favour on the Pacific coast. Of chestnuts imported from this country it is said that they were so much larger, and consequently so much fewer to the pound than was expected, that the supply was soon exhausted. Orders were, however, sent to Japan for fresh consignments which would arrive in ample time for planting. The writer becomes ecstatic when he has to treat of the Japanese lily. He says "The gold-banded lily (*Lilium Auratum*) is a native of Japan, where it is grown in immense beds by the people. Its bulbs are used in cooking; its flower in decoration; the plant appears in various forms in Japanese drawings and paintings:—in short, it is a favorite with the natives, and occupies the leading place among the lilies of Japan. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any other known lily has attracted so much attention or become so popular among flower-lovers. If ever a flower deserved the title of 'glorious' it is this, whether we regard its size, sweetness, or exquisite arrangement of color. The flower is from eight to twelve inches across, composed of six delicate, white ivory-like petals, each being thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through the center of each petal. In ordinary garden soil we have produced thirty-five flowers on one stem. When first introduced into England, this lily excited a *furore* quite indelible. Magnificent specimens were soon shown, and the *Auratum* earned the title of *Queen of the Lilies*, whose flower spikes, which held from fifty to one hundred and fifty flowers, were often exhibited. The moist, cool climate of England brings them to a degree of perfection unsurpassed elsewhere. A bed of fine *Auratum* lilies in full bloom, with their beautifully mottled bells of white and gold, is a sight to remember."

THE following circular has been addressed by Mr. J. T. Griffin to the members of the choir of Christ

Church. Mr. Griffin's vacation of his office will be subject of regret to choir and congregation alike.—

"I cannot finally leave the post which I have so long occupied, without tendering to each member of the choir, individually, my best thanks for their valuable co-operation in the service of the Church, during the long time that the musical portions of that service have been under my control. It is well known that, during the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Garratt, our choral music was raised from a state of chaos to one of such perfection, as became the emulation (if not the envy) of other foreign communities in China and Japan. This splendid result was achieved by the grand spirit of unanimity which always pervaded our work together: allow me to hope that under the new régime this *esprit de corps* will be in no wise diminished, but that the music will be performed with even greater success than hitherto. Thanking you personally for the great kindness and attention which I have invariably received during my term as organist, I am &c."

OUR attention has been called to a printer's error in the article on "Mr. Edison's new departure" published in this review on the 8th instant. "Thirty" appears instead of "three" in connection with the magnifying power of microscopes, and, although the mistake is self-evident, it seems in some unaccountable manner to have led to misconception in one quarter at least. Recent influential American journals confirm the tenor of our articles on the subject of Mr. Edison's pretensions.

WE have received from Dr. Geerts a communication on Sanitary Reform on Japan. Its length compels us to defer publication of it until next week.

#### MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS IN JAPAN.

##### III.—KAITAKU HAHABUTSEKAN.

AMONG the various exhibitions of interest in the capital may be noticed that belonging to the Kaitakushi or the Department of Colonization, situated near to the entrance of the temple grounds at Shiba. Here are to be seen the natural and industrial products from the Island of Yezo and more northern islands. The small garden which surrounds the Museum buildings is chiefly interesting on account of the number of foreign fruit trees and plants with which it abounds. These are mostly American, there being many fine specimens of American apple trees and roses, such as the Department have introduced from that country into their large cultivated districts round Sapporo. Such work, including the rearing of cattle and the formation of farming and agricultural establishments in Yezo, form a large proportion of the undertakings of the Kaitakushi. Several fine specimens of the redoubtable bear of the island, some of enormous size, may be seen caged in a part of the surrounding grounds.

On first entering the Exhibition one's attention is arrested by a display of utensils and clothing such as are employed by the aborigines or Ainos. These pieces of clothing and the other domestic articles differ as entirely from their equivalents among the Japanese as the physiognomy of this curious people differs from that of their southern conquerors and rulers. The story of how, little by little, the Ainos have been exterminated and driven northwards by the Japanese, takes up many a page of the early history of the country: finding a striking parallel in the fate of the early Britons. This is not the place to enter into the various theories which have been broached as to the origin of the two distinct peoples which now inhabit different islands of Dai Nippon.

The curious garments referred to consist of large tunics with tight sleeves; trousers and gaiters, resembling altogether the general style of clothing used by the Laplanders and other inhabitants of arctic regions, and differing absolutely from anything to be found among the Japanese themselves. The dress of the women is similar to that of the men. These articles of attire are for the most part of the most primitive kind, being composed of bear skin or smaller furs sewn together in a rude manner. The edgings are, however, ornamented with coarse woven material having curious

primitive patterns woven in crude colours upon them. Some of the garments are of leather without fur, or simply of fish skin; and a curious example of a leather coat, thickly covered with large feathers sewn on to the surface, is also to be seen. Such articles of adornment as large ear-rings and necklaces, never employed by the Japanese, may moreover be noticed. This habit of piercing the ears which has been retained to the present time in Europe, and is considered as one of the most attractive of woman's adorning little arts; has, it appears, been regarded by the Japanese as a barbarity and with equal abhorrence to that with which we are accustomed to consider similar practices exercised upon the nostrils. The necklace, too, curiously enough, seems never to have been employed by the Japanese, no examples of its use being discoverable even in old books or drawings. Among the collection of Aino implements may be noticed a large native canoe for otter-hunting purposes; made of dried skin, having the deck entirely covered in with the same material, leaving only three holes to form seats for the crew. The sport of these native hunters has of late years been much reduced by the more active and better equipped expeditions of a few enterprising Europeans. Sailing towards the North in their cutters as the summer months draw near, furnished with light boats and rifles, they have year by year considerably lessened the live stock in the most navigable of these waters.

Specimens of the skins of these rare sea otters as well as stuffed specimens of the animals themselves may be seen arranged in other parts of the museum, some furs having the handsome silver tipping which renders them so valuable. Models of the ordinary dwellings of the Ainos are also exhibited. These huts are most primitive in their construction and are raised for the most part some six or eight feet from the ground upon upright posts, probably for the purpose of protection from the much dreaded wild beasts, or to raise the floor of the dwelling above the general snow level in the colder months. The entrance is reached by a short ladder. The products of Aino manufacture appear to be very simple and unimportant, consisting chiefly of baskets and other receptacles made in grasswork and some rude examples of plastic ware. A considerable array of zoological objects will give the visitor a complete acquaintance with the mammalia, birds and fishes of the northern islands of Japan. Among them may be noticed a walrus of enormous size, and several deer and foxes from the Kuriles. In most cases, moreover, the specimens appear to be tolerably well set up, a remark which cannot be said to apply to all similar collections in other Japanese museums. There are also paintings of the most important birds, taken, we understand, from the extensive collection made by captain Blakiston. This gentleman, well known for his long residence in Yezo, has given special attention to the feathered tribe and obtained as a result of long and patient trouble a very valuable collection of Japanese birds. The museum also contains many good cases of these birds, also fish, shells, and butterflies peculiar to these parts.

The Department of Botany is represented by a large display of woods, seeds and other botanical objects, the commoner and large woods being in many cases, as would be expected, entirely different from those employed for building purposes further south. Examples of furniture, such as chairs, tables, and cabinets made by the Department from these woods at Sapporo are to be seen, the great objection to them being chiefly their great weight compared with articles made from the southern woods.

Upon the walls of the Geological division are to be noticed the results of the elaborate survey undertaken for the Kaitakushi by Mr. B. S. Lyman, formerly Geologist to the Kobusho. These are in the form of large maps, very carefully executed, representing much labour and time spent in investigating the mineral wealth of Yezo.

Those who wish further insight into the particulars of this work, will do well to peruse the several voluminous and most sanguine reports published by Mr. Lyman for the information of the Colonial Minister. Near these maps are cases of specimens of most of the minerals.

The Kaitakushi Department has attempted in this exhibition not merely to put before the people the natural and native productions of the so-called colonies, but also to shew some of the results of work undertaken by themselves in improving the wilder nature of the country, and in starting in the midst of the the inhabitants new manufactures and industries. What strikes one most is the variety of different experimental

introductions in the way of manufactures which they have attempted. One of the most curious is the making of the Sapporo beer as it is called, which has in many cases obtained great success, but which, however, is not lasting on account of continual changes in the brand. It is common to find one case of Sapporo beer all that could be desired, and the following one perfectly undrinkable, shewing that no regular system is followed in its manufacture.

Tinned salmon and venison, modern agricultural implements, as well as models of modern engineering, land and river works, are to be noticed among these novel introductions of colonization. There are also many specimens of silk produced in Yezo, and examples of silk-weaving executed at the spinning establishment at Sapporo.

We have omitted to mention a map to be seen near the entrance to the exhibition, which is interesting as representing the only trigonometrical survey of any extent undertaken in Japan. Upon the carrying out of this survey a large foreign staff was employed and a vast sum of money expended.

The Department of the Kaitakushi has received, from time to time, more criticism and censure than any other division of the government. Accusations of mismanagement and waste have been mercilessly levelled at it. Those interested in the work actually carried out by the Department in its difficult duties, will be able to see on visiting this museum many of its most creditable results.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

[We reproduce, from the columns of the *Japan Daily Mail*, the following correspondence on the subject of the management of the Temperance Hall.]

#### THE TEMPERANCE HALL MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor *Japan Daily Mail*.

SIR,—Your issue of Monday contained a paragraph with some remarks on a case which had been part heard in the British Court on Saturday,—“Mizzi c. Ridderbjelke, Manager of the Temperance Hall and Seamen's Home.”

Without doubt in publishing that paragraph you have been actuated by the best of motives, and your public spirit is worthy of commendation, but it is matter for surprise as well as for regret, that you should not have made some inquiry before exalting complainant into a hero, and condemning the complained of as an extortioner. It is true that you have since stated that the latter has been completely exonerated, and in a somewhat involved paragraph, have further sought to account for your onslaught of Monday. It is for the injured man to say whether the retraction is equivalent to the offence, but I would take leave to express my opinion that the complainant Mizzi, at least, dealt more justly and generously with Mr. Ridderbjelke, when he recognized the mistake he had made.

Something more explicit is, however, perhaps due to the friends and supporters of the Seamen's Home, and with this object I now offer the following account—as briefly stated as possible—of what I have ascertained.

When, on Saturday last, the proceedings in this case in Court, were explained to me, I at once proposed to see complainant righted, if it should prove that there was any truth in his statement, and if in any sense it could be held that the Seamen's Home was responsible for any overcharge that might have been made him. He was accordingly sent to me on Monday morning:—with the result that the charge he had made against the Manager quickly fell to pieces, and subsequently in the afternoon, in my presence, at the Seamen's Home, he showed a good spirit by begging Mr. Ridderbjelke's pardon for having given him all the trouble he had.

Let me point out that, as per newspaper report, there is a hitch in complainant's evidence, which to any one used to sailors' tales, is sufficient to suggest a suspicion of its correctness. He gave a list of items with which he had been charged, amounting to \$25, and stated that he had received in cash, a balance of \$15. Now this makes in all \$40, whereas all the money he ever had due to him was \$37.80.

He stated then something as follows:—I do not of course vouch for the truth of all of it.

“I came here as cook of *G. Broughton* (arrived March last). I got 14 days imprisonment for refusing work and breaking my leave. The British Consul (after expiration of term of imprisonment) was going to send me to Hongkong, but a man named “Frank,” whom I understood to be runner for the Temperance Hall, offered me a berth on the *Fletcher*. To enable me to take this berth instead of being sent to Hongkong, the Manager of the Temperance Hall gave the British Consul a guarantee for me.

“I had \$17.80 due me from *G. Broughton*. This had been deposited at the British Consulate. When the guarantee was given in at the Consulate, Mr. White told the runner that he would hand the \$17.80 into the charge of the Temperance Hall, and that he would get it for that purpose when he went home. The runner afterwards told me that he had received this \$17.80 from Mr. White.

“When I signed articles for *Fletcher*, I received £4 advance note. I went to the Temperance Hall with it, but the manager was out. I met the runner in the street, and gave it to him.

“Next morning I came ashore again, and went to the Temperance Hall.”

Then he repeated his statement to the effect that he had been paid \$15 in cash, and been charged \$25 for various things. On further questioning he admitted that of this the charges made by the manager only came to \$9. (To wit \$5 usual guarantee fee, \$2 for two days and part of a third day's board, and \$2 paid as fees to Duclos (the runner), for shipping him:—all which is quite regular.)

His own shewing, therefore, confirms the assurances of the manager, that neither balance of his wages, nor the advance note, ever came into the hands of the manager. Duclos, who is not a servant of the Home, but who has been from time to time employed in shipping men off for the Home, paid the manager the bill of \$7, out of the funds of Mizzi which he held, and took his own fees of \$2 himself.

And Mizzi now made a further admission which broke down his case completely, viz:—that at Livingstone's the runner had paid him \$10 cash: and this admission he subsequently repeated at the British Consulate.

I pointed out to him that this was at complete variance with his complaint in Court, that it accounted for \$34 out of \$37.80, whereas he had sued for \$14 (or \$15.)

He sought to explain this by saying that this other \$10 was a bonus for his having put some cook into his place: (an explanation, however, which places him on the horns of a dilemma.)

That he, poor fellow, got relieved of a good deal of his money before he finally went on board, is too probable from what little he told me of his doings ashore, “standing treat,” &c.; but the saddle must be placed on the right horse.

It is a sad reflection that many of our merchant sailors who come ashore for a day or two in Yokohama, lose in those few hours the earnings of months, and are beside degraded below the level of men. The Seamen's Home has been striving hard to do something to protect these men, and save them from such perils, but its efforts are rendered wellnigh futile by the influences which are arrayed against it. Not the least of these is the power possessed by the two or three men who, under the name of runners, provide seamen for ships, and without whom it is virtually impossible to ship off men.

In Shanghai, I believe, all the shipping of seamen is done from one office in connection with the Sailor's Home, under the auspices of the various Consuls. Some of our Consuls have endeavored to establish a similar system here, and failing success in that direction, have done the next best thing they could in as far as possible giving the preference to the Seamen's Home, but as long as the runners are in the field, drink and gullibility are too powerful.

If this case should prove the means of awakening more interest, among any of our residents, in the welfare of these men who visit our shores, I, for one, shall not regret its occurrence.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A. J. WILKIN.

Yokohama, May 19th, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Japan Daily Mail*.

SIR,—Mr. Wilkin's letter in your columns to-day makes very apparent what has long been strongly suspected, viz:—that

more publicity with respect to the system of management, &c., of the Seamen's Home, is very desirable in the interests of the institution itself, the subscribers, and the class intended to be immediately benefited.

Sometime since the ruling powers of the Home were called upon through the columns of your contemporary the *Gazette*, to publish a statement of accounts. I am not aware that this has yet been done. No doubt good reasons exist why the accounts should not be published, but the supporters of the institution at any rate, are entitled to know the causes which have induced the Committee, or whoever is the responsible person or persons, to adopt so serious a departure from the ordinary rule.

"Anyone used to sailors' tales," to quote Mr. Wilkin, will not be inclined, under the circumstances, to place much credence upon the story of Mizzi as related to that gentleman, more particularly when it is borne in mind that, in order to give his Monday utterances any value, the fact of his having made a deliberate misstatement on oath on the previous Saturday, must first be conceded. However, enough of this; and, with your permission I will now ask a few questions which, in common with several other subscribers to the Seamen's Home, I would like to see answered.

1st.—Is whoever may be the manager for the time being of the Home, responsible for the working of the establishment and therefore for the acts of his subordinates?

2nd.—If the runners are not on the staff of the Home and are as undesirable people as Mr. Wilkin hints, why are they permitted to receive, on behalf of the establishment, seamen's wages? (See Mr. White's sworn testimony.)

3rd.—Does the charge of \$5 exacted for guarantee go towards the funds of the Home, and will it continue to do so under the new arrangement?

4th.—Was the defendant in the recent case aware when he guaranteed the plaintiff at the British Consulate, that the runner for the Home had already a berth open for the plaintiff's acceptance?

5th.—If the manager of the Home knew nothing about the charges made by the runner, how did he arrive at the balance of \$5 which he handed over to Mizzi?

6th.—Who was the benevolent gentleman that charged \$6 for cashing the advance note for £4? Has it at anytime been the practice of any of the managers of the Seamen's Home to cash advance notes; and, if so, has this been done with the sanction of the Committee?

7th.—What is the present arrangement respecting the Home; and have the supporters of the institution been consulted before so wide a departure—to judge from a notice in the *Gazette*—has been made from the original objects of an establishment to which the public has so liberally subscribed?

Satisfactory explanations on these points should be easily afforded, and would, I feel convinced, do much to restore public confidence in the Seamen's Home, and, with restored confidence, it ought to be no difficult matter to secure the future of the institution through the joint action of the American and British Consular authorities, since at least nineteen-twentieths of the sailors visiting the port, are amenable to the laws of either one or the other of those nations.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Yokohama, 21st May, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*.

DEAR SIR,—In a letter which is published in last week's *Mail*, Dr. Wagener of Kioto asks you to tell him "through what published document or public lecture Mr. Ewing can authenticate his claim of invention" of the pendulum method in seismometry. As I have never made any such claim I am of course unable to help you in finding the references Dr. Wagener asks for. At a recent meeting of the Seismological Society I exhibited and described an earthquake recorder which makes use of the pendulum principle, but I was then careful to explain that the principle itself was by no means new. I spoke of it as "the well-known principle that the bob of a long pendulum may be assumed to be sensibly stationary during most shocks," and again I said that this method was "widely trusted by seismologists." If Dr. Wagener will turn to the *Japan Gazette*

for May 1st, 1880, he will find these words. In fact, as regards that seismograph, I did not formulate any "claim" at all (although in your short report of the meeting I am credited with having done so)—I simply described the instrument, leaving it to tell its own tale to people who know about those things. I might, with justice I believe, have "claimed" that it was new in all respects except one,—except in its being an application of the pendulum method, which, as I said, was old. I do not see how there can be any question of priority between two observers of to-day with respect to an invention which Mr. Robert Mallet, writing in 1858, describes as "the oldest, probably, of seismometers."

Yours very truly,

J. A. EWING.

The University,  
Tokio, May, 18th, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 15th May, 1880.

The British Government has invited the coöperation of the Great Powers in the solution of the questions pending respecting Montenegro, Greece, and Armenia.

An insurrection has broken out in Albania.

London, 18th May, 1880.

*Beaudesert* has been scratched for the Derby.

The Blackburn weavers have struck simultaneously, for an advance in wages of 5 per cent.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the *JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL*, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2340, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 5TH MONTH, 22ND DAY,  
DO-TÔ-RI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

##### BIRTH.

At No. 7, Kaga Yashiki, Tokio, on May 20th, the wife of Professor J. A. EWING, of a daughter.

##### MARRIED.

On 11th May, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, EDWIN NOBLE, of Rochdale, Lancashire, to ANNIE MEADE, of Westbury, Wilts. No cards.

On Tuesday last the M. M. steamer *Volga* arrived in port from Hongkong, with the home mails to April 2nd. The P. & O. steamer *Sunda* left for Hongkong on the 20th, and the *Oceanic* is advertised to leave for San Francisco, at nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

The *British Medical Journal* warns people against excess in tea-drinking, and cites the case of two members of the Chinese Legation in London who have recently suffered from hæmatemesis to an extent that might well alarm an English physician. "Their condition, however, caused no anxiety among their compatriots, who stated that vomiting of blood is exceedingly common in China, and is rarely fatal, causing only discomfort and weakness for a time. Vulgar current opinion on a medical question is not of much value, but the statement as to the prevalence of hæmatemesis in China comes from cultivated Chinamen, who are not only repeating a rumour, but giving the results of their own observations. Their view is, that this gastric hæmorrhage is to be attributed to the habit of a large number of their countrymen of eating largely at wide intervals, and distending the stomach with fluids, so producing hyperæmic erosion of its walls and eruption of vessels; and also to the

effects of tea-drinking on the nutrition of the walls of the vessels in persons who are living poorly and obtaining very insufficient supplies of fresh meat and vegetables. It occurs most frequently in debilitated and cachectic persons; but they do not think that it is specially connected with diseases of the liver, lungs, pleura, or heart, and are of course unable to say whether gastric ulcers exist in association with it. It comes on generally after a meal, with a sense of fulness, cardialgia, and nausea; and the quantity of blood vomited is often very large. The Chinese distinguish clearly between hæmatemesis and hæmoptysis, and regard the latter with great apprehension, the former with indifference. *The observation as to the part played by tea-drinking in the production of hæmatemesis in China is interesting in connection with Dr. Budd's conclusion that ulcer of the stomach is most frequent in this country in wait-servants, who certainly constitute one of our great tea-drinking classes.* English medical men practising in China, of whom there are now a considerable number, might furnish valuable information on the subject of hæmatemesis in China."

Owing to a number of adverse circumstances the reception of Professor Nordenskjöld and the members of his expedition remaining in the *Vega* on the occasion of her arrival in England, was not so brilliant as had been intended. It is remarked that, "had the *Vega* arrived two days earlier at the Tchutkehi Peninsula she would have made the North-East Passage—which has baffled some of the most eminent explorers for the last three hundred years—in one season, and would have escaped ten months imprisonment in the ice. Had she arrived two days earlier at Portsmouth the gallant Swedes would have met with a reception that would have shown how highly Englishmen appreciate the patience, forethought, and thorough scientific knowledge, without which a task of such magnitude could not have been accomplished. . . . Watchers were stationed along the south coast of England. The *Fire Queen*, with Sir George Nares, a distinguished party of Arctic officers, and deputations from the Swedish Legation and Royal Geographical Society on board, lay night after night at Spithead with steam up, ready to proceed at a moment's notice; a banquet at which the Prince of Wales was to have presided was waiting in London; and various fêtes and entertainments were postponed from day to day. As the Easter holidays drew near, however, it became evident that a public reception was out of the question, and the departure of the Queen for the Continent precluded the possibility of her receiving the explorers. Professor Nordenskjöld and Lieutenant Palander arrived at Paddington on the evening of the 26th ultimo, Good Friday, and were entertained on the 27th by Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., the disappointed party from the *Fire Queen* being invited to meet them." The gallant explorer, however, was probably better pleased with the opportunity which was afforded him of passing a few quiet days at English country houses, than he could have been by a succession of civic demonstrations and repasts.

The case of the man Ross, convicted before the United States Consular General Court of murder on board the American ship *Bullion*, has aroused diplomatic discussion on the question of jurisdiction. The cabinet in London and Washington will, apparently, have some correspondence, before the fate of the assailant is finally decided.

A writer in a contemporary compliments Japanese upon the extraordinary skill shewn in their attempts at English composition. To judge from the following circular now in course of distribution, their efforts are not invariably successful:—

"Foreigner's Servant Conductor.

"The undersigned Company have to introduce and undertake into Foreigner's houses with Japanese Servants (boy and maid) by the requirement of both party. Mr. Watanabe Seikichi has been dismissed from the Company and Mr. Furushio Bunzaburo is to continue his charge as agent."

It was a source of immense gratification to the public to learn on Monday afternoon that the *Suminoye Maru*, which was in the morning reported to have been lost on the Rattler Reef in Tangarai Straits, had arrived safe and sound at Hakodate in the course of the day. We mentioned the rumour of disaster in our morning issue, the source from which it was conveyed to us being, we thought, only too reliable. We need not say

how pleased we were to be able to issue an extra denying the rumour, to which currency had been given by the morning supplement of the *Japan Gazette*, as well as in our own columns. We have reason to believe that some casualty has occurred at the spot indicated, and that it has been magnified into the other disaster of infinitely greater extent.

The annual meeting of the Tir Suisse held on Friday and Saturday last was a great success. Among the visitors were Admiral Kawamura, General Saigo and General Oyama, who appeared much interested in the proceedings and fired a few shots at the target. The following are the names of the winners:—

#### CIBLE PATRIE.

1st prize .....	Col. Murata
2nd " .....	Mr. Beretta
3rd " .....	" Henn
4th " .....	" Trueb
5th " .....	" Favre-Brandt
6th " .....	" Grunwald
7th " .....	" Feyerabend
8th " .....	" Biagioni
9th " .....	" Pardun
10th " .....	" Tanimoto

#### CIBLES À POINTS.

1st prize—Mr. Beretta.....	Points, 61
2nd " Col. Murata.....	60
3rd " Mr. Suyekawa.....	54
4th " " Tanimoto.....	48
5th " Admiral Kawamura.....	47
6th " Mr. Giusani.....	46
7th " " Favre-Brandt.....	46
8th " " H. Abegg.....	41
9th " " A. H. Dare.....	39
10th " " Schoene.....	37

#### CIBLES TOURNANTES.

1st prize—Mr. Beretta.....	Points, 291
2nd " Col. Murata.....	242
3rd " Mr. Favre-Brandt.....	229
4th " " Suyekawa.....	140
5th " " Schinne.....	78
6th " " Giusani.....	76
7th " " Tanimoto.....	66
8th " " Mottu.....	40
9th " Admiral Kawamura.....	38
10th " Mr. Deck.....	36
Special prize for non- members ) Mr. Kawamura.....	103

A ludicrous but easily accounted for error was made in the telegraphic messages respecting the ransom demanded by the bandit Nikko for Colonel Syuge. The amount was 15,000 *liras* not *pounds* sterling and the sum actually paid was 12,000 *liras*, nearly £1,100 sterling.

Mr. Wagner gave his customary evening concert in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday, when in spite of the reduction in price of admission the audience, though numerous, did not fill the house. The programme was admirably varied and some portions of it seemed to give great pleasure—all the vocalists being encoored. The concert opened with an arrangement for quatuor of Mozart's Overture to *Die Zauberflöte*, followed by a pathetic Scotch song "The Flowers of the Forest." This brought out an old favorite of the public (Mr. Black) who was well received as of yore. Next a flute solo "Souvenirs de Mario" played by Mr. Wagner as only he can; an enthusiastic recall brought back the performer who bowed his thanks. The charming sympathetic voice of M. Falque was next heard in Bordese's "Faust," and this time the audience would not be denied the pleasure of hearing the singer again. We must congratulate M. Falque upon the great improvement evident in his style since he first appeared a year or so ago, and hope that he will not rest until his really fine voice be brought into thorough artistic subjection. The first part closed with Hummel's fine Trio in F. flat, Op. 12, well played by Messrs. Keil, Wagner and Crane: the beautiful slow movement with its wretched melodies, "in linked sweetness long drawn out," and the short fiery *Presto*, especially pleasing to the house. The second part opened with a *Poissarri* for quatuor upon Donizetti's "Belisario," one of his earlier operas. Next Mr. Andersen with Schumann's "Wanderlied" roused the enthusiasm of his compatriots. The *beneficiare* played a violin solo by Singele which was loudly re-demanded, but as on the former occasion, Mr. Wagner modestly declined the encore. Mr.

Black followed with more provincial songs (intermingled with a speech or two) and the whole came to an end shortly after eleven o'clock with a second solo for the Flute, on airs from Meyerbeer.

We learn that the Amateur Dramatic Corps is going to give a final performance at an early date. The play selected in the *Ticket of Leave Man*, played here some years back with Mr. Townley in the title rôle and Mr. Jaquemot as the heroine.

We dwellers in the Extreme East have often been the object of some pity from our grander neighbours in the flowery land of China, because of the real or fancied "slowness" of our life here. True we have not the busy mart, the huge emporium, or reflected splendour of a Government House, like our cousins in Hongkong; neither can we boast the palatial residences and colossal gaieties of that "Queen of the East"—Shanghai. Yet we have some mitigations of our hard lot—our climate with its sunny sky not unworthy of comparison with that of Italy which the aforesaid consins thoroughly appreciate in their flying visits or transient sojourn—and not the least of these our compensatory blessings is the presence near us in Tokio of members of the various learned professions employed in the Government University and schools there, and who from time to time give us some account of the progress of science in her triumphal march. We do not mean to assert that these our learned neighbours are the peers of Faraday, Huxley or Tyndall, but in the main they are honest and true men who will not fail to expound faithfully to us the inventions and researches made by such apostles of the truth as those just mentioned. We have often been tempted to envy our Tokio friends who live so much nearer to the rose than we: but now that the Christian Association has prevailed upon Professor Mendenhall to lead the way, we hope that many of his brother professors will follow and kindly keep us—exiles from the light as we are—*au courant* with the course of affairs in the great scientific world. And these things are, or should be, of interest to every man. It matters not whether we agree in things political or in things religious: the fact remains that whether a man be Christian or Deist, Moslem or Atheist, he is bound to learn as much as he can of the physical world around him. And still more is this duty binding upon us when these things are popularized and placed before us in attractive form, as they were last evening. After these premises we need only mention the fact that some *forty* (!) people assembled at No. 39 to greet the learned professor, and our moral is pointed without further words. There should at least have been ten times the number; and we think that, had the community any idea of the treat they were neglecting, we should not have thus to complain of seeming apathy. We have not space to give an account of the lecture in detail: suffice it to say that the rudimentary principles of sound were set before us in terms clear, terse and precise. With the aid of illustrations, the generation, birth, and short career through the air of any sound were fully detailed and exemplified to the great delight of each member of the little company. We hope that Professor Mendenhall may be induced at an early date to favor us with a continuation of the interesting subject; that he will not then stop at the tympanum of the ear, but taking us inside explain and display to us the mystery of hearing. The ingenious and complicated mechanism of the human ear—with its drum reversing the action of the musical instrument (the membrane setting in motion the drum sticks in this case); the wonderful system of ear-bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup)—the mysterious labyrinth—the fibres of Corti, so delicately attuned that we can distinguish so small an interval of musical sound as one sixty-fourth part of a tone—all these things are wonders and marvels which we carry about daily in our own bodies, and yet how few of us are there who know anything of the matter. We feel sure that, if Professor Mendenhall continue his course, he will find a large and attentive audience awaiting him on a future occasion.

Our readers will be glad to notice, by the report of the steamer *Guy Mannering*, that the barque *Pym* has been spoken off Cape Idzu. The *Pym* sailed from Antwerp in August last, and fears were entertained for the vessel's safety.

A correspondent writes to the *Straits Times*—The following

extract from *Iron* may prove of interest, though it may not be agreeable to those fond of butter—for what with the local pork fat, and the universal 'oleomargarine,' the pure article can hardly be said to exist, unless home-made under close inspection: "The big thing in adulteration at the present time is, however, 'oleomargarine' a substitute for butter, which, according to a report of the British Consul-General in New York, published the other day in a blue book, is exported from that city at the rate of about 6,000,000 lbs. a year. It is sent chiefly to Holland, there mixed with a certain proportion of milk to give it the proper flavour, colouring ingredients to complete the resemblance to butter, and afterwards churned and converted into 'butterine.' It is then reshipped, packed in butter-tubs, to France and England, chiefly to England, where also, no doubt, a good deal of the French importation ultimately gets, *via* Normandy. The 'oleomargarine' is produced by a very nasty process. The fat of which it mainly consists having been crushed in a solution of common salt and sulphate of soda, it is slowly heated to 103° and at the same time mixed with a quantity of the gastric juice from the stomach of a pig, and the fat drawn off. The stearine is then separated, milk or cream added and the whole carefully cooled. An eminent American analyst asserts that more than 90,000,000 lbs. of oleomargarine butter and cheese were manufactured in the United States in 1878, and that he had found living organisms and eggs resembling those of the tapeworm in it. Dr. Piper, another chemist of repute, enters more into detail. He says:—'I have examined a large number of specimens of oleomargarine and have found in them organic substances in the form of muscular and connective tissues, various fungi, and living organisms which have resisted the action of boiling acetic acid; also eggs resembling those of the tapeworm. I have them preserved to be shown to any one who desires to see them. The French patent under which oleomargarine is made requires the use of the stomachs of pigs or sheep. This is the probable way the eggs get in. I have specimens of lean meat taken from oleomargarine. There can be no question that immense amounts of oleomargarine are sold and used as pure butter. I regard it as a dangerous article and would on no account permit its use in my family.'

Among the items of telegraphic news which has lately been received, was an announcement that Lord Lytton had been created an Earl under the title of "Viscount" Knebworth. It was obvious that beyond the bare statement that Lord Lytton had received a step in the peerage, the telegram was astray, and we have since found the correction in an India paper. Lord Lytton is now Earl Lytton, with the second title of Viscount Knebworth.

We regret to observe in the vernacular papers frequent accounts of suicide, said to have been induced by poverty and trouble, the result of the high prices demanded for the staple articles of diet. In the capital and the provinces self-destruction by steel, cord and drowning is reported to be on the increase.

We read in a London paper that the Russian Government has sent to the Japanese station the *Kia: Pajarski*, one of its best armour-plated frigates, ostensibly for the purpose of continuing the hydrographic survey of the seas along the Japanese coast. The frigate carries an armament of ten 300-pounders, and has the reputation of being a very fast sailer.

A novel sight was presented at the closing scene of the grand review of the English volunteer army on the 29th of March last. A large balloon, with an officer in it, closed the march past. Actually, with three parties holding the ropes by which it was attached to the earth, this balloon swept slowly past the saluting point at a height of about three hundred feet, and saluted His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge by descending some distance as it passed.

At the close of last March the national indebtedness of the United States of America stood at \$1,980,092,824. Largely increased revenues, caused by revived business, enabled the Treasury to cancel \$15,000,000 of the debt during the month of March. The rapidity with which the United States is being relieved of the financial burdens occasioned by the rebellion, is not the least remarkable event in the history of that wonderful country.

We notice in the *Times* that an Anglo-German or Germano-Anglian Society has been formed at Berlin, under the presidency of Prince Hohenlohe-Langeburg, with a view of making England better known in Germany and Germany in England, removing national prejudices, and preparing an *entente cordiale* between two nations which have the same blood and have hitherto never crossed swords or bayonets. There is to be, as soon as sufficient sums have been subscribed, an English reading-room at Berlin where travellers may receive information and introductions into German society. We see among the names of the members those of Gneist, von Holendorff, Hoffmann, Panli, Waitz, Joachim, W. Siemens, Van Sybel, Van Treitschke, Von Stockmar, Auerbach, and several Runkens, all names that have a good ring in England as well as in Germany.

The following information furnished by the *Economist* on the subject of the manufacture of brandy in France, will probably account for the appearance of a good deal of the rubbish that is now vended under the name of the spirit so long associated with the names of Hennessy, Martell, Exshaw, &c. Our contemporary says:—"The distillation of alcohol, which is one of the great branches of industry in France, is undergoing a transformation which must eventually compromise the reputation of French brandies in foreign markets. The production of spirits made from wine or wine lees, which is superior in quality to any other, is fast diminishing, and being replaced by inferior alcohol made from corn and potatoes, sugar, beet-root, and other substances. The manufacture of alcohol from grapes depends no doubt on the vintage, and in that respect the year 1879 was an unfavourable one; but apart from that circumstance, the decrease in vinous distillation had already been remarked. The proportion of the production from different sources in 1879, compared with the average of the six preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

From	1879 Hectolitres.	Average 1873 to 1878. Hectolitres.
Corn and potatoes.....	247,171	130,368
Sugar .....	723,631	675,204
Beet-root.....	364,714	318,802
Wine and fruits.....	147,185	390,765
Other substances .....	5,178	24,844
Total .....	1,487,879	1,539,879

The hectolitre being estimated at 22 gallons, the home production in 1879 amounted to 32,733,338 English gallons. The imports, principally from Germany, were 197,313 hectolitres, and the exports, 339,675. Duty was paid on 1,161,129 hectolitres."

A lady on the Duchess of Marlborough's relief committee writes:—"Major Gaskell mentions in his report that he hardly ever saw in Donegal such a thing as bedclothes. People were all lying on heaps of straw, their only covering being some old bags. In Clare, Captain Fletcher, another inspector, says the same, and that any kind of rough material fit for bedcovering would be an enormous boon. Thousands of children all through the country have been kept from school by want of clothes, and are described very much as Zulu children. In the islands the case is still worse, some of the people being described as perfectly naked with the exception of an old rag or shawl about them." It is intended to solicit contributions of clothing for distribution among the unfortunate peasantry.

We read in an English paper that a fire broke out in Montevideo, on the 6th of February last, in Schenzer's extensive German brewery and *bierehaus* in that city. All available supplies of water having been exhausted, and the flames still progressing, the fire brigade asked and received permission of the proprietor to make use of the large stock of beer on the premises in order to continue their operations. The President of the Republic, Colonel Latorre, the Minister of the Interior, and a number of officers assisted at the conflagration, which was not extinguished until it had cost the life of one man by suffocation and more or less severe injuries to many others, in addition to the loss—which some of the reporters appear to have considered the most cruel of all—of some 20,000 gallons of beer cast into the flames.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Vanity Fair* writing on the 3rd of April says:—"Lady Dufferin had a narrow escape a

few days ago. The English Ambassador, with the rest of the Embassy, was invited to a bear-hunt in the vicinity of the Russian capital, and Master Bruin, after being turned out of his sleeping-place, suddenly made a dash towards Lady Dufferin, and in a few seconds was alongside her. The affair might have had a fatal ending but for the coolness and decision of Lord Frederick Hamilton, who steadily levelled his rifle at the bear and shot him dead on the spot. The brute fell at the very feet of Lady Dufferin."

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Customs, of the reports on the trade at the treaty ports of that empire for the first quarter of the current year.

The Maori Chief Te Whiti, who is causing the Government of New Zealand so much trouble at present, is evidently a most extraordinary personage to judge from the description given of him by the local representative of the *Times*. Writing to that journal on the 30th of last January, the correspondent says:—"The principal leader of the native party is a religious enthusiast and fanatic of the most advanced type, a man of singularly pure and self-denying life, and quite beyond the suspicion or hope of his being reached by any bribe. He is deeply read in the Holy Scriptures, particularly in the prophetic portions, and has brought himself to believe that he is Jesus Christ; that his second advent is at hand; that it is to be accomplished by the crucifixion of himself by the Europeans, after which he will rise again, restore to life all the Maories who have been killed in the wars, drive all the Europeans into the sea, and will then become the King of all New Zealand. Fortunately, so far, all through his career, he has been adverse to the shedding of blood, and declares that if the Government were to take him he would prohibit his people from fighting. At present 200 of his followers are in the colonial prisons in connexion with the ploughing aggressions referred to; he entirely approves their arrest; and the prisoners themselves, as well as their wives and relatives, acquiesce in their detention, being assured by Te Whiti that it has been done by the exercise of his spiritual power and is a step in the progress of his anticipated millennium."

Monday next being the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, there will be no issue of the *Japan Daily Mail*.

We are glad to notice that the *Mainichi Shinbun* has been released from suspension. The editor states that he could not obtain any definite information from the authorities respecting the cause of their recent action, but that, as it might have been in consequence of the article on Mr. Inouye's mission to China, he has prudently determined not to publish the promised continuation.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

##### TOKYO MEETING.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Shōheikuwan, Seidō, Tōkiyō, on Tuesday, May 11th; Dr. Divers, President, in the chair.

Dr. Faulds directed the attention of the members to a unique example of tattooing which had come under his notice. The individual referred to was then brought in for examination, and proved to be tattooed all over in a very elaborate and highly coloured dragon pattern. After telling the man to withdraw, Dr. Faulds said that any persons who desired to make a closer inspection would have an opportunity of doing so at the close of the meeting.

Mr. J. Conder then read his paper entitled "Japanese Costume; Part 1, Court Dress." The author called attention in the first place to the interest attached to the subject of Japanese costume. There was, as had been first pointed out by M. Violet le Duc in his treatise on mediæval dress, an intimate connection between the clothing and the physique of any people, which might be called the physiology of costume. By this was meant certain physical peculiarities in bearing, deportment, and even in proportioning of the figure, suited to each style of attire which was instructively followed by the people of any period of fashion. Those whom nature did not favour in essential points sought the aid of art; and thus we find that

regarded from the distance of several decades, the portrait pictures in our galleries seem to have among themselves a kind family likeness. This family resemblance might be observed, for example, in the books of favourite female beauties of the last half century, which used to furnish the tables of our drawing rooms. This subjugation of physique to the mode of attire has been well understood by the Japanese, and books exist in which all the little arts of adornment, in order to accommodate the features, and the hair, or the regulation of the proportions of the figure by the position of the *obi*, to the accepted styles of elegance, are carefully explained. Admitting all this it was easy to understand the absurdities noticeable among a nation changing their long established costume, or among foreigners in this country when assuming a costume which from want of habit they are unable to wear in other than a ridiculous fashion. It was necessary, then, that the artist, historian, or tragedian, who attempted to depict Japanese incidents, should be familiar both with the particular styles of clothing worn on particular occasions by the different classes and ranks and also with the physical peculiarities wedded to these types.

With the exception of an interesting paper contributed to the German Asiatic Society some time back, nothing had been done to elucidate this subject, and the author now intended to lay the results of his investigations before this Society in which he proposed to consider at length the costume of all classes of the people as it existed before the recent revolutionary changes. On this occasion it was intended to treat only of the costume of the Emperor, Empress, and Court nobles and ladies, reserving for a future time the other divisions of the subject, which would include the costume of the *shizoku*, merchant and farmer classes, as well as military costume and the dress of the religious orders. It would be absolutely necessary that this subject should be illustrated as fully as possible by means of coloured drawings; many of which, already prepared were exhibited to the members of the society.

Mr. Conder continued to enumerate and describe in detail the principal robes worn upon official, semi-official and private occasions. The distinctions in attire, it appears, were strictly fixed according to rank and official title, to explain which a list of the different ranks and offices of the court were laid before the society. An example of the extreme punctiliousness bestowed upon the minutiae of dress might be observed in the different modes of curling and tying the ribbon or *yei* worn at the back of the ceremonial head covering or *kamumuri*. These modes were very numerous, each indicating the special right of some particular noble family. The sword always formed part of the ceremonial dress, the nobles wearing only one sword, whilst the samurai or military class wore two in the girdle. The author of the paper, in speaking of the female court dress, ventured an opinion that from an æsthetic point of view it was far inferior to the ordinary clothing of the ladies of the country, which seems so eminently fitted to make the most of their tiny stature and peculiar graces. The idea of the court costume seems to have been to aim at a gorgeous display of material at the expense of considerably dwarfing the proportions. It was a common thing to wear a robe having five separate edgings to give the appearance of as many different robes one over the other. The same remark as to artistic inferiority may be applied to the peculiar modes of dressing the hair among the court ladies; the more common fashions being far more attractive. In the court the hair is dressed over a carved core so as to form a large flat disc-shaped head-gear, ending in a long tress, tied at intervals by bows, and trailing down to the ground behind. The costume and toilet of the daughters of the nobles before becoming attached to the court resembled in most particulars that of the ladies of the *shizoku* class. Their pretty and suggestive modes of dress would be considered at length in a future paper.

The President, in returning the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Conder for his interesting paper, expressed his hope that the author would soon follow it up by the others in the series, treating of the dress worn in other ranks of life. A short discussion followed, but without adding to the information contained in the paper.

The meeting was then adjourned.

## SYLVAN SOUNDS.

(From the Japanese.)

## VIII.

## THE CAMELLIA.

A fleeting, transient world of blooms,  
So rudely riven by ev'ry blast,  
We breathe thy breath, we see thy smile,  
And so! thy glory all is past.  
Yet one among you sits a Queen  
Long regnant on her emerald throne.  
Though gleams the verdure, starred and strown  
With snow of blossoms tempest-blown,  
A jewel-flower, she holds alone  
Her beauty radiant and serene.

F. B. H.

Tokio, May 15th, 1880.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

## COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Fukuoka Kotei, ex-Assistant Minister of Justice, was appointed a member of the Senate on the 14th instant.

The Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Hiroshima Maru* is said to have been chosen to convey His Majesty from Kobe, on his return from the provinces. The *Fuso Kan* is about to cruise round Japan, and will subsequently accompany the *Hiroshima* when His Majesty is on board.

The sub-marine cable between Hakodate and Mi-m'maya, having been damaged, Mr. Under Secretary Fukuta, of the Public Works Department, accompanied by one of the foreign employés, is about to proceed there to change the position of the cable.

Mr. Zeisho, Governor of Sakai ken, has been ordered to reach Tokio before the 26th instant. He is said to be transferred to another office.

Mr. Yoshii, Vice Assistant Minister for Public Works, is expected back in Tokio about the end of the current month.

The Japanese Post Office in Gusan, Corea, is to be opened for business on the 1st of next month.

His Excellency Hanabusa, Resident Minister to Corea, entertained Their Excellencies the Russian Minister; Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Admiral Enomoto, Minister for the Navy, and several other prominent gentlemen, on the 18th inst.

His Excellency Okuma, a member of the Privy Council, accompanied by His Excellency Sano, the new Minister of Finance, inspected the Printing Bureau on the 17th instant, and handed over the affairs of the Department to the new Finance Minister.

Mr. Takashima, Chief Superintendent of the Kobe Custom House, arrived in Tokio on the 17th instant.

His Excellency Tokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Hayashi, Commander of the Eastern Naval Division, inspected the *Fuso* in Yokohama bay, on the 18th instant. This vessel, we believe, will convey His Majesty the Emperor from Kobe, on his return from the forthcoming Imperial tour.

It is said that the members of the Senate, who are now thirty-two in number, are to be increased to fifty.

The local assembly in Osaka is to be opened on the 4th of June next.

His Majesty the Emperor took part in a game of *dakin* (ball playing on horse-back) on the 19th instant, in company with the Imperial Chamberlains and the Masters of the Horse, in the park attached to the Imperial Palace.

We (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) hear that the Foreign Department has received information from the Board of Decoration, that His Majesty the Emperor is going to present the insignia of the Japanese Order of the highest class to the Kings of Italy, Belgium and Holland, and the Emperor of Austro-Hungary and the Heirs Apparent of Russia and Germany.

The local assembly of Kanagawa Ken is to meet on the 1st of next month.

Mr. Watanabe, the ex-Governor of Osaka, and now a member of the Senate, gave a farewell banquet on the 15th instant, at his private residence in that city, to the new Governor, and the Governors of Kyoto, Hiogo, Shiga, and Wakayama.

A native journal states that it is probable that females will be permitted to listen to the debates in the local assembly of Chiba Ken.

The branch office of the Colonial Department in Tokio was some time since erroneously reported to be closed.

It is rumoured (says a native journal) that the authorities are going to take steps to revise the Press Laws, and make them more strict, and also that the law of libel is to be altered.

The local assembly of Tokio met for the despatch of business at 6 p.m. the day before yesterday. Governor Matsuda declared the assembly duly opened, and lists of the subjects for discussion were distributed among the members by the President, Mr. Fukuchi.

The local assembly of Nagasaki was opened on the 13th instant.

When His Majesty the Emperor departs on his visit to the provinces, Their Majesties the Empress and Empress-Dowager, the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, the Chokunin officers, and the Foreign Representatives will accompany the Imperial procession as far as the gardens at Naito Shinjiku.

A native paper states that a resident of Shika-no-Nura, in the district of Huraizumi, named Ishiguro Rintaro, has forwarded a memorial to the Colonial Department suggesting that a new harbour be constructed at the mouth of the Ootsu river, so as to afford facilities for shipping. This would, it is expected, give a great impetus to the development of the province of Tokachi. The memorial has been favourably received by the authorities.

The *Aikawa Shimben* says that "it is rumoured that His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain, who recently returned home, is expected back here about the 6th of next month." This rumour is not confirmed by more reliable intelligence.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

About 3,780 taubo of land in the neighbourhood of Akana-gaweki, and Dan-no-ura in the province of Choshu, Yamaguchi Ken, have been brought under the jurisdiction of the War Department for the purpose of erecting forts for coast protection.

The ministers of Russia and Austro-Hungary, accompanied by Generals Saigne and Oyama, the Minister of War, Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, and Lieutenant-General Ozawa, inspected the arsenal at Koishikawa, on the 11th instant.

We (*Hochi Shimben*) hear that when Colonel Munier, of the French Military Mission, was presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor on the 5th instant, the Colonel received a present of a Japanese sword from His Majesty.

Rear-Admiral Akamatsu is shortly going to the hot springs of Shuzenji, in the province of Izu.

In consequence of the small number of men at present serving in the navy whose term expires during the current year, only three hundred will be required to fill the vacancies.

General Miyoshi arrived in Tokio from Osaka the day before yesterday.

We read in a native paper that on the 17th instant, Lieut.-Colonel Kinashi, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, had already been forty-nine days under arrest in his own residence, by order of the Military Court. It is said that this is from something in connection with a payment made in Mexican dollars to Yamashiroya Wasuke (formerly a leading merchant in Yokohama who committed *hankiri* owing to failure in business), while the Colonel was holding office as *Shujo* (Under-Secretary) in the War Department.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We read in a native journal that the Osaka Mint placed the sum of \$750,000 in trade dollars on the Kobe market on the 10th instant, in consequence of which Mexican dollars suddenly declined in value, and business in that port has been much improved. The Mint despatched 500,000 yen to Yokohama on the 11th instant, in the *Akitoshima Maru*, and will forward increasing quantities of coin in future.

A native paper states that some Japanese rice merchants in Yokohama have formed an association with some foreign merchants, to establish a rice company with a capital of \$10,000.

A late issue of the *Nichi Nichi Shimben* is responsible for the following:—"It is now currently reported among the populace that the authorities are about to purchase, at the current rate, all articles made of gold and silver, for the purpose of coining them into specie; and that any person or persons who refuse to dispose of, or who are discovered to have secreted any article or articles made of the precious metals, will be punished. We do not believe this to be the case. The Osaka Mint has lately been employed melting down gold and silver vases and other ornaments, and re-casting the metal into brick-like shapes, and has forwarded them to Tokio to be used in liquidating foreign loans. Some of the officers of the Expenditure Bureau having inspected the metal, mentioned the matter in unofficial circles, and thus the above rumour got into circulation."

A general meeting was held in the office of the Chamber of Commerce, in Tokio, on the evening of the 18th instant.

The wheat harvest for this year promises to be very plentiful in this neighbourhood, and it is expected that a fall in the price of rice will result therefrom.

The silver mines discovered by Tamashiro, at Kurama-yama in Kyoto, last year, now produce a large quantity of that metal.

A native paper states that seven or eight foreign merchants have closed their shops in Kobe, on account of the dull state of business, while on the other hand the Chinese traders are growing more and more prosperous, and of the goods imported nine-tenths are consigned to Chinese firms. We imagine our contemporary has got into confusion. Osaka is doubtless the port to which his remarks apply.

The *Hoya Shimben* contains the following improbable statement—"In consequence of the fall in kinsatsu, our Government is about to issue loan bonds to the value of thirty million yen, the principal and interest of which will be paid in specie. These bonds will be exchanged for kinsatsu, and the paper money destroyed. Thus about one-third of the paper currency will be withdrawn from circulation, and the value of the remaining kinsatsu improved. We cannot precisely say whether this proposal is under the consideration of the Government, or simply an opinion expressed by some patriotic private individuals."

The same paper states that "the Osaka Mint having received from an Englishman four or five million ounces of silver for coinage into yen, is now very busily engaged in executing the order. It is said that the money thus coined is intended for circulation in Hongkong and its neighbourhood."

The Stock Exchange Office in Osaka was reopened on the 18th instant.

The construction of the works at Nobiru harbour will require 230,000 yen beyond the original estimate.

The *Hochi Shimben* gives the following return of trade at the port of Fusan, Corea, for the half-year ending on the 31st of December, 1879:—

Export of Korean produce	Yen 346,561.22
Import of Japanese produce Yen	31,167.37
" " Foreign " "	282,714.85
	313,881.62
Excess of exports	Yen 32,679.60

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Friday the 14th instant, being the second anniversary of the death of Mr. Okubo Toshimichi, religious ceremonies were performed both at his tomb in the Aoyamamachemeter, and his private residence at Sannenzaka. Some of the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, Privy Councillors, and other high functionaries were present.

A native journal states that the construction of the railway between Tokio and Takasaki is shortly to be commenced, and that the line between Otsu and Tsuruga is to be extended as far as the town of Ogaki, in the province of Mino. If such should really be the case, one-half of the whole length of the Nakasendo, (except that portion crossing the mountains in Shinano) will have a railway running parallel with it. If a line be constructed along the Kiso road, Tokio and Kyoto will be connected by rail, and travellers enabled to pass between the two cities in ten hours.

These have already been four fatal cases of cholera in the prefecture of Kanagawa, according to the native papers.

The new prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo) consists of thirty-seven islands.

The new journal, the *Koku Nippo*, made its appearance on the 14th instant. The office is at Kobiki-cho, Tokio.

Work on the railway between Otsu and Tsuruga has been commenced at a point between Nagahama and Yanagase, and also between the latter place and Tsuruga. A tunnel, over twelve cho in length, is to be constructed, which is estimated to cost 300,000 yen; in addition, several smaller tunnels will be required on the line.

A telegram announces that a fire took place in the town of Hirowaki, in the prefecture of Awamori, at 11 p.m. on the 16th instant. Many streets were burnt down, comprising about two thousand houses, before the fire was extinguished at 8 a.m. on the following day.

Mr. Harimaya, the editor of the Sendai *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, having criticised the recently issued meeting regulations in the editorial column of his paper, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The following table, compiled from native sources, shows the number and circumference of the swamps in Japan:—

Province.	Over 1 and under 2 ri.	Over 2 and under 3 ri.	Over 3 and under 4 ri.	Over 4 and under 5 ri.	Five ri and over.	Number in each Province.
Mitschi .....	3	—	1	—	1	5
Iwashiho .....	1	—	3	—	—	4
Kozuko .....	3	12	2	—	—	17
Mutan .....	1	1	—	—	2	4
Rikuchiu .....	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rikuzen .....	2	3	—	—	1	6
Shimotsuke .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shinosa .....	6	3	—	—	2	11
Suruga .....	1	3	—	—	—	4
Yamashiro .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total .....	18	12	7	1	6	41

The number of shrines throughout Japan, with the exception of the Okinawa Ken and the Ogasawara Islands, is 177,889.

The *Asahi Shinbun* of Osaka states that "according to current rumours, the local authorities of the city are, for some unknown reason, going to keep a strict watch upon all hotels where shizoku of Ishikawa Ken are now sojourning."

Mr. Kataoka, the representative of the Aikokusha, left for the prefecture of Kochi, on the 19th instant.

A fire took place in the post town of Totsuka, at about 3.30 a.m. on the 17th instant, and destroyed about 70 houses, 7 godowns, and 5 telegraph posts. One life was lost.

A number of people left the capital on the 18th instant in the *Tanai Maru*, for the new colony in Yesso.

The *Yamagata Shinbun* was released from suspension on the 12th instant, and has re-appeared since that date.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 19th May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	9,437.68
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,137.67
Total .....	"	10,575.35
Miles open, 18.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	7,512.61
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,067.85
Total .....	"	8,580.46
Miles open, 18.		

##### Kobe and Otsu Section.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 16th May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	19,890.18
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	2,190.63
Total .....	Yen	22,080.81
Miles open 55.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	13,927.39
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,684.58
Total .....	Yen	15,611.97
Miles open 47.		

#### TELEGRAMS.

Portsmouth, 27th March. The *Portsmouth Times* says:—We learn by telegraph as we go to press that a rumour was current yesterday of the loss of the *Atalanta*, training ship, Captain Stirling, but the rumour proves to be unfounded, for she was sighted late at night.

London, 13th April.—Lord Lytton has been created an Earl under the title of Viscount Knebworth.

St. Petersburg, 20th April.—The official Russian press publish a Nihilist programme, which declares that the Russian Government being their enemy the end justifies all means for its overthrow. The publication of this document inaugurates a new method which the Russian authorities intended pursuing towards the Nihilists.

London, 23rd April. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that the anticipation is increasing that Lord Dufferin will be the new Viceroy.

#### INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Cabul, 19th April.—The Kohistani and Koh-i-Daman Chiefs arrived here to-day, in response to our invitation to come in and make their wishes known. They seem very friendly disposed towards us, so the likelihood of a large gathering in the northward is for the present at an end. General Roberts receives them to-morrow, having abandoned his intention of going to Maidan.

Deserters from the Cabuli regiments in Turkistan have returned here, and confirm the recent reports. The Hazarahs are taking advantage of the advance of our troops and have attacked Ghuzni, and, rumour says, captured it.

Wali (Jan ?) Mahomed, it is stated, has fled to Logar taking with him Musa Jan.

The latest reports state that Mir Butcha is at Khoja Khidri, with two or three thousand men, under Gholam Kadir, Chief of Tagao. Sayed Abdulla, of Karizai, has joined him with three thousand men. Surwar Khan is still collecting men at Purwan.

It is believed the Kohistani Chiefs will wait to see what opposition our force encounters on the Ghuzni road, before attempting an attack.

The three Sirdars who led the opposition party at the Durbar are now working for us.

Abdur Rahman is said to be at Talagham with only a few of his old soldiers, and the Turkistan levies, in all about ten thousand. At Takht-i-Pal, twelve days ago he is reported to have put to death Kadir Khan, son of Sultan Mohammed Khan, Kizillash, and Gholam Aidin Khan, Barakzai, and one thousand officers and men for an alleged mutiny, whereupon the whole Cabuli troops broke and fled on the way to their homes.

Jellalabad, April 20th.—An attack is threatened on Sei Baba by the Sanlis of Tagao. The posts have been reinforced.

Cabul, April 20th.—General Bright reports the road to Gundamak is quiet; the number of Kohistani Khans and Mullicks who have come in to Cabul is about fifty, including several men of importance; there is no apprehension of disturbance in Kohistan, the chiefs have been well received and express themselves in a friendly manner towards the Government.

The force under General Ross halted on April 20th at Maidan, and advances on the 21st; there has as yet been no sign of any large gathering nor is such reported in advance. Some slight opposition was made to a foraging party and one man and two horses were wounded by the fire from a village. A small force has marched towards Chorasiah to hold Logar in check and prevent the people from joining in any gathering such as has been reported probable near Shekhabad. No serious opposition is, however, expected.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

##### THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

ON the day previous to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishing the following article, another article headed "Difficulty of Finance," appeared, in which the writer dealt with the difficulties into which the finance of Japan has fallen, the depreciation in kinsatsu, &c., &c. The writer remarked that "the Finance Department, has lately been

working very diligently to restore the value of the paper currency by selling specie in the money market, in consequence of which silver that formerly stood at a premium of more than sixty per cent premium over paper money, has now fallen to about thirty per cent premium. However, when the Government stop the sale of specie, or when its supply becomes less than the demand, the value will again rise, and kinsatan fall as before, &c., &c." The writer then repeated what had been often previously pointed out by himself and many other journalists, with respect to the amount of inconvertible paper money now in circulation, the foreign and domestic loans, the price of rice being always accompanied by that of specie in its rise and fall, the deficiency of the ordinary revenue to cover the expenditure, a question which becomes more serious on account of the fall in kinsatan, the disadvantages accruing from a further issue of paper money, and the impossibility of an increase in taxation for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue, except as regards the customs, *saké*, and tobacco, which alone would not be sufficient. The writer concluded by asserting that the establishment of a national assembly is the only means for putting the finances of the empire in a satisfactory condition. We have referred to the article because it is connected with that we now translate.

"If the finance of our empire be entirely entrusted to the hands of a national assembly, we believe it would certainly be relieved from its present difficulty;" this is what we remarked in our previous issue. Our country being now thrown into a perilous position, if we wish to relieve it from its difficulties, secure the continuance of the Imperial line, and confer upon the people everlasting peace, we must carry on the administration of the Government in accordance with the views of public opinion. This is not the case with regard to financial matters alone and the reason why we believe that the administration should be conducted in the manner we have suggested is simply because the restoration of the financial position is the most difficult question of all, and every step to that end affects the people directly to a far greater than any other.

Now the questions of Legislative right and personal freedom, have also a very important bearing on the welfare of the people, but the desire for securing them arises from human nature, which causes all men to respect the rights and freedom with which they have been gifted by Heaven. Therefore, as regards the demands of the people in that respect, they merely display their natural character. However, as regards those classes of the public who have, in consequence of the habits to which they have been long accustomed, changed their original disposition, and never regard their rights and liberties as worthy of consideration, they would never venture to display their ardent desire to secure the birthrights of all mankind. The farmers, artisans and tradesmen, who compose the greater portion of the population, have been accustomed for many hundreds of years to be submissive to the oppression exercised by the military class during the feudal times; to live in a state of political slavery for their lifetime; to be stripped of the Legislative right; to have their personal liberty controlled; to leave their political rights entirely in the hands of their rulers, and to entrust their personal safety to the uncontrolled will of their sovereign. How sad is it then, that under such circumstances those people have entirely lost their natural disposition, and remained quite ignorant of what is liberty, and what are their rights. As a consequence, though they have fortunately happened to live under the present benign sovereign, they are unable to get rid of their old habits, are afraid of reforms, and are wanting in courage to apply to the Emperor to exercise the Imperial authority in due degree, by granting the people the rights and liberties to which they are justly entitled. If we examine the condition of our population of about forty millions, we will see that the classes we have mentioned still form the vast majority. This being so, it is evident that the agitation for the grant of political rights and freedom is kept up only by the men of knowledge and understanding who are known as reformers. Under these circumstances it would not be untrue for writers, defending the policy of the Government, to say that "the demand for popular representation and liberty, is the opinion of some few prominent people only, but not the desire of the bulk of the population."

The case is however entirely different with regard to

the pressure of financial difficulty. Even the people who care nothing for their political rights suddenly change the submissive character to which they have been so long accustomed when they are deprived of their means of livelihood, and, taking up their bamboo spears, and raising their mat-flags, oppose the authorities. Examples of this have been frequent. Why is it so? Because though they may remain content without political rights and liberty, yet they cannot withstand the pressure of want. Now the great difficulty of the national finances at the present day, is the pressure of want upon the bulk of the whole population. The currency they placed confidence in has now fallen to more than thirty per cent discount, and the articles they consume have risen more than thirty per cent in price. The people, who are both the users of the money and the consumers of the articles, have now in fact to suffer a loss of more than thirty per cent, therefore they are becoming extremely anxious at such a pressure being put upon them, and cannot longer remain in peace. They have now commenced to look about for relief from their distress, and if a national assembly be not established at present so as to provide a system for the relief of distress, we cannot say that the people will not sooner or later rise up themselves to seek for relief. The quiet devotion of the reformers who demand a national assembly for securing their rights and liberties is remarkable, but there is neither good order or good conduct, to be expected from an assemblage of starving people. If we desire to pacify the people before they form such a savage assemblage, we must establish a patriotic national assembly, which shall devise a system for the restoration of the finances of the country, so as not to permit the recurrence of such a state of affairs that the people find difficulty in obtaining the means of livelihood. If this proposal fails, we cannot think of any other means to restore the position of the country. A statesman not wishing to agree with our views, may form his own opinion, and say that "the only questions that could be discussed in a national assembly for the relief of the financial difficulty would be the increase of taxation, the raising of fresh loans, and the further issue of paper money, and therefore the establishment of an assembly would not prove of much interest." These are the words of one quite ignorant about "the influence of public opinion," and the reason why we suggest that the question of the relief of the financial difficulty should be laid before a national assembly, is not because we think the Government has no wise scheme in view, nor because there is no able functionary to carry it out, but simply because any scheme affecting the interests of the people to so great an extent, would be difficult to carry into practice except with the active coöperation of the public aided by the influence of public opinion. Now the whole Japanese nation is responsible for the inconvertible paper money in circulation, amounting to 113,427,992 yen, and also the foreign and domestic loans amounting to 249,829,982 yen; the total of which debt comes to 364,327,974 yen. But can we believe that every single unit of the population considers that he or she is a debtor to the extent of this vast sum and therefore responsible for its payment? Although the result is owing to a long period of irresponsible government in our country, yet, with the exception of those who have knowledge and understanding, the rest of the populace all think that the paper money and national debt are entirely matters belonging to the authorities, who and not the people, are responsible for payment. Is not this the case? When the whole population changes this idea, and realizes that every individual is responsible for the payment of the national debts, and accept it as a duty to relieve the financial difficulties of the country, the scheme for relief will be promptly and successfully carried out. If a national assembly approves the measure public opinion will do so as well, and therefore we repeat that if the finance of the empire is entrusted to the hands of a national assembly, we believe it will soon be restored to a satisfactory condition.

#### THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MR. OKUMA.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

WHEN the National Assembly of France determined upon a second issue of paper money, the then Minister of Finance, Mr. Necker, sacrificed his power and

popularity and explained the evil effects caused from the issue of an inconvertible paper currency. Finding, however, that the Assembly would persist in carrying out its resolution, he escaped to Sweden, and never afterwards returned to France. Again, when the United States of North America were engaged in the civil war with the southern states on account of the question of slavery, the finances became greatly reduced and were almost brought to an irremediable condition. Then the Minister of Finance laboured very diligently to remedy the financial difficulties of the country, but his advice not being adopted by the Government, he resigned and retired to England, never again accepting office. The action of these distinguished men has invariably been praised by the rightminded portion of the public in all countries.

It has lately been currently reported that Mr. Okuma, Privy Councillor, finding his views respecting financial affairs disapproved by the government, is going to resign his office; this report we reproduced in our journal as soon as we heard it, and commented upon it to the effect that the rumour might be unfounded and therefore untrustworthy. The report died away gradually, and was not heard of again for several weeks. Now, however, the rumour in question has been revived, and nothing occupies the mind of the public but the question:—"Is it true that Mr. Okuma is going to resign?"

It is said that it would be a proper course for a man of determination to pursue, to remain in his office as long as his opinions were adopted, but to resign when the government refused to follow his advice, and that Mr. Okuma finding the government opposed to his views, is now about to follow the examples of Mr. Necker, and the Finance Minister of the United States, and retire from office. Under such circumstances who would not praise the resolute conduct of Mr. Okuma? We much regret, however, if the report is true; because the public have always placed much greater confidence in Mr. Okuma than in any other member of the Privy Council, and we have all thought that, with the exception of Mr. Okuma, there was no one able to rescue Japan from the financial difficulty into which the country has fallen. Our present financial system having succeeded that of the Bakufu government, which was in a very impoverished condition, we cannot, of course, expect, to see our national treasury filled with gold and silver specie. Moreover, as the country was for many years in troubles, an enormous amount of money was required to meet current expenses, and, although surrounded with difficulties, Mr. Okuma showed his financial ability, and in the face of much adverse criticism, restored the credit of the government by raising the home and foreign loans, and issuing a vast amount of paper money. However, when there was a change in the Ministry this year, Mr. Okuma was removed from the office of Finance Minister and has since confined his attention to the Privy Council, while Mr. Sano, of whose capacity for the position we know nothing, has been appointed Minister of Finance. These changes greatly bewildered the public, but, after a short time, the government divided the Cabinet into six sections for administrative purpose, and Mr. Okuma was then appointed one of the members composing the financial section. Thus it was made apparent that the finances of Japan are still to be administered in accordance with the opinions of Mr. Okuma. But it is now rumoured that he is really going to resign office on account of his views not being adopted, and spend the remainder of his days in private life. We are very sorry if this is true, and not only do we regret Mr. Okuma's resignation on his own account, but also because we feel intensely anxious about the future prospect of our country. Now is it not the fact that the finances of the Japanese Government have been for many years administered by Mr. Okuma? No one but the Minister of Finance has the duty imposed upon him of proposing a scheme for the gradual withdrawal of the paper money now in circulation, amounting to over 110,000,000 yen, and the payment of the foreign debts which reach millions and millions. Must not Mr. Sano therefore feel very much embarrassed in having such difficult matters devolve upon him? We sincerely believe that Mr. Okuma should not act so unkindly as to leave Mr. Sano unassisted and helpless, and much more so because the annoyance does not concern Mr. Sano alone personally, but also our thirty million brethren. Ah! the present is not the time for Mr. Okuma, who

is an ardent patriot, to resign his important functions in consequence of trifling differences, and it would not be judicious conduct for a wise man to belie the promise of his whole previous lifetime on account of temporary irritation. If Mr. Okuma wishes to follow the examples of Mr. Necker and the United States Minister, it would not be too late for him to do so after he has brought the finance of the country into a sound and satisfactory condition.

## LAW REPORTS.

### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General,  
and Messrs. FOSTER, KEIL, MANLEY and  
OLMSTEAD, Associates.

*Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1880.*

The case of John Martin Ross, charged with the murder on board the *Hullion* was continued.

Mr. G. W. Hill appeared for the accused as before.

After the Associates had been duly sworn, the Consul-General read the following decision upon the point raised by Mr. Hill, that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, the accused being a British subject:—

The question raised by the learned counsel for the prisoner affects the interests, not only of the prisoner at the bar, but of all who may hereafter be similarly situated. I have, therefore, given it all the consideration that the time and my limited references have rendered possible. I find by the authorities, that both the United States and Great Britain have ever held in jealous regard their jurisdiction over seamen sailing under their respective flags.

Wheaton, in his "Elements of International Law," an authority universally recognised, says (page 164): "In the early disputes between the two Governments on this long contested topic" (referring to the impressment of seamen from American vessels), "the distinguished person to whose hands were first intrusted the seals of the Department of State, declared that the simplest rule will be, that the vessel being American shall be evidence that the seamen on board are such. Fifty years experience, the utter failure of many negotiations, and a careful reconsideration of the whole subject when the passions were laid, and no present interest or emergency existed to bias the judgment, had convinced the American Government that this was not only the simplest and best, but the only, rule which could be adopted and observed consistently with the rights and honor of the United States and the security of their citizens. That rule announced, therefore, what would hereafter be the principle maintained by their Government. In every regularly documented American merchant vessel, the crew who navigated it would find their protection in the flag which was over them." Again (on page 174) he says: "The judicial power of every independent state then extends, with the qualifications mentioned."—(treaty qualifications)—"1st:—To the punishment of all offences against the municipal laws of the state, by whomsoever committed, within the territory. 2nd:—To the punishment of all such offences, by whomsoever committed, on board its public and private vessels on the high seas, and on board its public vessels in foreign ports. 3rd:—To the punishment of all such offences by its subjects, wherever committed. 4th:—To the punishment of piracy, and other offences against the law of nations, by whomsoever and wheresoever committed." And again:—"Thus offences against the laws of a state prohibiting or regulating any particular traffic may be punished by its tribunals when committed by its citizens in any place, but if committed by foreigners such offences can only be thus punished when committed within the territory of the state or on board of its vessels in some place not within the jurisdiction of any other state."

In "*The Queen v. Anderson*," reported in Vol. 1 of the "English Law Reports of Crown Cases Reserved," page 16, the doctrine is forcibly maintained by all the judges to whom the question had been referred, that the Courts of Great Britain had jurisdiction over, and British law prevailed in regard to, all offences committed on board British merchant ships, by whomsoever committed. In this case, an American citizen, serving on board a British ship, caused the death of another American citizen serving on board the same ship under circumstances amounting to manslaughter, the ship at the time being in the river Garonne, within French territory;

at a place below bridges and where great ships went. The French authorities refused to take jurisdiction. The Court, in banco, held unanimously—"That the ship was within the Admiralty jurisdiction" (of Great Britain) "and that the prisoner was rightly tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court."

In the opinions of the Judges in this case, several American cases holding the same doctrine are quoted approvingly. Said Blackburn, Justice :—"The expression 'British seaman' may mean one who, whatever his nationality, is serving on board a British ship;" and again :—"It has been decided that a ship which bears a nation's flag is to be treated as a part of the territory of that nation. A ship is a kind of floating island;" and in reply to a suggestion from the counsel for the prisoner following the above from Mr. Justice Blackburn, that "If the ship floats into the territory of another nation it would cease to be so, and the jurisdiction of the flag would then be excluded, and this case might have been tried in France." Bovill, Chief Justice, said :—"Even if it might, why should not this country regulate the conduct of those on board its own vessels so as to have concurrent jurisdiction?" The Chief Justice also said :—"There are many observations to be found in various writers to show that in some instances, though subject to American law as a citizen of America, and to the law of France as being found within French territory, yet that he must also be considered within British jurisdiction as forming a part of the crew of a British vessel, upon the principle that a country is presumed to have control over its vessels, though they may be in ports or rivers belonging to another nation." The decisions of the U. S. Courts in "*Thomas v. Lane*," and the "*U.S. v. Combs*," support this doctrine. It would seem to me useless, had I a full law library in my possession, to quote further to establish a doctrine that will probably not be disputed. The difficulty, however, that presented itself to my mind when the demurrer was filed in this cause was whether the U.S. Consular Courts in this country, created under a treaty, by laws passed in pursuance thereof, could hold to answer any but American citizens; and, in view of the importance of the question, and of its national character, I considered it my duty to ask the opinion of the United States Minister in Japan. He has kindly given me his opinion, in which he maintains that by our existing treaty with Japan, and the statutes of the United States enacted to carry the same into effect, the exclusive jurisdiction to try this prisoner is in this Court. In deference to this opinion, although my mind is not entirely free from doubt upon the question, I have concluded to maintain the jurisdiction already assumed.

I suppose that the plea which has raised this question of jurisdiction might have been overruled without going into the merits of the question at all, as a demurrer must state causes appearing on the face of the complaint; as I have said, however, I have deemed the point of too great importance to be passed over in that way.

The demurrer is overruled, and the prisoner ordered to plead to the complaint.

Mr. Hill then moved that the prisoner should be discharged because no presentment had been made by a Grand Jury.

The learned counsel proceeded to argue that it had been supposed that some conflict existed between the statute in force here in Japan and the law in the United States, but such was not the case as he would demonstrate and prove. It could never be imagined that the great privilege of trial by jury was overlooked when the statute relating to American citizens in China and Japan was passed. He therefore warned the Court that they had no power to decide any question but one of law, questions of fact would have to be tried by a jury of twelve American citizens. If the procedure heretofore followed in the American Courts in China and Japan was opposed to the view he formulated and the law of the United States, then the former procedure must be laid aside. It was the duty of the Minister under the statute to prescribe the form of process and to direct the means by which a Grand Jury should be summoned, and if the Minister had not performed his duty the accused should not be prejudiced. There was no express provision in the laws of the United States as to the particular process and manner of summoning a Grand Jury. This is a matter to be regulated by custom or by the rules of Court, but yet it was universally true, and good law, that every person, except those belonging to the army, navy, or militia in active service, should be tried only after and upon

indictment found by a Grand Jury, and should be tried by a Petit Jury. However, if this was merely a preliminary examination he, speaking for his client, was prepared to waive it; but if the accused was supposed to be now tried for any charge involving homicide, he demurred to the right of the Court to hear the case in the form in which the charge is now presented and asked for an immediate discharge.

The Court retired to consider the questions raised by counsel.

On re-assembling the Consul-General delivered the judgment of the Court. He said:—In the first place addressing ourselves to the power of the Associates, the Court is of opinion that the statute is capable of a much wider interpretation than that put upon it by counsel. The Court is clear that it is the duty of the Associates not only to decide questions of law but of fact also. From the wording of the statute it is evident that the Consul and Associates have to concur in a conviction for murder, but the sentence cannot be carried out except with the sanction of the Minister. As to the remainder of the argument—that relating to the question of a jury—speaking for myself I must say, that my mind has never been quite clear on the subject. It is possible that at some future time the anomaly pointed out by counsel will be considered by a tribunal competent to decide the matter and settled. This Court, however, has come to the conclusion that it is bound to hear the present case and not strike out a line of procedure different to what has hitherto been the universal practice in American Courts both in China and Japan. The United States Court in San Francisco has jurisdiction to determine the point involved, if counsel thinks it necessary in the interests of his client to submit the question to that tribunal.

Mr. Hill then applied for a postponement for a period of five and a half months, or until the 1st of November next, to procure the evidence of persons resident in Prince Edward's Island, in the State of Maine, and in Nova Scotia. This motion was supported by an affidavit in which the accused stated that he would be able to prove that he was a British subject and liable from his childhood to fits of insanity, during which he was not accountable for his actions.

His Honour remarked that the motion for continuance might be made after the evidence of the witnesses now present was taken. In the present instance there was a good deal too much method in the madness to make the plea of any great value.

Mr. Hill then made a formal motion for a jury to try the accused, and supported it in a lengthy argument in which the learned counsel quoted largely from the case of *ex parte Milligan*, Wallace's U. S. Reports, vol. 4, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Motion overruled, following previous decision.

The prisoner was then formally arraigned on the charge and replied that he remembered nothing about it as he was in liquor when he went on board. A plea of *not guilty* was recorded.

Mr. Hill applied for a list of the witnesses on behalf of the United States, and also that process should issue for certain witnesses required for the defence.

Adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

On the Court resuming.

John P. Reed, being sworn said :—I am the master of the American ship *Bullion*. The name of the second mate of the vessel was Robert Kelly. He is now dead. He died in the galley on board the ship *Bullion*, while lying in the harbour of Yokohama. He died about four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 9th instant. Between three and four o'clock in the morning I was called by one of the seamen named Samuel Scott. I was then in my berth asleep. Scott said :—"Captain, come up. Jack has stabbed Mr. Kelly in the neck." I turned out of my berth, took my rifle and went forward. As I passed the galley I looked in and saw Mr. Kelly lying dead. I inquired where Jack was. I mean by Jack, the prisoner. I was answered by one of the men, who said he was in the fore-castle. I went to the fore-castle door and called :—"John Ross." He said :—"Sir to you," and came right to the door, and put his hands out for me to put the iron on. I took hold of him with one hand, and he, seeing me with a rifle, caught hold of it and said :—"Don't shoot anybody." He wanted to go back into the fore-castle to get his jacket, but I told him he could not go back into the fore-castle any more. I ordered the men to take hold of him

which they did, and he was ironed and put in the carpenter's shop. The prisoner made a threat that he would kill the cook if he got a chance. I then called a sampan and came ashore to the United States Consulate and was directed to the police station and was there guided to the deputy-marshal's. With the deputy-marshal, one constable, and the undertaker, I then returned on board. When we got on board I gave over the corpse of Mr. Kelly to the undertaker, and the prisoner to the deputy-marshal. The body of Mr. Kelly was lying on the hatch. As the prisoner passed, one of the crew said:—"Let him see him." The sail lying over the body was turned back. The prisoner said:—"I can look at him every day of the week and then shake hands with him. I suppose I'll swing for it." I did not examine the body of deceased. Dr. Tripler did after it was put into the coffin. The undertaker, assisted by the crew, placed the body in the coffin. The prisoner is one of my crew. My ship is a documented American ship. The corpse was brought ashore and buried on Monday, the 10th instant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—The *Bullion* sailed from New York direct to this port. The accused was on board. The discipline on board my ship is not lax nor so strict as on board a man-of-war. I kept my rifle at the foot of my berth. It is generally unloaded. The steward comes into my room. The crew may have known I had a rifle as I have occasionally taken it out and fired it off on the voyage. I waited to load my rifle after I was called. The irons were in charge of the mate. It is usual to have irons on board vessels. It is a very common thing to use irons on board ship. It was about five minutes from the time I got the alarm until I got to the galley. I gave Ross liberty until 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and \$5 in money. I do not know whether he returned at 10 o'clock or not. I gave no orders respecting Ross to the officers.

Samuel Scott, sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Bullion*. At half-past three o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 9th instant, I was going aft with a light, when I saw the second mate, the cook and the stewardess, come on board. I asked the stewardess to open the pantry door, and let me get the coffee-pot to make some coffee for the captain. She did so and said that as the captain did not like coffee, to make tea. The second mate, Mr. Kelly, then came into the pantry and asked for something to eat. He took a plate of cold meat and a plate of cold potatoes to the galley, and leaned on the dresser with one arm while he was eating. I then saw John Ross come aboard the ship with a bunch of flowers in his hand. He came to the galley door and saw the second mate eating. Ross said to Mr. Kelly:—"I'll pay you for this at daylight." Ross then walked forward into the fore-castle. After a while Ross came into the galley in different clothes. He then said to Kelly:—"Are you as good a man as you were on shore?" Kelly replied:—"Go away, my man, go away." Then Ross stabbed him in the neck with a sheath knife. Mr. Kelly exclaimed:—"Sam, Sam," and the blood gurgled in his throat. The blood spurted over me, and also over the food on the dresser. The prisoner tried to strike Kelly a second time and I left them and went aft to call the captain. Prisoner stabbed him a second time while I was absent. When I returned to the galley, Mr. Kelly was lying on the floor dead, and Ross had gone into the fore-castle. I was with the captain when he went to the fore-castle. When prisoner was looking at the corpse before going ashore he said:—"I can shake hands with him now and every day of the week." The knife produced is the one Kelly was stabbed with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—I saw Mr. Kelly, the cook, and stewardess come on board. The cook went to his room immediately. Ross said:—"I will pay you for this at daylight." I cannot say how long it then was before daylight. I did not hear Ross say:—"Now, Kelly, if you are as good a man as you were on shore come out on the main-deck." I was peeling potatoes and merely heard Ross say:—"Are you as good a man now as you were on shore?" When Ross came back from the fore-castle he had changed his clothes. He had his old clothes on. I cannot say whether his arms were bared or not. I never saw Ross carry the knife produced. He had usually a smaller one. I am quite sure he never carried the knife produced. Sailors generally carry sheath-knives on board ship. I do not carry a knife as a rule. I did so for a week or a fortnight when rattlin' down. The other men on board carry knives. It is not customary for the mates to

eat in the galley. The dresser is the board on which the cook cuts meat. I have seldom been in the galley. I have often looked in. I did not see any knife in the galley that morning, except one of the cabin knives which the second mate was using. It was the ordinary long knife used for cutting meat. It was a carving knife. Mr. Kelly was standing up while eating. Kelly fell on my shoulder at the first blow. Ross said nothing when he stabbed Kelly. The latter said:—"Sam, Sam," when falling on my shoulder. I supported him with my arm as he fell. I let him go and ran for the captain, he had not then fallen right down. He was standing when I left him. I cannot say whether Ross struck Kelly a second time, but he made an attempt to do so. When I left the galley Ross was standing at the door with his arm uplifted making a second thrust at Kelly, and Kelly was at the door bleeding. I never saw any difficulty between the parties before, nor have I heard either make use of threats against the other. When Kelly said:—"Go away, my man," he raised his hand, but I do not know which hand he raised. I do not know what time Ross came on board. He came about quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after the second mate. It was about a quarter of an hour before daylight when Ross came on board.

William Thomas, being sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Bullion*. I know the prisoner, he was one of my shipmates. I saw him on Saturday, the 8th instant, before he went on shore. On Saturday morning, after breakfast, the mate came forward and turned us to work. He sent me into a lighter alongside to rig a purchase. Some time after, John Ross came into the lighter. He said:—"George, are you going to ask the captain for your discharge to-day?" After a little talk he said:—"I'm going to ask him for mine and also for money to-night. I'm bound to go ashore to-night, money or no money." I advised him not to go. He said he was going ashore as he had made an appointment. He did go ashore. Next morning I was in my bunk and was woke up by hearing Ross say:—"You'll pay for this at daylight." Ross then came into the fore-castle to me. I pretended to be asleep. He shook me two or three times and I then answered him. He said:—"Here, George, is a bottle of whisky I have brought on board." I replied I did not want any, that he had better put it away until the morning, when he would want it himself. He drew the cork and gave me the bottle to have a drink. I put the bottle to my lips but did not drink any of the contents. I passed him back the bottle which he gave to another man, and then commenced to undress himself. He said:—"They tried to lick me on shore but they can't do it yet." Then pointing to his nose he said:—"See where Dutch Charley bit the end off my nose." He meant the cook. He took off his shore clothes and put on his belt and walked out of the fore-castle rolling up his sleeves. I could see a sheath on his belt, but I do not know what was in it. I then heard him say:—"Now it's you or me for it." I then heard him say at the galley door:—"If you're as good a man now as you were on shore come out here." I did not hear any reply, but I heard Ross say:—"I'll cut the b—— Irish heart out of you, G—— d—— you." He then returned to me holding his knife in his right hand and holding up his left hand. He wiped the blade of his knife on his left hand, and then putting his hand over to my face said:—"There's his heart's blood." I turned out and ran to the galley door, and saw another man turning Mr. Kelly on his back. I returned to the fore-castle and took Ross's knife from the beam where he had placed it and stowed it away. The knife produced is the one. I heard the captain say:—"Where is Jack?" Ross answered:—"Here I am captain Reed," and he walked to the fore-castle door saying:—"Put them on yourself, captain." When he saw the captain had a rifle he caught the barrel and said:—"Don't shoot anybody captain," and also:—"Hold on, let me have my coat." He turned round but some one caught hold of him and hauled him over the step of the door on his back. He was then ironed and put in the carpenter's shop. It is about ten or twelve yards from the galley to the fore-castle door. When Ross returned to the fore-castle with the bloody knife in his hand he said:—"If that Dutch——was on board, I'd serve him the same."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—Ross placed the knife on the beam when he came into the fore-castle. He had no knife in his hand when he left the fore-castle rolling up his sleeves and making threats. Ross did not generally carry a knife.

There was a sheath on his belt which that knife would fit. He had another knife which he usually worked about the ship's deck with. I never heard Mr. Kelly make use of any threats against Ross. I saw Mr. Kelly just before he died. He was speechless but breathing. He made no motion. I saw the wounds on his cheek and arm, but not in his neck. The wounds were on his left side. When I went to the galley Kelly was lying inside but with his head towards the door. After the prisoner was locked in the carpenter's shop I saw a carving-knife on the dresser in the galley. Bennett was the only man with the body when I went to the galley. Mr. Kelly was in his shirt sleeves, dark vest and pants, and his feet had low, thin shoes on them. When Ross spoke about going ashore he said:—"I'm going to meet her." I did not ask him who he meant, because I knew already. I noticed that Ross' face was scarred slightly when he came on board. He was marked on the cheek and nose. His shirt and the collar of his vest were all over blood. Ross made use of no other words that I recollect and did not seem to show any passion or temper.

By the Court:—Ross was not drunk when he came on board.

To Mr. Hill:—I never saw him drunk. I consider a man is drunk when he can only stand with difficulty.

By the Court:—When I say Ross was not drunk I mean he was sober, and apparently knew what he was about.

Mr. Hill objected to the last question and answer.

Charles Brown, being sworn, said:—I am cook on board the *Bullion*. I was on shore on the night of Saturday, the 8th instant. I saw the prisoner on shore and also Mr. Kelly. I saw them in the "Shamrock," kept by Mrs. Glass, about nine o'clock. Ross came in and we took a drink together. Then we had a game of cards. Then Kelly came in and called me on one side and said:—"I'm going to lick John Ross to-night." I asked him why, and he replied:—"It is a business between me and him." After a while Ross went out and I said that we had better get down to the ship. Kelly, myself, and the stewardess, went down to the hatoba. While we were there Ross came down. Mr. Kelly said:—"There's John Ross now." Kelly then pulled off his coat and Ross made for him, and knocked him down on the ground. I said:—"No fighting here," and I pulled him off Kelly. Ross then called me out of my name and hit me in the stomach. I fell on the ground and bruised my knee and leg. After Kelly got up he went for Ross and got him down and beat him, and kicked him with his feet. I then said to Kelly that we had better get to the ship now. Mr. Kelly replied:—"No, Ross is going on board and there will only be a disturbance in the ship." We then went up town and visited several public houses, the last being the "California," where we met the chief officer of the *Charles Dennis*. We all left and went on board about two o'clock, the mate of the *Charles Dennis* going on board his ship. I turned in when I got on board. I saw Mr. Kelly's dead body next day. I was not present when the body was shown to Ross.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—I was quite sober on the evening in question. I was drinking brandy, gin and lemonade. I had one glass of brandy and two of gin. I have told everything that took place. Ross and I had a little disturbance at Mrs. Glass's. Mr. Kelly, the stewardess and myself went away from the hatoba together, leaving Ross there. I next saw Ross at the "California," I did not mention that before. I had been on shore two days. Mrs. Burns keeps the California Saloon. Kelly brought us there. The first time I saw Ross that evening was at a place kept by a man named Flint. I had a drink there with Ross. I did not see Mr. Kelly at Flint's talking to another man about taking his (Kelly's) place. I did not hear him say so to anyone at anytime. Flint's place is the "Richmond." The stewardess came in there afterwards. I did not drink there with Mr. Kelly at all. Ross then told me when he intended to go on board. He said he would go about 10 o'clock. When I left the "Richmond" I was alone. Ross remained there. Ross was not at the "Shamrock" when I got there. The stewardess was at the "Shamrock" in the meantime, and went to Flint's to get a jacket she had left there in the morning. When she returned to the "Shamrock" John Ross accompanied her. I was standing at the door when they came up. The stewardess was not at the "Richmond" when I was there. She was at the "Shamrock" and sent me for the jacket. I played cards with Ross that evening. The first house we went to after we left the hatoba was kept by a Japanese. We had a drink there. Then we went to the "California," and had several

drinks. I should think it was about an hour and a-half after we left the hatoba until we reached the "California." We spent the intervening time at the Japanese house. We took a private room in that house to sit in. We had nothing to eat there and did not play cards. We all went to the "California" together. They were shutting up when we went there. Two ship's officers were sitting in the place. We stayed there about an hour and a-half, or two hours. One of the mates went away and the mate of the *Charles Dennis* remained, and went on board with us. While we were in the "California" I did not see any foreigners come in. We had a private room. A widow woman and her daughter keep it. Ross was at the "California" with the two mates when we went there. Ross did not come into the room we were in, he stopped in the bar. There is a door, which was kept closed, between the bar and the room we were in. As we passed through the bar Ross caught hold of my shoulder and said:—"Look what they have been doing to me?" He had then some wounds about him. The boots I have on now are the same I wore on that evening. Ross's wounds were on his face. Kelly had gone on into the private room and I remained taking to the mate of the *Charles Dennis*. I was not more than a minute talking to him. He spoke to me and I answered him. I took nobody's part in the tussle on the hatoba. I took Ross off Kelly. I was not fighting myself. The scuffle lasted about five or ten minutes. The stewardess walked some distance off and said:—"Come away, dear, don't fight." When I pulled Ross off Kelly, Kelly got up. Kelly then knocked Ross down and kicked and beat him all over. I stood still and saw Kelly beating him. Ross was lying on his back when Kelly kicked him. I do not know what part of Ross Kelly kicked. Ross called out for the police. Kelly told me that if I interfered he would lick me. The stewardess was about five yards off. I have told all I know about the threats Mr. Kelly made against Ross. I pulled Ross off Kelly, but I did not interfere when Kelly was beating him, my wife called me away. I did not see any hair pulled out. The affair on the hatoba did not last more than five or ten minutes.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock on the following day.

Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1880.

The Court resumed at 10 o'clock a.m.

Thomas H. Tripler, being sworn, said:—I am a physician and surgeon practising in Yokohama. I was on board the ship *Bullion* on the morning of the 9th instant. I heard there had been an accident on board, and being retained for the vessel I went there. I had not been sent for. I saw the body of the second mate lying in a coffin on board. I examined the body. There was a wound about four inches in length across the left forearm, which had divided the muscles, leaving the bone exposed. There was also a superficial wound in the left cheek and a deep wound in the neck. The wound in the neck was about three inches in extent, and divided the muscles and superficial structures, and also the left common carotid artery and the left internal jugular vein. In my opinion death was caused by hæmorrhage from the wound in the neck. I did not see the prisoner on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—The inside ulnar artery was severed by the wound in the arm. If there had been no wound in the neck such as has been described, the hæmorrhage from the ulnar artery might have been serious. Hæmorrhage from that artery sometimes ceases spontaneously, but the effects are apt to be perilous. If an artery such as the ulnar is severed, the patient would probably bleed to death in about an hour. I can say positively that the ulnar artery in deceased's left arm was severed with a sharp instrument. The external jugular vein could be easily severed without severing the artery, but not the interior jugular vein, as it lies in the same sheath as the artery. The wound in the neck was evidently made with a sharp, steel instrument. The wound in the neck was on the left side and extended from the clavicle to the medial line. The effect of such a wound as deceased received would not be to cause a man to fall immediately as if struck with a hammer. He would fall within half a minute from the exhaustion caused by hæmorrhage. A man receiving such a wound would be able to make physical exertion for a few seconds. The

wound in the arm was similar in appearance to that in the neck. They seemed to have been made by a slightly blunt instrument which gave the wounds a ragged appearance, and not the clean incision made by a razor. The deceased must have been holding up his arm when the wound was inflicted upon it. The wound was in the inner side. I do not think it possible that deceased could have himself inflicted the wound upon his arm while another man was stabbing him in the neck. The wound in the arm could have been given after the wound in the neck, by the same person and with the same weapon. The most reasonable supposition is, that the wound in the arm was inflicted first, but it might have been inflicted after that in the neck. The carotid artery was severed. A man could speak intelligibly for a part of a minute after the artery being severed. It depends upon the position of the neck how long a man would live after the artery was severed. He might live two minutes or die almost instantaneously. If, in falling, the neck got twisted, it would check the hæmorrhage.

John Coyle, being sworn, said :—I am an able seaman on board the *Bullion*. I know the prisoner at the bar. He was one of the seamen on board. I saw him in the fore-castle on the morning the second mate was killed. About half-past three that morning, prisoner came to the side of my bunk. He caught me by the shoulder and asked me to get up and have a drink. He had a ginger beer bottle with whisky in it and was trying to get the cork out. He could not get the cork out and he then passed me the bottle. I took the cork out with a nail. I gave him the bottle and he took a drink out of it and then passed it to me and I took a drink. I then handed the bottle to James Bennett. Prisoner then came to me and took me by the right hand and put it to his head that I might feel some bruises he had. I asked him who had been doing it and he replied :—“Mr. Kelly and Dutch Charley, ashore.” Prisoner then showed me where the cook had bitten him on the nose. His nose was scarred. He said :—“Those two ——— tried to beat me on shore, but they can't beat me yet.” I then got into my bunk and prisoner said he was going out on deck. He had changed his clothes while in the fore-castle. I then heard him, abreast of the galley, say to Mr. Kelly :—“If you are as good a man now as you were on shore, step out on the main deck.” I did not hear Kelly reply. I then heard prisoner say :—“I'll cut the Irish heart out of you and that Dutch ——— too if he was on board.” I did not see him again until he came abreast of my bunk, which was below his. He showed his left hand to William Thomas, whom we call George, and said :—“There's his heart's blood.” He then shined his knife twice on his left palm. George sprang up in his bunk and said :—“By G ——— he has done it!” George ran out of the fore-castle and I went after him. When I got to the galley door I saw Mr. Kelly lying on his back with his head towards the door. I returned to the fore-castle and found prisoner standing by his bunk on the point of turning in. As I came in he said :—“Those ———.” I stood alongside of him until the captain came, when prisoner went out to the door saying, holding out his arms :—“Here you are captain, shove them on yourself.” When he saw the captain had a rifle, he put it on one side saying :—“Do not shoot anyone.” Prisoner then said :—“Let me get my coat.” George threw it out to him. He fell on the deck at the door, and remained on his back until the irons were put on him. We then got him on his feet and walked with him until we got abast the galley. The captain then said he would not keep him aft, and we brought him forward again and put him in the carpenter's shop. He asked me for a smoke and some water to drink. The chief mate gave him water. I was not present when he was shown the body of deceased. The knife produced belongs to the prisoner. I never saw him use it. Sailors generally have two knives, so that in case they lose one, they have another to fall back upon. I have seen him sharpen this knife. I have used it myself oftener than prisoner. It was lying on the beam, and I used to take it down and cut tobacco with it. Prisoner was under the influence of a little liquor when he came into the fore-castle that morning. He was a little lively. He may have had five or six glasses in him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill :—I never saw this knife carried in a sheath. It is of the ordinary size and might fit in the sheath prisoner usually wore.

By the Court :—The knife produced is the one he wiped on his hand.

James Bennett, being sworn, said :—I am an able seaman on board the *Bullion*. I know the prisoner. I saw him on board the morning the second mate was killed. On Sunday morning, the 9th of May, I had the anchor watch from two to three. At three o'clock I called John Collins; when he came on deck I went below and turned in. At nearly four o'clock I heard prisoner on deck saying :—“Kelly, you'll pay for this at daylight.” He then came into the fore-castle and turned the light on. I saw he was all disfigured with blood. He had a small bottle of liquor. He passed it to John Coyle to open. He then commenced telling us how Kelly, the cook, and someone else had beaten him ashore. He said there were three beating him. While telling us he changed his clothes. He put on his everyday working suit. He then took a drink out of the bottle he had brought on board, and put on his belt and sheath. He went towards the fore-castle door, rolling up his sleeves. He said :—“Now, you or me for it.” About a minute afterwards I heard prisoner say :—“Now Kelly, are you as good a man as you were ashore?” The next thing I heard was prisoner saying :—“I'll cut the heart out of you, you ———.” Directly afterwards he came into the fore-castle. I saw a knife in his right hand and he commenced wiping it on his left hand as he came in. He said :—“Look there, there's his heart's blood.” He then, stuck the knife in the beam overhead. I jumped out of my bunk and ran to the galley. When I arrived there I saw no one until I looked upon the floor, when I saw the second officer lying face downwards. I took hold of him and turned him on his back. One of the other men came along, and I told him to fetch the captain or the mate. In turning Mr. Kelly over, I saw a large carving knife lying underneath him. I held it up to the light and then threw it on the enphoard. Just as I did so prisoner came to the galley again. He said :—“I told you I'd fix you for double-banking me.” He addressed Kelly. “Double-banking” means two people attacking one. Prisoner made no demonstration towards striking Mr. Kelly. I jumped up and told prisoner to go away. I said :—“You've killed him.” Prisoner then went forward to the fore-castle. Directly afterwards the captain came forward. The captain was armed with a rifle. Some of the men were with him. The captain looked in at the galley door and then proceeded forward to secure prisoner. I stopped in the galley until the men came to look at Kelly. After prisoner was ironed he was put into the carpenter's shop. He asked for water, which I brought him. He said :—“It's that Dutch ——— is the cause of all this. After last night I know what she is.” I saw prisoner given in custody to the deputy-marshal. As prisoner went by where Kelly's body lay he said :—“Now I can shake hands with you any day of the week.” Prisoner was passed over the side and after shifting moorings Mr. Kelly's body was passed over. When prisoner came into the fore-castle that morning he was about half drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill :—There was a sheath on the belt when prisoner put it on. The belt was the ordinary one he wore to keep up his pants. He had nothing in his hands when he left the fore-castle. He was rolling up his sleeves in an excited manner. I held up the knife I found under Kelly's body to the light, to see if there was any blood upon it. It was a long carving knife. Kelly lay alongside the dresser and the knife was under his body. There was no blood upon the knife.

Mr. Hill :—Supposing Kelly when holding the carving knife in his hand had received a mortal blow in the neck, and fell in such a position that the knife was found lying under him, in such case do you think the wound in his left arm was given by his falling on the knife?

Witness :—I do not think so. I held the knife up to the lamp and turned it and saw no spot of blood on it. I put the knife on the dresser. I took no more notice of it.

This closed the case for the prosecution and the Court adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

On resuming, the Consul-General mentioned, that the Court had just been put in possession of the fact that one of the men on the ship was prepared to testify that he went into the galley just after the stabbing took place and supported the wounded man, and in doing so, knocked off

the dresser the carving knife that was found under the body of deceased, and that the Court proposes to reserve the right to call that witness at the next sitting. Counsel for the prisoner states that under the circumstances he does not feel at liberty to consent to such reservation, the Court thereupon waives such examination.

Mr. Hill then proceeded to argue the motion for a postponement and remarked that the practice in the courts he knew was, that when a motion of the kind was made in good faith, the adjournment went as a matter of course. If he failed to show that the present case was one of manslaughter, it would be of vital importance to his client to be able to procure the postponement.

His Honour:—The difficulty is, that if all the facts mentioned in the affidavit were proved, it would not assist in the present case, unless it was shown that the prisoner was in an insane fit at the time he committed the offence with which he is charged. No such allegation is on the record. The motion is therefore overruled for the present.

Mr. Hill then made an application for a postponement for one month on the ground of the bias and intense feeling entertained by the community against the prisoner. An affidavit in support, made by the prisoner, was put in.

His Honour stated that any objections to the Associates could have been taken before they were sworn, the Court was of opinion that the motion came too late and it was therefore overruled.

Mr. Hill then mentioned that he reserved all the objections he had taken to the power of the Court to form an opinion on any question but one of law. Not being able to establish the plea of insanity in consequence of the postponement being refused, he would have to show that the crime was less than one of murder.

G. W. Elmer being duly sworn, said:—I brought the prisoner on shore on the 9th instant and lodged him in gaol. I examined him and found what I took to be a cut across the end of his nose and an abrasion of the skin underneath the nose. His right eye was considerably blackened. That was all I noticed on Sunday. On Monday he complained of being sore and I had him examined by the doctor. He had a large scar on his left knee and several bruises on his back from his shoulders to his loins. There were less bruises on the right side than on the left. The bruises were about two inches long, and from a quarter to a half an inch in width. All the scars were something the shape of the toe of a boot. He had a lump on his head. The bruises were of a reddish tinge. They were vertical. The other marks on his head were a lot of little red marks as if pins had been stuck in, or hair pulled out. I saw several of the crew when I went on board and the body of the man who is dead. I know that Mr. Kelly had low shoes on. I noticed the boots the witness Brown wore yesterday when he was testifying. I cannot say if his boots were heavier than those Kelly had on.

Kuma Ishikawa, being warned to speak the truth and examined through the interpreter, said:—I saw a fight between some foreigners on the night of Saturday the 8th instant, on the hatoba. There were three men and one woman engaged in it. I think it was about half-past eleven o'clock. The fight took place underneath the lamp-mast at the end of the hatoba. I was asleep in my boat and heard the noise of jinrikshas coming along the hatoba. There were people in them and they got out. One was a woman. There was a man walking in front of the jinrikshas. Two men and one woman got out. Shortly afterwards I saw them fighting, but I did not see them commence. Two men were fighting. One caught the other by the beard and threw him down. The third man then put his hands on the box upon the lamp-post, and jumped on the man who was on the ground, with his feet. The two men were on top of the man on the ground at the same time. The man who was on the ground seemed to be insensible. The woman went to the man who was jumping upon the man who was down, and tried to get him to go away. She first called him by name and then went up to him and took hold of him as if to pull him away. The man seemed to want to stop and still jump on the other. The woman then kissed the man who was jumping on the other man and he stopped. The woman and two men then went away leaving the third man on the ground. The prisoner looks very like the man who was on the ground. The man got a lamp

from one of the scavengers and showed me his bruises. He wanted me to examine them but I would not do so as he was all covered with blood. He was very urgent, and I looked at them casually to satisfy him. During the fight the prisoner was the only man whom I saw on the ground. I did not see them get out of the jinrikshas. One of them called out for a sampan and I got up. I saw one man get out of a jinriksha where the mail boat goes off and then go down to where the Yokosuka boats go off. I am confident that was the prisoner. I did not see the first of the fight. I heard loud voices and then went on the hatoba.

Walter Loxton, being sworn, said:—I am a sergeant of police. On Sunday morning the 9th instant, I went to the hatoba and saw the last witness who said there had been a fight there the night before. In consequence of this information I went to the place pointed out at about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning and found a great quantity of hair and a small pool of blood. The blood was about six inches or a foot from the motor box of the light, and the hair was all scattered about. I picked up the hair produced.

John P. Reed, being recalled and sworn, stated:—I think Mr. Kelly the deceased had a smooth face and a small moustache. I do not know if the witness Brown has a beard or not.

Alfred Stauley, being sworn, said:—My shipmate Brown has no beard. He might have a slight one, but I think not. Mr. Kelly had a light auburn beard. The hair produced is nothing like either Kelly's or Brown's. On Saturday night the 8th of May I was on shore. I saw Mr. Kelly and the prisoner together. The house I was in is kept by Mrs. Glass. Mr. Kelly was not in the house while I was there. I was there about an hour. I saw Brown there. I saw no difficulty between Kelly and prisoner; I did see one at about nine o'clock between Brown and prisoner. I was at Mrs. Glass's from about eight to nine o'clock. I know that Mr. Kelly and the prisoner had no ill-feeling to one another previously. I know also that from the first of the passage there has been an ill-feeling between the prisoner and the cook. In common with the rest of my shipmates I can guess how that ill-feeling was engendered. I believe the murder was caused through the extreme jealousy prisoner entertained towards anybody who interfered with the stewardess. Mr. Kelly told me to go into Mrs. Glass's and tell the stewardess he wanted to see her. I did so. The prisoner, the stewardess and Brown were in the bar together. I told the stewardess Mr. Kelly was outside waiting to see her. The cook asked me to have a drink. The prisoner had his coat off at the time challenging the cook to go outside and fight. He was making use of very obscene expressions. I tried to pacify him but could not do so. I then asked the stewardess what kind of a woman she was, going ashore with her husband and making appointments with two different men, one in the house and the other outside waiting to see her. I opened the door to see if Mr. Kelly was outside, and when I returned I heard the stewardess say she loved Ross better than she did her own husband. I did not hear any threats made by Kelly.

Cross-examined:—I did not hear the prisoner threaten Kelly. I heard the prisoner say:—"What the h—does Mr. Kelly want about here?"

Counsel for the prisoner here took exception to the withdrawal of a question put by the Court, viz:—"Did you not state to me, and did I not take it in writing, that you heard Ross make a statement like the above?"

Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that the hair produced in Court had been pulled out of the prisoner's beard.

Harriet Brown, being sworn, said:—I am the wife of the cook. I was present on the hatoba about ten days ago and saw a fight in which Mr. Kelly, my husband, and the prisoner were engaged. I saw the whole of the fight. Mr. Kelly had his jacket off when the prisoner came down on the hatoba. I heard Mr. Kelly say:—"There is John Ross coming. If that is John Ross I'm going to lick him, and kill him and throw him in the water." I said:—"No, Mr. Kelly, you must not do that." He replied:—"That is nothing to do with you, it is between me and Ross." Before that Mr. Kelly called me on one side into a room with my husband. He said:—"I've got something against John Ross. I want to lick him for that." This conversation took place at a house in town. The prisoner came on to the hatoba,

and as soon as he stepped out of the jinricksha, Mr. Kelly put his arm round him, and I cannot say who was down on the ground first. Mr. Kelly cried out:—"Charley help me." That was to my husband. My husband went to prisoner and got hold of him. The prisoner gave Brown a kick, and he fell down. I got frightened and ran away. Kelly called out again:—"He'll murder me." I then went back and got hold of Ross, and found I could do nothing. I then went away. I did not hear any one say to Ross, "If I had had charge of you I would have put you overboard long ago."

Mary Glass, being sworn, said:—I saw the prisoner a week ago last Saturday at my house. I saw Mr. Kelly there that night. They seemed to be the best of friends. Nothing was said to me by either of his feelings towards the other. I do not know the cause of the difficulty.

This closed the defence.

Mr. Hill then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, and urged that the testimony would not support a verdict of murder, as there was no proof of malice aforethought and previous intent. The circumstances upon which the prisoner relied to show no premeditation were, that the knife used was carried ordinarily by seamen, that he had been drinking, and that all his actions, rolling up his sleeves, and challenging to fight, show that no preparations had been made to commit the offence. All the circumstances went to show that there was no premeditation, and he would therefore confidently leave the matter in the hands of the Court.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. on the following day.

#### Thursday, the 20th day of May, 1880.

The court-room at the United States Consulate-General, was crowded to hear the sentence on the prisoner.

When the Court assembled, the Consul-General desired the prisoner to stand up and addressing him said:—

Prisoner, you have had a careful, and, as the members of the Court believe, an impartial trial, and you have been defended by able and zealous counsel, who has done everything possible in your behalf. The evidence shows that on the evening of the 8th of May instant, you were on shore, and a portion of the time in company with Robert Kelly, the second mate of your ship. During this time bad blood was engendered between you, which resulted in a fight at the batoba, in which you appear to have received a number of bruises and injuries. Some three or four hours after this you went on board your ship, the *Bullion*, and seeing your victim in the galley, eating his supper, you stopped at the door, and threatened him with your swift-coming and merciless vengeance. You then proceeded to the fore-castle, and, showing your comrades your bruises, you cursed the alleged authors of them, and boasted of your coming deed of blood. You deliberately removed your clothing and put on your every day suit, and, buckling about your waist the belt and sheath in which you placed the large and well-sharpened knife, which you kept only for special occasions, you left the room rolling up your sleeves, and announcing that the time had come for exacting your revenge. You then proceeded to the door of the galley and called Kelly to come upon deck. He not heeding you cursed and derided him and threatened in foul terms to cut his heart out, and then, without a moment's pause, you jumped upon him, and thrust your knife into his neck, causing the blood to spurt over your comrade who was working in the galley, over the food the poor man was eating, over the dresser, and to stream down over the clothing of the stricken man. And then, upon the body of this dying, defenceless man, your vengeance not satisfied with his life, you struck with your knife repeated blows. Then going out of the galley for a moment, you returned to the door to gloat over your deed, and mocked at the victim you had done to death. You then went again to the fore-castle, and, wiping your bloody knife upon the palm of your hand, you held the latter before your shipmates, and bid them look upon the heart's blood of the murdered man. During all this time you were self-possessed, calculating, deliberate. You were not drunk, but had swallowed just enough of the vile compounds sold in the dens of Yokohama to fit you for the deed you contemplated. A more deliberate, foul, and malicious murder it would be difficult to conceive. The Court

accordingly convicts you of the murder of Robert Kelly on the morning of the 9th of May instant, in the galley of the American ship *Bullion*, while at anchor in the harbour of Yokohama, as laid in the charge, and you are sentenced—

Mr. Hill asked that the sentence of the Court should be delayed, pending the decision of the points he had raised.

The Consul-General stated that the Court could not grant the application, as the sentence was part of the judgment of the Court, and continued:—And you are sentenced to suffer death in such manner and at such time and place as the United States Minister in Japan may direct according to law, and may God have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner, addressing the Court, said:—I do not remember the first thing about it, your Honour. If I did I would not be ashamed to own it.

His Honour:—That may be. Your counsel will take all necessary steps on your behalf.

Mr. Hill gave notice of appeal, and the Court adjourned.

#### IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Saturday, the 15th of May, 1880.

VINCENT MIZZI, Steward, British barque *Flecher*, vs.  
OKE RIDDERBOLKE, Manager Temperance Hall.

This was a suit brought to recover money alleged to have been wrongfully taken by defendant in his capacity as manager of the Temperance Hall.

The plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that when he had been discharged from his previous ship there had been a balance of \$17.80 due him. He had been sent by the shipping master to the Temperance Hall, and after living there two days, the runner got him a situation. After being three days on board, he had come on shore and shipped, drawing at the same time an advance note for £4, which he gave to the runner. The latter gave him \$10 and he received \$5 from the manager. The charges were, \$2 for board and lodging, \$2 for shipping and discharging, \$10 for finding the situation, \$6 for cashing the note, and \$5 for guarantee.

F. E. White, constable to the Consulate, gave evidence that the \$17.80 had been paid to the runner of the Hall, who was in the habit of doing such business. Witness considered the charges of \$10 for finding a situation and \$6 for cashing the note, excessive, if same were paid.

Defendant, on being called on for his defence, stated that he was a Swedish subject; and though the Court explained that, by defendant's consent, the case could be gone on with, as he was manager of a public institution, defendant objected, and with a few severe remarks from the Bench on the waste of time caused by the withholding the plea till so late, the case was dismissed.

#### THE WITCHES OF THE CORDILLERAS.

I warn you that I cannot explain what I am going to tell you; but I am sure I did not dream it. I never used to believe in witches and magic, and I don't think I do now. I had often, during my wanderings about South America, heard vague stories about witches and magic, but it was long before I could get any one to tell me at all explicitly what the belief of the people was. At last I was confidentially assured by a well-informed and extremely cautious acquaintance that there really were witches; that though they were scattered about the country, there were places which were their head-quarters, where they held their meetings, and where new ones were admitted to the infernal mysteries; and it so happened that about two years afterwards I had occasion to go to the eastern slopes of the Cordilleras, which my friend had described as being the head-quarters of the witches.

'Bellisario,' I said to my companion on an afternoon's ride—a regular old *montanero*, dark, rough, and weather-beaten—"do you know of the place near here where the witches have their meetings?" Bellisario pulled the mule he was riding of a dead stop, gave a scared look round him, and said, 'No! For the love of Heaven, don't say the word here!'

It was just night-fall when we reached the cluster of two or three ranches, where we were to pass the night, built under some enormous overhanging rocks, down which poured a foaming torrent from the far-away glaciers above us. 'Ave Maria!' called my companion, in a loud voice, two or three times, to warn the inhabitants of our approach, as we pulled up about fifteen yards from the door. An old withered-up man—just the counterpart of my guide, only older and more grisly—came out, and, after answering, 'Ave Maria!' invited us to approach and to dismount. I went into the house, which contained three rooms, very clean, and furnished with care and even with taste. An old woman was sitting spinning guanaco wool when I went in, and a young girl was standing in the doorway of an inner room. She had a black shawl thrown over her shoulder.

dere, and drawn tight enough to show her graceful figure, and on her head was knotted a bright silk handkerchief. After talking for some little time, and taking the inevitable maté (South American tea), I begged to be excused while I went to look after my horse and my companion, who never put his nose inside the house.

'Bellisario, I can see there is some mystery about these people. Are they honest?'

He swore by everything that they were the most honest and most honourable in the world. I then said, 'Well, I shall ask them, if you won't tell me what the secret is. Perhaps they are witches?'

I said this quite by chance, but saw that I had touched the right chord. His face and manner changed, and he said in a piteous voice, 'Por el amor de Dios, señor, do not say that again. They are good people, but they would not like me to talk about them.'

I knew that I should get no more from him; and finding that he meant to pass the night at one of the little ranchos close by, where he had a 'Compadre,' or something of the sort, I wished him good-night, and returned to my hosts, and to supper.

There was nothing remarkable about the meal; and when it was finished coffee was placed on the table, in honour, as I felt certain, of the guest—myself. Presently the ladies of our party retired, leaving me smoking cigarettes with my ancient host. I made a few more remarks to him, but the conversation hung fire in a most tiresome way, and at last we came to a dead pause. I now thought I would ask my ancient friend if he could throw any light on the subject of witches. I turned to him as he sat apparently gazing intently at the few logs smouldering on the hearth, and said, 'Amigo, can you tell me anything about the meetings which the witches hold somewhere near here?'

He turned slowly round to me; but before he could answer me, I heard a crash in the next room, which made me jump off my chair.

'Nombre de Dios!' I exclaimed, 'what was that noise?'

'Nothing,' said my host; but he looked at me with an expression in his face which made me most heartily repent that I had ever asked him the question. His face, I thought, had undergone a sudden change; his eyes looked wild and red; all signs of decrepitude appeared to have departed.

'Do you really wish to know, or it is idle curiosity?' he asked me, in a tone very different from that in which he had spoken before.

My curiosity was intensely excited; so I answered, 'I do indeed wish to know. I have heard in the plains stories of the Cordillera, but no one could tell me anything worth knowing.'

'You are not afraid of the result?' he asked, with what sounded like a sneer in his voice.

'Certainly not!' I answered, with a laugh.

He seemed to think for a minute, during which he looked me over from head to foot with the deepest attention, and said, 'You don't know what you ask, but I will try you. Dare you follow me into the sierra to-night?'

I was somewhat taken aback at this proposal, but I loved an adventure of any sort, and immediately signified my consent.

'It is cold outside: you must have a glass of this before you go,' and he filled two small glasses with what looked like the spirit of the country, distilled from sugar-cane, but differently flavoured. He raised his glass, and said, 'Salud, señor,' and drained it; I followed his example, and said, 'It is extraordinarily good.' I might have said 'extraordinarily hot,' for it was like liquid fire.

'You are quite sure that you wish to come; that you come of your own perfect free-will?' he said, in a slow distinct voice.

'Quite sure,' I answered.

'You will promise to follow me closely, and to do exactly, as I tell you, asking no question?' he said again.

'I promise,' I replied.

'Good! Follow me.' And so saying he opened the door and went out. As we were leaving the house I heard the same crash in the inner room which I had heard when I first asked him the question about the witches, followed by a shout of laughter, so loud, so wild, so unearthly, that every drop of blood in me seemed to run cold. My companion turned to me, and laid his hand on my arm. He seemed to examine me intently. I did my utmost to look quite at my ease, but he said, 'Stop: you require more!' and he poured me out another glass of the spirit, which I drank off without hesitation or question.

It was very dark; but directly I began to walk my blood seemed on fire, and a light to be dancing before me, which proved plainly the strength of my host's schnapps. We at once turned round by the back of the rancho towards the rocks which I had seen on my arrival. We then went along by the side of the torrent, over a rough and broken path, so rough and so narrow that at times he gave me his hand to help me. I followed him in dead silence, and had been walking for, I should think, about twenty minutes, when the sound of the waters seemed to become much louder, and our path to be an abrupt descent. It was so dark that I could see nothing, and did not know where to put my feet. I felt the hand of my guide take mine, and draw me slowly along down this strange dark track. It was quite useless to think of retreating, even if I had wished it; but, strange as it seems, I felt no fear whatever, only intense curiosity to know what would happen next. I heard the sound of the torrent roaring overhead as it appeared, then an extraordinary rushing noise, which seemed all round me; and suddenly I felt myself seized by some irresistible force and whirled rapidly onwards and downwards. Then I heard crash upon crash, as though the whole of the rocks were being thrown down by some tremendous power, and shrieks of the same unearthly laughter which I had heard in the house. I was whirled round and round and over and over till I became insensible; and what happened to me then I cannot tell. When I came to myself I was sitting, or rather lying, on what felt like the loose dry sand on the floor of a cavern, and I was leaning against a rock.

There was a faint light in the place, and I tried very hard to collect my senses and discover my situation. I sat up, and could

see that I was in some rough natural cave, but the size of it I could not ascertain. The roof, and the greater part of the sides of it, were lost in impenetrable darkness, and it was only here and there that I could see the rough gloomy outline of some mass of rock. The light appeared to come from behind some dark rocks a little distance from me, and from what I imagined to be a larger cavern than the place where I now was. As I strained my ears to listen, I knew that there was something stirring out of my sight. First it was like the noise of muffled footsteps; then of voices very much hushed. I listened intently, and suddenly heard a shrill cry as of some one in the most extreme agony. Then again that extraordinary crash which I had heard before, and in a moment all was dead silence, and I was in utter darkness.

I remained for what seemed an age in this painful darkness. Then I heard a slight noise again, and to my intense relief I saw, once more, a flicker of light, which gradually increased to the same degree of brightness as before. Then I heard again the same muffled noises, the cause and source of which were still invisible. I put myself on my hands and knees, and crept towards the rocks, which were between me and the place whence the light proceeded. They were much further away than I had thought, but at last I reached them, and slowly and cautiously I raised my head over them. In an instant I heard crash upon crash, and there was a sudden flash of light which almost blinded me. This was followed by the wildest shrieks and shouts, and peals of extraordinary laughter. In a few moments the strangest sight met my eyes which the mind of man could conceive. Not the wildest imaginings of Retzsch's extraordinary pictures of the witches' Sabbath could approach what I now looked on. The dazzling light seemed to be everywhere, and to penetrate the enormous rocky vault. In front of me I saw the strangest groups of figures, men and women, but none of them old or ugly: my strange host of the evening, but looking younger, more active, more vigorous; he was standing by the figure of a beautiful girl, with his hand on her shoulder. The old woman I could not identify. If she was there, she was so changed as to be unrecognisable. Nor could I see the handsome girl who had so much attracted me. Presently, to my intense astonishment, I recognised the figure of the man who, two years before, had told me about this very place of the witches' meetings, and who had warned me against wishing to find out too much about it. He too was changed—youthful, handsome, vigorous, more like a young god of the old Greek mythology than the mortal I had known him; and as I watched more and more intently I seemed to recognise faces of both men and women which were familiar to me—faces which reminded me of far-away scenes in Europe, and days long passed by. These were all moving rapidly about, or standing in groups or couples. All were talking most earnestly, and gesticulating as though something intensely interesting was being discussed.

Suddenly I heard a sharp shrill cry, like some signal, and all was silence. Then began the softest and sweetest music. It seemed to float in the air all round me, and to penetrate all my senses with the most delightful, most intoxicating charm. Gradually it grew louder and louder: the strange forms in front of me began to move again slowly, and to a measured strain at first, then faster and faster, as the music grew faster and louder, and yet still faster and still louder, till my brain reeled with the extraordinary sight and the overpowering sound. The figures before me danced the wildest, the most extraordinary, the most fantastic dance, now in couples whirling with a speed which it took away my breath to watch, then joining hands in rings and circling round with lightness and grace. Faster and faster moved the dancers, louder and louder grew the music, till, once more the appalling crash was audible, and all was stillness and darkness.

I remained perfectly quiet, when suddenly I felt my hand clasped in that of some being of flesh and blood—not in the hard bony hand of my late guide to this extraordinary scene, but in a small soft hand of a young and, my imagination told me, a beautiful woman. There was nothing frightful, nothing that was not pleasant, in the touch of this soft little hand, and I allowed my fingers to close over it. Then I felt it gradually pulling me in the darkness. I tried to relax my hold of it; but softly and gently as I was held, it was as firmly as though in a vice of steel, and follow my captor I must whether I would or not.

I rose to my feet, and was led across the space which a few minutes before I had seen occupied by the strange dancers, and was taken what seemed to me an interminable distance in dead silence. I could hear the muffled sound of my own footsteps, but not one rustle or the slightest noise from my mysterious guide. Presently I found myself on a soft bed of some sort, a hand was placed upon my eyes, and in a moment I lost all sense of what was passing round me. How long I remained unconscious it was impossible for me to know; but I next remember finding myself lying on a soft luxurious couch, with a subdued rosy light round me. I raised myself up a little, and saw seated by my side a most beautiful woman. The softest and roundest of faces, and eyes shining with the most strange fire, but at the same time with an irresistible fascination. She placed her little white hand on my head, and I felt sure that it was the same small hand which had guided me there. Then she began to sing to me softly and sweetly in Spanish, but never had I heard that soft rich language so divinely uttered.

Suddenly the side of the chamber in which I was seemed to melt away, and I caught a glimpse of a magnificent banquet hall. Then slowly the wall appeared to close up again, and I was once more alone with my beautiful companion. Then again I heard these soft words and felt two beautiful arms thrown round my neck:

'These pleasures are yours, if you will love me. If you will join us, only say one word, and I am your love for ever, if you will. I never change, never fade; I grow more and more beautiful, and more and more loving as the sweet years roll by. Will you join us?'

Suddenly I heard the same shrill cry which had reached me be-

fore that evening, that cry of the most intense, most hopeless agony. I raised myself up with a start, and I saw a look of fury upon the beautiful face of my companion. Then as I gazed wildly round me to see where it came from, I distinctly perceived the form of the young girl who had been in the rancho that evening at supper, but how terribly changed and altered. Her clothes had been stripped from her, and she was bound to some object I could not see: but I can never forget the hopeless unutterable agony in her face.

'What does she there,' I asked, 'in this abode of happiness and delight?'

'She failed in her imitation,' answered my companion, with an expression of intense disgust.

'Must she always suffer like that?' I asked.

'Not unless she chooses,' she answered.

'But on what does it depend?' I asked again.

'Ask no more. You will not fail, as she has, in the beginning. Come,' she said, and once more grasped my hand in one of hers. She waved the other, and a mist seemed to cover the vision of the beautiful sufferer. Again I felt under the spell of my enchantress, and I seemed powerless to struggle any longer with my fate.

Softly she began to sing once more, and she chanted in the sweetest tones what sounded like an incantation. I felt my arm softly and firmly held in her little hands, and I saw her place a strangely-shaped instrument upon it, and in a moment the sharpest pain shot through me. I gave a sudden start, and at the same instant I heard again that fearful shriek from that wretched girl, and heard her cry, 'Oh! before it is too late, before it is too late, beware! beware!'

I started up, and with a violent effort threw off the grasp of my beautiful sorceress, and exclaimed, 'Never never! Leave me!'

I heard another fearful shriek. In a moment all was darkness.

My brain seemed to reel, and my senses failed me. I have only a confused recollection of what followed. Of moving with difficulty, of rough paths over rocks and briers, of the sound of foaming torrents, and of the fresh chilly night air; but nothing is distinct to me, nothing have I been able to make out; though I have often racked my brain to remember, it is a blank. It was a cold cheerless morning when I woke up on the bed in the room of my old host at the rancho. There was a driving rain and a bitter wind. I was lying there in my clothes, with a poucho of guanaco wool thrown over me, and as I tried to raise myself up I felt stiff and bruised, weary and sore all over. My clothes were damp, and my feet wet and soiled. It was some time before I could collect my senses and remember any of the extraordinary events of the night; and as I was sitting up in the bed trying to do so I was disturbed by old Bellisario coming to the door with his 'Buenos Dias, señor,' and telling me that my horse was ready and we had a long road before us. At the same moment the old woman, wife, or whatever she was, of my host, brought me a mat, which I sat on the side of the bed and sucked. She said nothing. Presently I asked her how her fair granddaughter was, and she answered in a short, and I thought very cross voice, that she was not well, and could not get up.

'Where was my host?'

He had gone out at daylight, nearly an hour ago. Bellisario again appeared at the door, evidently very impatient, so I rose from the bed and performed my toilet, which consisted of a shave, put my head through my large heavy poncho, gave the old lady my blessing, and mounted my horse in the bitter rain and wind. We rode on in silence for some time, and then I tried to ask my guide about the old inhabitants of the rancho and their youthful relation. He was not willing to be very communicative, but as we got further away he opened a little more, and told me that they were strange people who had settled there. I asked him if he liked the place and would come back with me there again; but he shook his head and said it was a place of bad name, and that there had been an awful storm in the night, and he could not sleep for the noise it made. All this time my arm had been hurting me in the strangest way, and I rolled up my sleeve to examine it; and there, to my astonishment and horror, I saw distinctly marked on it a small deep red diamond, with a strange hieroglyphic in the centre of it. That mark I bear to this day.

I never went back to the rancho, or heard any more of the old couple and the beautiful young girl; and my strange adventure has cured me of wishing to find out more about witches, either in Europe or in the mountain caverns of the Cordilleras.—*Time*.

### A STRANGE DICTIONARY.

Travellers come upon curious vocabularies in foreign parts. We recently met in Cairo with what professed to be a list of colloquial Arabic words for tourists, in which neither "donkey" nor "donkey boy" occurred. And in every Continental hotel queerly translated *menus* hang on the walls. Such was the famous *carte* at Dieppe in which "Soupe à la reine" was given as "Soup at the Queen," and "sauce piquante" as "the sharp sauce." Not long ago one could read in a Greek inn of "excursions for theater-boxes and tickets for complaints"; and be told that "the director is responsible only for such values that have been deposited at his office." In another place a notice is hung in the porter's glass case to say that here "informations shall be given." In Italy we have read of a mysterious, but evidently very intoxicating, drink called "whisky-dish," and have been advertised of the existence of "whisky-cold baths." Still more amusing are lists of words which by grammatical uniformity ought to be in our vocabulary, but which the stupidity or obstinacy of our forefathers led them to reject. There is a little poem, quoted, if we do not mistake, by Mr. Marchant in a book on *Hebraisms*, which offers us an example, in expressing the feelings of an ardent lover, of the beautiful unison and consistency of our language, "and which, until we had the good fortune to meet

with a German dictionary which has had a large Continental circulation, we thought unrivalled. One verse must suffice here:—

Let my longings not sink,

I would die if they sunk!

Oh, I ask you to think

As you never have thunk

And our fortunes and lives let us link as no lives could be lunk.

But for a long series of such solecisms, for a persistent, unwavering statement of what the English language may be in the mind of a foreigner, a little volume we recently met, which is already in its sixth stereotype edition, and therefore is not only presumably very popular, but carefully revised, exceeds everything except the English names in Paul Hentzner. No dictionary can be above criticism. More than any other kind of book, it is subject to be marked by the peculiar views of the compiler, whether in the transliteration of extraneous words or in the definition of simple ideas. Dr. Johnson was sometimes in a difficulty, and to explain such a word as "net" he postponed the question, and called it "a series of reticulations"; which is no better than the definition of another lexicographer, whose name has not been preserved, and who called a net "a lot of square holes tied together by a string." But a dictionary like Johnson's is one thing; a dictionary of translated words is another. One of the best examples of what this kind of work should be is of course Mr. Bellow's French Dictionary; and assuredly one of the worst is the German book referred to above.

We have long wondered why it is that the Germans have almost a monopoly of these curiosities of literature. So many Germans are acquainted more or less intimately with English that the number and daring of such translations are remarkable. German is a language by no means very remote from English. The exact equivalents of thousands of words are easily found; and, even in the matter of pronunciation, the German's frequent failure to speak good English may be accounted for on the principle that the two tongues are sufficiently near each other for him to be able to pronounce English with a German accent. French is written so differently from its spoken sound that the learner must speak by ear, not by sight; and French is, with the single exception of Arabic, the easiest modern language to speak, and speak badly. It is not difficult to understand why a Frenchman cannot pronounce English or German double consonants; nor is it odd that a Teutonic learner cannot make much distinction between the ten or a dozen different words which to his ears sound alike, as *ean, au, aux, oh, hant, &c.* But the German's tendency in speaking, and still more in writing, English is not of this kind. He is troubled rather by the ghosts of words which should exist but do not. We occasionally use "aberration," but never "aberr." We often use the form "abject," but never "abjectedness." We think a law may be abrogated, but do not characterize it as "abrogable." So, too, the law-breaker may abscond, but we are careful not to talk of his "absconson." Neither do we say that he ever "nibid" anywhere, that misfortune has "betid" him, or that he "wox" incautious, and was therefore "undid," and was eventually hard "hot." Perhaps we ought, by grammatical laws rigidly applied, to be the happy possessors of such forms as these. That we are not may be our misfortune: the editor—Herr Wesely—of Tauchnitz's "Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages" (Leipzig, 1876) evidently thinks it our fault, and uncompromisingly teaches us our own tongue as it ought to be, in his opinion at least. The most purely original portion of Herr Wesely's work is the "Table of the Irregular Verbs"; it has apparently been evolved by a mental process peculiar to the High German idiosyncrasy, and is valuable as affording a knowledge, not only of the words used above, but of many other words of a similar construction and equally delicate shades of meaning.

Under the letter "A" alone in the body of the Dictionary we have column after column taken up with such useful words as *abalienate, abapitze, aberr, aberring, abenthian and abenthiated, abist, absorbtion, abstringe, accommodableness, accommodateness, acquirable, and aggroup*—words which may perhaps be conceived to exist, but which few English ears ever heard. Besides these, there is an equally extensive class to which it is difficult or impossible to assign any definite meaning. They may be found useful to some future Gulliver or Alice. But what can be made of *abature, abited, abstrude, abeume, acclive, or accotide*? It is not very difficult to "abnodate" the puzzle offered by *amusive, or angulous*, but a man might be "appoplexed" before he could guess the derivation or object of *aggogled, or antiguggler*. There are many words, too, which are absolutely unknown to the English of this generation. They do not call up the slightest echo of sense in our ears. *Agio* and *agiotage* may just pass muster, but what shall we say of *achor, alust, aubin, and aam*? This last is, we are told, a substantive, and the equivalent of the German "ohm." Chestexplorer is, it seems, the English for stethoscope. Under the important and often-used expression *Chickabiddy* we are desired to "see biddy." Biddy is explained as "Hühnchen." There is no mention of *Bridget*, even in the supplementary "Collection of the most usual Christian Names and the most remarkable Geographical Names." This part of the work should have been called a "Collection of the most remarkable Christian Names and the most usual Geographical Names." Ead, we read, is the English form of Ida. Alcairo is the English for Cairo. Bob or Bobby is the usual English pronunciation of Robert. We write the German Charlotte as *Charlot*, and *Cæcilie* as *Ciss*. Conny is our equivalent for "Constantin." Denis for Dionysius. Frat stands with us for Euphrat, and Gill for Gulchen. We write Guiny for Guinea and Gui for Guido. Guy is not mentioned. Mawd is our form of Mathilde, and Mawdin of Magdalene, while Mawdlin stands in English for Lenchen.

From the quantity of mere pot-house slang included in the Pocket Dictionary we might conclude that Herr Wesely is either an innkeeper himself, or has been specially honoxed by some English "chapman," who favoured him with the meaning of such words as

awk, collop, chump, and "big-wig," which last is rendered into German as "ein consequenter mumm." Besides "chapmanry," which is translated by "kundschaft," there are many expressions relating to trade, and, strangely enough, to cheesemaking, cider-pressing, and similar country employments. The obsolete words may be accounted for by supposing that Herr Wessely has been studying the tavern scenes in Ben-Jonson and the early English dramatists: but where did he find "arrival-book" and "call-horn"? The compound words, indeed, are of startling length and complication. Some of them are of everyday use, and will be most valuable to Germans visiting England and anxious to study our domestic institutions. They will not be long on our shores without hearing "actionthreatener," "aim-sight," and "apronstringhold," especially the last. But they may go further afield before they meet with apronman, alightboard, airymotions, atiptoe, bakemeats, havin, belletrist, biland (a peninsula), bilander, brineprover, cabbageturnip. Perhaps these combinations are common in certain country districts, but Herr Wessely's pupils may search in vain in the dictionary for such a word as cheesecake, while they will hardly succeed in obtaining roast beef if they ask for it as "carbonade." Even when he gives old English words he mistranslates them. Thus he has "cadger," and explains it by "ein bäuerischer Mensch." The word should be "cadger," and should be explained by "pedlar," with perhaps a reference to its origin in days of falconry when the man who bore the "cadge" or cage on which the hawks were perched was known as the cadger. Hawker, an ordinary English term for a travelling merchant or "colporteur," has a similar origin and is correctly given by Herr Wessely. "Aitling" is a romp or a tomboy. Edulcorate is translated by *ausaiten*, but the latter expression is not given among the German words, and edulcorate remains a puzzle. Under "by" we have bygone, bylane, bylaw, byname, byspeech, bystander, byway, byword, but not byplay or bypath. Croo is given as an English word, and is translated by *gurren*; but *gurren*, again, is not to be found in the German list. In fact, the number of such omissions is one of the most singular features of this remarkable work. We have such obsolete or unused terms as catercousin, candlebomb, cubature, crummy, chitterling, bruske, brustling, burgess-ship, aboard, abroad, apeak, aslope, awaft, atilt, asquint, and many similar and unfamiliar combinations. What is abb? It is translated by *recherzettel*, a weaver's shuttle, and may be a common technical term in some places, and so are boss in the sense of master, and abernethy in the sense of biscuit; but we did not expect to find either in a dictionary. Any more than abecedarian, abece (an alphabet), smithcry, slabby, pituitous, meslin, looby, lungsick, or Loyds (*air*), which is translated *Schiffersicherungsverein*, as if we were in the habit of calling all insurance offices of the kind by the one name. But it would be impossible to open a page of the volume without discovering such forms, and we may heartily recommend the book as a source of unending and inexhaustible amusement to the weather-bound traveller within reach of a copy. Even if it "snew" (p. 223), he might not be sorry to have "pight" his tent in such a place, nor will he have "dempt" his labour lost when he has "lough" over Herr Wessely's very "Irregular Verbs."—*Saturday Review*.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF MAY 15TH, BY "JUMBUCK."

Straw		berry.
S	qui	B
T	on	E
R	efreshe	R
A	rche	R
W	itcher	Y

\* Name of the celebrated jockey.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	May 24th*
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 1st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	May 25th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	May 24th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	May 27th

\* Left San Francisco, 4th May, City of Peking.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

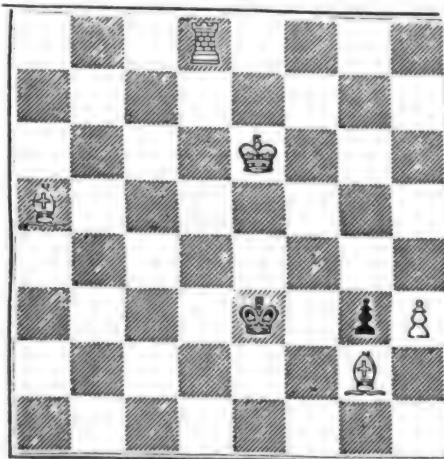
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	May 23rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	June 3rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	May 28th
HAOKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	May 29th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	May 26th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	May 29th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By N. MARACHE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 8TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.—Kt. to Q. 5.        | 1.—K. to Q. 5. or Q. B. 5. |
| 2.—Q. to Kt. 4.        | 2.—K. takes Kt.            |
| 3.—B. to B. 3 mate.    | if 2.—K. to Q. 6.          |
| 3.—2 mates at Q. B. 6. |                            |

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM, OF MAY 15TH, BY N. CHENEY.

White.

- 1.—R. takes B.
- 2.—Q. to R. 4.
- 3.—Q. or Kt. mates.

- 2.—K. to R. sq.
- 3.—mate.

- 2.—Q. takes P. ch.
- 3.—Q. takes B. mate.

Black.

- 1.—P. takes R.
- 2.—Any.

- 1.—B. to Kt. 8 ch.
- 2.—Any.

- 1.—B. to R. 5.
- 2.—B. to B. 7.

Correct solutions received from Tria juncta in uno, V.d.P., and W. H. S.

[Answer to enquiry.—Problem of May 8th, correct as printed.—Chess Editor J. W. M.]

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 22nd May, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.			Gold Yen.	Nipon.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.								
Monday.....	May 17	35	36	36½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 18	37	35	35	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 19	35	35	34	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 20	33	33	33½	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 21	34	34½	34	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 22	34	34½	34½	—	—	—	—

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45		

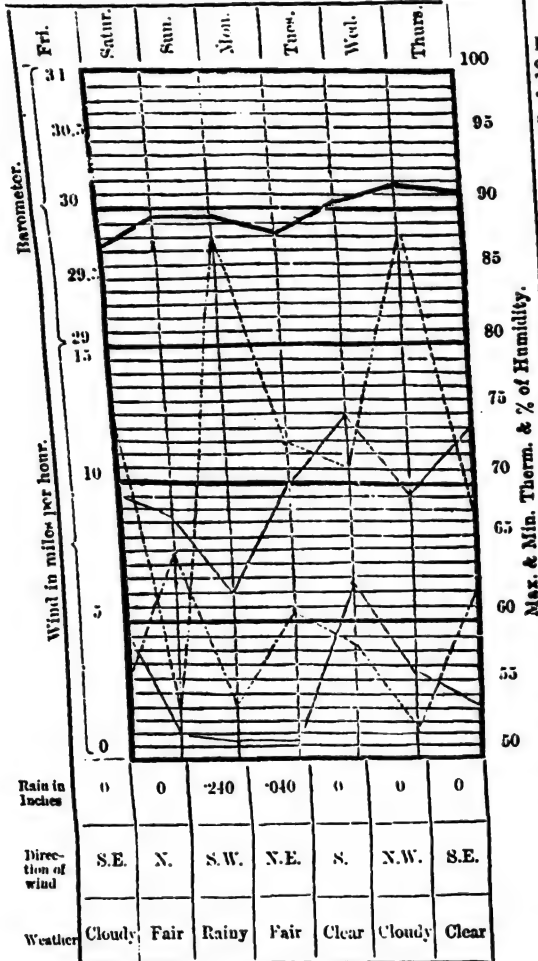
UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45		

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 24 miles per hour on Saturday, at 3 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.208 inches on Wednesday at 7 a.m. and the lowest was 29.736 inches on Friday at 2 p.m. The maximum temperature for the week was 75° being only four-tenths of a degree lower than the corresponding week of last year. The minimum temperature was 50° 3, being four or five degrees lower than for the same week of last year. The total amount of rain was 2.80 inches, that for the corresponding week of last year being 1.759 inches.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

May 16, American 3-masted schooner *Laura R. Burnham*, Kelly, 673, from Harret Iulet, Lumber, to E. B. Watson.  
 May 16, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 May 17, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 17, Japanese steamer *Tamara Maru*, Carrew, 538, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 17, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davis, 1,201, from Kobe, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 May 17, British steamer *Glenfalloch*, Parkes, 1,460, from Hongkong, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 May 18, French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 May 18, German barque *Talce*, Stolze, 342, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 May 20, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 20, British steamer *Guy Mannering*, Mann, 1,300, from London via China ports, General, to Hudson & Co.  
 May 20, Japanese steamer *Togakima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 20, American Otter Hunting schooner *Stella*, Werner, 50, from Shanghai via Bonin Islands, to Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* from Hongkong:—Commodore Smith, R.N., E. Beart, Mrs. Gordon and servant, and Mr. J. Sharp in cabin; and 1 European in steerage for Yokohama, and Captain H. G. Thomsett, R.N., Captain H. Geary, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. R. H. Sandeman, E. C. Ray, and Liddell and servant in cabin; and 4 European and 692 Chinese in steerage for San Francisco.

Per British steamer *Radnorshire* from Kobe:—200 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Putzier and Messrs. Sugira, Dolring and Helm.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Rev. and Mrs. Lambuth, Mrs. Wheeler and 2 children, Mrs. S. Bryau, Mrs. Quentin Hogg, Mrs. H. L. Parmelee, Miss J. Wilson, Miss D. Clark, Miss H. E. Fielding, Messrs. Marintur, J. Belknap, W. H. Poate, H. W. Martin, S. Eady, W. Hagart, Dr. Balster, Dr. Bridges, M. Colima, Loet, Gen. Miyoshi, Capt. Agan, Messrs. Wong, Sowze, Naoye and Wife, Fukugawa, Mayekawa, Robuyekawa, Nitta, Noda, Joshiakawa, Sone, Oyawa, Hisano, Nakasima, Lu Lu Pow, Miura and Mrs. Angan in cabin; 2 Europeans, 333 Japanese and 10 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

May 15, Japanese steamer *Kotonoge Maru*, Dithlefen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 15, British steamer *Sunbeam*, Dobson, 1,154, for Hiogo and Nagasaki, General, despatched by L. Kniffier & Co.  
 May 16, Japanese steamer *Takachika Maru*, Nye, 1,407, for Niigata, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 17, Japanese steamer *Sharin Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 17, German barque *Oscar Moyer*, Roder, 360, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by H. Giranert.  
 May 17, British barque *Charwood*, Hiscocks, 837, for Kobe, General despatched by Hudson & Co.  
 May 17, American barque, *Harvard*, Prey, 1,033, for Philippines, Ballast, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 May 24, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896 for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 19, German barque *Tekli*, Petersen, 350, for Newchwang, despatched by Chinese.  
 May 19, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 20, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,029, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 May 20, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 22, British steamer *Harter*, Branthwaite, 1,196, for Kobe, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 May 22, American 3-masted schooner *Laura R. Burnham*, Kelley, 675, for Shanghai, despatched by E. B. Watson.  
 May 22, British barque *Oceanic*, Frits, 320, for Nagasaki, despatched by H. MacArthur.  
 May 22, American ship *Lennox*, Peterson, 1,491 for Hongkong.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunbeam* for Hiogo and Nagasaki:—50 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Takashima, Mr. and Mrs. Karokawa, Mr. and Mrs. Ishizaka, Mrs. Onno, Mrs. Hajoye, Mrs. Yashino, Messrs. G. Hamilton, P. Von Fischer, D. Reynolds, Orita, Yamada, Fujiyeda, Shima, Tatsuura, Katsunoto, A. Reis, G. W. Buckmaster, Kosugi, Okamura, Iwahasai, Akamino and F. N. Bogel.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Rae; and 3 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—

From Europe	...	...	2,726 pkgs. General.
" Hongkong	...	...	47 "
" "	...	...	1,686 bags Sugar.

Total... 4,459

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* for Shanghai and way ports:

Treasure	...	...	\$ 450.00
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Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure	...	...	\$30,000.00
"	...	...	Silver Yen 3,400.00

## REPORTS.

The French mail steamer *Volga* reports: Left Hongkong on the 11th of May at 6 o'clock in the morning and arrived in Yokohama on the 17th, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The British steamer *Guy Mannering* reports: Left Shanghai on the 16th of May, arrived at Yokohama at 6.30, 20th May. Experienced first part of passage fine weather; latter part equally with much lightning. Yesterday afternoon off Cape Idzu exchanged signals with the British barque *Pym*, of Sunderland, the long looked for vessel.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 1679	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	May 20	M. B. Co.
Glenfalloch	Parkes	British steamer	1,480	Hongkong	May 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Guy Mannering	Mann	British steamer	1,300	Shanghai	May 20	Hudson & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Oceanic	Metcalfe	British steamer	2,440	Hongkong	May 16	O. & O. Co.
Radnorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,201	Kobe	May 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Saikio Maru	—	Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1378	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,602	Hongkong	May 17	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bullion	Reed	American ship	1,300	New York	Apr. 10	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Charles Dennis	Carney	American ship	1,710	New York	Apr. 21	C. & J. Trading Co.
Clydesdale	Hatfield	British ship	1,825	New York	Apr. 17	C. & J. Trading Co.
Flecher	Corlyon	British barque	732	Antwerp	Apr. 20	Malcolm & Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Stella	Werner	American schooner	50	S'ghai via Bonia Islands	May 20	Captain
Tales	Stolz	German barque	342	Takao	May 18	Chinese

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Ticonderoga	11	2,220	—	Corvette	Corea	Commodore Shufeldt
BRITISH—Modeste...	14	1,334	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	May 25th at 7 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	May 29th at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe	Flecher	Simon, Evers & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe and Amoy	Radnorshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Amoy	Glenfalloch	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 25th
New York via Kobe	Harter	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	May 23rd at 9 A.M.
Shanghai and way-ports	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	May 26th at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—The course of business drags wearily along. *Farm* is weak, some few small lots, both English and Indian, moving off slowly at about former rates. *Shirtings*,—a few parcels of good 9 lbs. have been sold, but beyond this nothing has been done. *Fancy and Printed Cottons* are almost neglected. *Mousselines* the turn dearer.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$29.00 to 31.50
" " Good to Best ... "	\$32.00 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... "	\$29.00 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$34.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$37.00 to 39.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.20
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.00 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.55
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.60 to 1.70
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italian & Sateen Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 " 24 lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ " 24 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.50 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42 in. " "	\$0.81 to 0.83
Taffelclases:— " 12 " 43 in. " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Corda ... 29-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.25
Mousselines de laine:—Grape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Hajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy. 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.60
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.8 to 0.40

**SUGAR.**—Sales of 5,000 bags have been made at from \$4.20 to \$4.25. Estimated stock 71,000 bags. The *Talee* arrived on the 18th, with a full cargo, from Takao.

**KEROSENE.**—Sales of about 64,000 cases have been made. Prices have advanced some four or five cents per case, and at close, the market is steady.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.20 to \$4.25
Taiwanfou in bag ... "	\$4.30 to \$4.35
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00 to \$8.50
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.25 to \$8.00
Daitong ... per picul	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.70 to \$2.90
Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.60
Newchwang Pens ... picul	\$2.20

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—There is no change to note in our silk market. The reports of the progress of the new crop both from China, Europe and from the interior of this country are so far favourable, and under the circumstances all prefer to remain inactive and await the course of events. Business is at a standstill, the sales of the week only amount to about 50 shipping bales, and prices are almost entirely nominal.

Stock about 2,200 Japanese bales.

Total shipments to date 17,601 bales against 18,278 bales at the same period last season.

	In London at 3/10½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.98 per kilo.		In London at 3/10½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.98 per kilo.
<b>Hanks.</b> —Superior, nom...			<b>Kakeda.</b> —Extra ... }	\$700 to 730 24½ to 25	frs. 68.25 to 71.00
" Best nominal...\$620 to 630 21½ to 21.9	frs. 61.25 to 62.25		" Best ... }	\$660 to 680 22.9 to 23.4	frs. 64.50 to 66.25
" Good ...\$595 to 610 20.9 to 21.1	frs. 59.00 to 60.25		" Good ... }	\$580 to 630 20.1 to 21.9	frs. 57.00 to 61.75
" Good Medium...\$575 to 590 20 to 20.6	frs. 57.00 to 58.50		" Common ... }	\$700 to 770 26½ to 26.4	frs. 73.75 to 74.50
" Medium ...\$520 to 540 18½ to 18.8	frs. 52.00 to 53.75		<b>Filatures.</b> —Extra ... }	\$700 to 730 24 to 25	frs. 68.25 to 71.00
" Common, In r...\$510 to 530 17.11 to 17.11	frs. 50.75 to 52.25		" Best ... }	\$630 to 650 21.9 to 22.5	frs. 61.75 to 63.50
<b>Oshius.</b> —Best ... }	\$600 to 620 20.9 to 21.5	frs. 59.00 to 60.75	" Good ... }		
" Medium ... }	\$510 to 530 17.11 to 17.11	frs. 50.75 to 52.50	" Med. & C'n		
<b>Hamatsaki.</b> ...	\$510 to 530 17.11 to 17.11	frs. 50.75 to 52.50			

**TEA.**—Since our last report business has been active in the tea market. After the departure of the *City of Tokio*, on the 13th instant, prices advanced from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per picul. Settlements for the interval amount to about 14,500 piculs. The *Glenfallock* is taking in cargo for New York via Amoy, and the steamers *Harter* and *Radnorshire* are on the berth for same destination, the former via Kobe, the latter by way of Kobe and China ports.

Common ...	...	Fine ...	\$28 to \$29
Good Common ...	...	Finest ...	\$30 to \$31
Medium ...	\$24 to \$25	Choice ...	\$33 to \$36
Good Medium ...	\$24 to \$27	Choicest ...	\$36 & upwards.

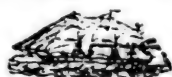
**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

<b>STERLING</b> —Bank 4 months' sight	3/10½	<b>ON SHANGHAI</b> —Bank sight	72½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/9½	" Private 10 days sight	73½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/10½	<b>ON NEW YORK</b> —Bank Bills on demand	93
" " 6 " "	3/11	" 30 days sight Private	94½
<b>ON PARIS</b> —Bank Sight	4.81	<b>ON SAN FRANCISCO</b> —Bank Bills on demand	93
" Private 6 ms. sight	5.98	" 30 days sight Private	94½
<b>ON HONGKONG</b> —Bank sight	½ ½ prem.	<b>Kinsatz.</b>	34½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight	½ ½ dis.	<b>Gold Yen.</b>	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Lama R. Burnham* has taken her original cargo of lumber on to Shanghai; the *Charlwood* has gone on to Kobe to discharge part of original cargo; the *Flecher* is on the berth for London via Kobe; the *Harvard* and *Lamora* have gone seeking to Manila and Hongkong, respectively, and the *Oceania* has left for Nagasaki to load coal for Hongkong.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## FOR HAKODATE. VIA KAMAISHI.

THE STEAM-SHIP

### "MATSUMAI MARU,"

CAPTAIN G. HAY,

WILL be despatched for the above Port on or about  
TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

Yokohama, 22nd May, 1880.

## QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 24th MAY.

THE BANKS and MERCANTILE HOUSES will  
be CLOSED to public business on the above date.  
Yokohama, 22nd May, 1880.

## FOR SALE.

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,  
6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.



(NON-MERCURIAL),  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 15. BOXES.



July, 1879.

52ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class,  
let at the rate of from 50 *sen* to 80 *sen* per day, and  
from 12 *yen* to 20 *yen* per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	1.50 <i>yen</i> per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	1.00 <i>yen</i> per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or  
small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates,  
for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood  
of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged  
from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying  
on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for  
many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose  
of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000  
Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally  
available for Export. These stores are by far the largest  
private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under  
the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially at-  
tached to these Warehouses.  
THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them  
to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of  
the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is  
supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A.  
Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits,  
and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them  
daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same  
whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their  
Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The  
purity and genuineness of every article in this list are  
guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and  
39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of  
Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government,  
namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain  
one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing  
W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and  
measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## KEROSENE OIL.

## STORAGE and FIRE INSURANCE

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER &amp; CO.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**A'DOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**ATKINSON'S  
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE***Is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the  
German kinds.***ATKINSON'S  
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,***Celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore  
It is strongly perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.***ATKINSON'S***Bears' Grease, Cold Cream, Sachet Powders, Transparent Gly-  
cerine Soap, Rose Toilet Powder, Toilet Vinegar, Veloutine,  
White Rose Tooth Paste,**And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,*

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

**THE "HIOGO NEWS."**PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays excepted).**SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly  
in advance.**

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

**"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.**

Yokohama, February 12, 1874

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE

**NORTON'S**

MARK.

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

**CAUTION.***Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.*

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.**

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERRY.

Manufacture all kinds of

**IRON WORK,**  
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

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**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Gold.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Medal.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Paris.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL MOORE'S FOOD**  
**SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD**  
**SAVORY & DATTURA TATULA FOR ASTHMA**

**IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES**  
 IMPROVES THE APPETITE  
 Increases Strength and Weight.  
 Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s.

**ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
 THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,  
 CONTAINS  
 THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF  
 NUTRIMENT IN THE  
 MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
 In this it, 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s.

**Asthma & Difficult Breathing**  
 promptly relieved and paroxysms  
 averted by  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
 Testimonials accompanying each  
 box of Cigarettes, Cigars and  
 Pastilles. This, in the economical  
 form of tobacco, and also in powder  
 for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

**143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.**

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

**HATS AND HELMETS,**THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
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Beware of Useless Imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.THE SAFEST MILD  
APERIENT FOR DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
London,**FLUID  
MAGNESIA.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.**N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

1 April 10, 1880.

17.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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**WILDEN WORKS.**  
 STOURPORT ENGLAND.  
**SHEET IRON,**  
 BRANDED  
 "BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."  
**TIN PLATES,**  
 BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
 "ARLEY," "STOUR."

*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
 and Close Annealed.*

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 April, 1880.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**  
 and all other insects are destroyed by  
**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in **TOKIO**.  
 Apply to

**EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,**  
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Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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Paid-up Capital ... .. \$5,000,000.  
 Reserve Fund... .. \$1,200,000.

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I teres allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
 On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
 " " " " 6 " " 4 "  
 " " " " 3 " " 4 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
 Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.  
 Yokohama, April 13, 1878. 6mly.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art.—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger Lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION PER MONTH—ONE DOLLAR.

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Who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these papers.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Manager  
 A. HERBERT BLACKWELL, at the "Japan Mail" Office, 16 Bunko  
 Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART

VOL. IV. No. 22.]

Yokohama, May 29, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## THE UNITED STATES AND THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY FUND.

THE refund of the original share, received by the United States, of the pecuniary indemnity paid by Japan, together with subsequent accumulations from its investment, has long been seriously desired and insisted upon by the best American statesmen. It appears, now, that there is at last, as the *New York Times* says, "some prospect of justice being done." The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to ask "that the Government shall return to Japan the sum exacted as indemnity for firing upon American vessels from the Shimonoseki forts, in 1863, with interest, having first deducted the sum of 125,000 dollars, which is to be distributed as prize-money among the officers and crew of the United States man-of-war *Wyoming*. The Japanese Government originally paid to the United States the sum of 785,000 dollars, gold, which was invested in United States bonds by the late Mr. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State, and was so judiciously managed that it now amounts to more than 2,000,000 dollars. The original exaction of this sum was regarded by all right-minded Americans as a piece of extortion to which our Minister in Japan was an unwilling party. There was no reason why we should have accepted this large sum of money from Japan, except that other nations had taken it; and it should be recorded, to the everlasting credit of our people, that, while the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Holland calmly pocketed the spoil taken from Japan by way of indemnity, American citizens have never ceased to complain that our share of this robbery has long been retained in the custody of the United States Government." The writer goes on to say that, so far as the world knows, there has never been any motion in Great Britain, France, or Hol-

land towards returning any portion of the loot. He then recapitulates the circumstances which gave rise to the claim for the indemnity, which he denounces as an extortion, and even justifies the action of the Choshu Daimio in firing upon a foreign ship. "The damage inflicted upon the American merchant vessel was inappreciable. The loss sustained by the man-of-war *Wyoming*, during the subsequent attack of the allies, could not have been more than a few thousand dollars. Yet, we took our share of the indemnity paid by Japan, amounting to \$785,000. However this transaction may be disguised, it was downright robbery. The only claim which the British Government had to participation in the expeditionary proceedings was that the British naval force in Japanese waters was strong, while the forces of other Western Powers were not strong. Lending its aid to the Governments of Holland, France, and the United States, Great Britain became a full partner with these in the subsequent robbery of \$3,000,000, our share of which is it now proposed to return to Japan. The vessels first fired upon had no business to be found in the Straits of Shimonoseki. To all intents and purposes, it was an inland channel, and repeated warnings had been given of its being closed to foreign commerce. The excursion of the *Wyoming* was undertaken with full knowledge of the relations which existed between the Prince of Choshu and the Imperial Government, as well as of the hostile intentions of his feudal chieftain. But, all other considerations apart, it must be conceded that the indemnity exacted was grossly out of proportion to the amount of real damage sustained by our vessels."

To this article in the *New York Times*, Mr. W. G. Howell, formerly editor of this journal, has replied in a letter to the *London Globe*. His arguments are those of everyone who defends the Shimonoseki expedition and the fine imposed upon the Central Government of Japan, and his statement of the relative claims of the powers concerned to shares of the spoil is exact. But he repeats a misstatement which has been so often made as to have given rise to a popular fallacy which is a grievous injustice to the then United States Minister in Paris. He writes:—"It is no source of reproach to the United States that they had no naval force in the Japanese waters; but, as a matter of fact, they had none, and took the only means at their disposal of showing their concurrence with the course pursued by the other Treaty Powers. Though some of the Powers concerned were anxious that the money should be paid according to the covenant, England was more anxious for some commercial equivalent, particularly the early opening to trade of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka. The Japanese, however, did not see their way to this, and after nature deliberation elected to pay the money. . . . At the division the United States Minister in Paris, where the matter was being discussed for convenience sake, contended that, as the general co-operation of all the four

Powers must necessarily have had great and equal weight, if not in the operations, at all events in the measures which preceded them and afterwards in turning the results to good account, it would be fair to look upon the several Powers as contributing in an equal degree to the success of the common cause, and therefore as entitled to share equally in the indemnity which the Japanese Government agreed to pay. This view was accepted, France benefiting by it more than under the principle suggested by her own Minister, while Holland, and the United States especially, derived even still larger advantage from it. England alone was required to make a sacrifice, but she did so—I venture to think with equal dignity and grace. . . . It is not too much to say that the "smartness" of the principle of division suggested by the American Minister, and conceded by the other Powers, greatly shocked very many excellent American citizens. They felt that they had little or no business with the money, and to do them full justice they have never since been comfortable about it." Now, as a matter of fact, the United States representative did not act in the manner ascribed to him by Mr. Howell, and in general belief. He simply accepted what was a deliberate, and as he characterises it, liberal, proposal of the British Government. Great Britain had certainly borne the heaviest portion of the expense and peril of the expedition, whether it were warranted or unjustifiable. "She contributed nine ships of war, France four or five, the Netherlands three, and the United States a small chartered trading steamer, manned with a lieutenant's party, and carrying one gun." When it appeared inevitable that the money indemnity, failing a commercial concession, must be accepted, she repudiated the notion of its division in proportion to the respective forces employed by the allies, and determined that the partition should be equal. In the United States diplomatic correspondence Vol. 1, 1866-7, pp. 273-4, we find a despatch dated Paris, January 19, 1866, to the Honorable William H. Seward at Washington. His Excellency Mr. John Bigelow, referring to a communication received in the previous month at his Legation from the British Embassy in the same capital, transmits a verbal note from Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, advising him of "what appears to be a very satisfactory settlement of all the questions growing out of the Convention signed at Yokohama, on the 22nd of October, 1864." After mention of the final arrangement concluded by the representatives of the treaty powers with Japan for the payment of the whole indemnity, a modification of the tariffs and new guarantees for the opening of Hiogo, the envoy remarks:—"By the same note I was advised of the proposal of the British Cabinet to divide the indemnity fund equally between all the powers. The liberality of this proposal places the United States under greater obligations than any of the other treaty powers inasmuch as our equitable proportion of it was, I believe, the smallest." There is evidence enough here to show the injustice of the accusation made against the representative of the United States to the effect that he claimed for his nation an equal share of the compensation with the other combatants. He says, indeed, "I did not hesitate to embrace this proposal, subject only to the conditions by which my power was limited." There is a vast deal of difference, however, between promptly accepting a liberal gift, and clamoring for it. We fail to see how Mr. Bigelow could have gracefully acted otherwise than he did; and there is no "smartness" in his compliance. "France," he adds, "accepts these propositions" (the one referred to and others regarding the mode of deposit of the instalments) "and Holland undoubtedly soon will do so, if she has not already." It appears from the verbal note of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys that

the American representative was not even the first to acquiesce in the measure. "The British Cabinet appearing to be more in favour of an equal division of the indemnity among the four powers, the Government of the (French) Emperor makes no difficulty in adopting this plan, and is ready, should this system of division be adopted also by the Government of the United States, to &c." Again, "The Minister of the United States is also advised that the English Cabinet had proposed that the covenanted indemnity . . . should be equally divided."

At the same time as the authority we have quoted exonerates the American Minister in Paris, at the time of the adjustment of the Shimonoseki indemnity, from any blame that might be held to accrue from an open demand for an equal partition, it also effectually disposes of the proposition which has once or twice been formulated in this neighbourhood that, if a refund of the money or any part of it is to be made, it should revert to England. Granting that that power was put from the very first, "to far heavier expense than her share of the indemnity covered," granting that "she was, pecuniarily, a heavy loser by the adopted principle of partition," yet that principle having been adopted at her suggestion, she at least has no lien upon a fund with the first nucleus of which she joyfully parted. Happily the notion that she would make any effort to obtain it, or would do aught but most indignantly reject it if proffered, could never be seriously entertained. At least the whole of the sum remaining, after payment of the expenses incurred by the American Government, and what may be deemed a fair reward to its men who were engaged in the struggle:—the entire sum remaining, with its accretions, should be returned to Japan, to whom it belongs.

#### THE METEOROLOGY OF TOKIO, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

IN each number of this review issued during the past year and a half, will be found a meteorological chart and report based upon observations made at the meteorological observatory established by the University of Tokio and located in Hongo Moto-Fujimicho, Tokio.

The first annual report from this meteorological station has recently made its appearance\*; and from its pages we shall select such facts and conclusions as would seem to be of interest to the general public.

A considerable portion of the volume is occupied by charts and diagrams in which the fluctuations of the various meteorological elements are represented by well-known graphical methods. One of the most valuable of these is the first series of six charts showing the height of the barometer for each of the three observations for every day in the year. An examination of these charts and of the tables which accompany them will reveal many things of interest concerning the movements of the barometer during the year.

It appears that January was the month of highest barometric mean, and that in August the mean was the lowest. The highest point reached during the year, however, was recorded at 10 p.m. on the 21st of April, being 80.515 inches. The lowest point reached was 29.087 inches at 7 a.m. on the 23rd of February, the total range for the year being thus 1.428 inches. The mean height for February was great, being, in fact, only inferior to that of

\* Report on the Meteorology of Tokio, for the year 1879, by T. O. Mendenhall, Professor of Experimental Physics, University of Tokio: Published by the University.

January, and hence February shows the greatest monthly range for the year, the amount being 1.318 inches, although the mean barometer was remarkably steady for that month, the whole range being only .339 inches. The mean barometer for the whole year was 29.952 inches, and this number differs by only one thousandth of an inch from the mean for the month of March.

But more general interest is felt in the results of thermometric observations than in those of the barometer. While it would undoubtedly be of greater value and interest if we could present a series of tables and charts of the temperatures to which we shall be subjected during the present season, yet an examination of those published concerning the temperatures through which we passed during the year 1879, cannot fail to possess some attraction for many of us.

The observations were taken by means of thermometers graduated in degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean temperature for the whole year was found to be 58°5. The coldest days of the year, or rather the days on which the lowest temperature was reached, were January the 2nd and January the 7th. On both these days the minimum temperature was 24°1.

The maximum temperature for the year was reached on the 15th of August, being 93°. During the whole month of August the temperature did not go below 69°4 and the mean for the month was 80°2, which was the highest monthly mean for the year. The lowest monthly mean was for January, being 37°7.

There is great fluctuation in the daily range of the thermometer in this country, as everybody has long ago discovered without instrumental aid. In this respect August seems to possess more constancy than any other month, and March the least. At all events the evidence of the year 1879 points strongly in that direction. For August the greatest daily range of temperature was 17°1 and the least was 11°2. In March, however, the greatest range was 29°8 on the 28rd, and the least was 8° on the 6th, and these are respectively the maximum and minimum daily range for the year.

The temperature fell to the freezing point or below as follows:—

In January .....	on 27 days.
„ February .....	„ 18 „
„ November .....	„ 1 „
„ December .....	„ 5 „

making a total for the year of 46 days. A temperature of 90° or higher was reached,

In July.....	on 7 days.
„ August.....	„ 5 „

or on 12 days in the entire year. When it is remembered that the highest temperature for the year was 93° which was reached on only one day, it will not be doubted that the degrees of heat reached in this locality are much lower than those common in the same and considerably higher latitudes in other parts of the world. At the same time it cannot be denied that the heated term is one which is decidedly oppressive. Unquestionably the high degree of humidity of the air here causes more unpleasant feelings during the hot season than would be experienced in many localities where the actual temperature is considerably higher, but the amount of moisture present very much less.

In the discussion of the observations upon the velocity and direction of the wind some facts of interest appear. The total movement of the air in all directions during the year was 49,890.6 miles, being at the average rate of 135.8 miles per day, or about 5.6 miles per hour. Taking into consideration the various directions in which this movement took place, a "resultant movement is exhibited

in one of the charts, showing a total displacement of 11,000 miles from a point 27° west of north." The greatest motion of the air during any single day of the year took place on December the 26th, the total number of miles being 597.7, or a trifle less than an average of 25 miles per hour for the entire 24 hours. It was on this day that the extensive conflagration in the city of Tokio occurred, and for which the high wind must largely stand responsible. The maximum velocity for the year was reached during that day, being about 47 miles per hour. The day on which there was the least motion of the air was May 31st, the total number of miles for that day being 21.5 or almost exactly an average of 1 mile per hour. There was less wind in June than in any other month, and the maximum amount, for a single month, occurred in March. A series of charts, exhibiting at once the prevailing direction and the velocity of the wind, establishes beyond question that the great majority of winds came from the north and north-west, and this is especially true of high winds, of which separate charts are given. Winds of a velocity of 20 miles per hour and over are recorded on forty different days during the year. Very much less wind came from the south-west than from any other direction.

Another meteorological element of great interest is the rainfall. From the observations it appears that the total rainfall for the year was 58.975 inches.

Of this, 18.409 inches fell in May and June, the greatest amount for any one month being 9.606 inches in the month of June. On June the 4th was the maximum fall for any one day in the year, the amount being 3.96 inches. Rain fell on 88 days in May and June, the maximum number of raining days in succession being 11, from May the 25th to June the 4th. The maximum number of clear days in succession was 10, from January the 1st to January the 10th. Snow fell on January the 27th and 28th, and on February the 7th and 11th, the total amount being 6.23 inches when melted. During the whole year, rain fell on 156 days; and 143 days were clear. A series of diagrams is shown, representing at once the rainfall and the direction of the wind. These show that during the Autumn and Winter the rain is generally accompanied by north-west winds, but during June, which was especially the rainy month, the accompanying winds were almost entirely from the west. The same is true for July, but during August the direction was mainly from the east. Taking the whole year together, by far the greater number of rainstorms were accompanied by winds from the north-west, north and north-east; in other words the prevailing direction was from the north.

While, of course, the diagrams which represent the meteorology of a single year cannot be relied upon as a means of generalization, yet it is believed that they afford the most convenient means of studying the various phenomena in their relation to each other, and if continued through a series of years they must become the source of much valuable information.

The meteorology of Japan, and especially of this part of the country, is a subject of great interest, and it is to be hoped that the series of observations and reports now begun may meet with no interruption.

#### ADULTERATION.

TO few subjects affecting the domestic interests of the people has more attention been paid during recent years in civilized countries than to the adulteration of food and drink. In France the practice of scientific adulteration is generally supposed to have commenced sooner than in England, but if so its suppression also began earlier. There

the skill of the analyst was followed rapidly by the hand of the law; and no sooner did the French chemists demonstrate the fatal extent to which numerous articles of diet were being contaminated, than the French Government undertook the punishment of the adulterators, and directed that the police should use all possible efforts for discovering offenders. A considerable time elapsed before similar action was taken in England, and then the matter was forced upon the Government by the voice of public opinion, expressing the imperative demand of a community startled into action by the appalling exposures which resulted from the labours of the celebrated *Lancet* commission. Now, throughout the British dominions, penalties for adulteration are sufficiently severe and rigidly enforced. For example, in two recent cases a publican was fined £50 (the lowest penalty) for putting sugar into beer; and a dairyman was mulcted in the sum of £10 for adding sixteen per cent of water to the milk supplied by him to retail dealers. The adulterants in these instances were not in themselves noxious, sugar merely increasing the intoxicating properties of beer; while the reason for the addition of water to milk is self-evident; but the cases are valuable because they shew the extreme care with which the laws of England protect the health of the people, and endeavor to ensure the purity of the multifarious articles of human consumption. Adulteration, however, is still pursued to a very considerable extent, notwithstanding the penalties attaching to the practice, and appears in the most unexpected forms. Not long since an inquest was held on the body of an infant whose death was alleged to have been caused by poisonous violet powder. The evidence showed that, after the application of the powder, the skin of the child showed signs of irritation, and a large blister formed over the whole length of the body. Expert testimony proved that the poisoning was due to a large percentage of sulphate of lime in the powder, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with that evidence, adding that violet powder should not be sold without having been properly analyzed and then only under proper supervision. The importance of the question of adulteration is also, as might be expected, attracting a full need of attention in the United States, where the Committee on Manufactures, appointed by Congress, lately furnished a report upon which has been prepared "a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of articles of human food and drink." The report of this committee is long and interesting, and is predicated upon analyses made of many articles of food by Professor Collier, the well known chemist to the Department of Agriculture, and other eminent scientists, men of world-wide fame in their respective specialties. The disclosures made by Professor Collier and his confrères, respecting the extent to which adulteration is carried on in America, are positively alarming. Referring to the apparently simple article, coffee, the report informs us that six packages, each containing two small boxes of coffee-berries, were purchased. These berries were weighed, washed, and the turbid washings evaporated to dryness. By this treatment added substances were removed, and the following table indicates the per centage of the total weight of berries:—

	Colored berries.	Uncolored berries.	Per cent of difference.
No. 1.....	147	79	68
No. 2.....	72	53	19
No. 3.....	90	82	8
No. 4.....	128	64	64
No. 5.....	114	51	63
No. 6.....	91	33	58

The residues were then treated, and left, when burned, "a yellowish residuum which contained in every case chromate of lead, phosphate of calcium (indicating bone black) and insoluble sulphate of barium. These salts were added to these

berries for the purpose of 'facing' them, and by improving their appearance to enhance the market value of the berries. These salts were in no case found in the residues of the uncolored berries."

The outlook for the lovers of "pure Mocha" is not, under the circumstances, an agreeable one; but they at least have anyrate the negative consolation that tea-drinkers are in an equally bad, if not worse, condition. Referring to adulterations of tea,—which we have recently treated at some length,—the report affirms that:—"Our own citizens have far surpassed the heathen Chinese in successfully adulterating this article. Samples of what seemed good gunpowder tea,—found in Washington Market, New York,—under microscopic examination seemed to be fully one-half Prussian blue. In analysis, only enough tea dust was found to impart a smell."

In regard to "oleomargarine," the delectable substitute for butter to which we have referred on one or two occasions lately, Mr. Geo. Angell, chemist, is quoted as saying:—"I have microscopic photographs of oleomargarine showing the foreign living organism and eggs resembling those of the tape worm." The same gentleman also remarks that "the evidence of adulterations of sugars and syrups is simply overwhelming; chloride of tin, a poison, was found in twelve out of fourteen samples analysed; and ninety-nine barrels of sugar out of every one hundred recently sold in Chicago are adulterated." Milk, too, has not escaped. Mr. Angell asserts that "90 per cent of the milk sold in Boston is adulterated, and infants fed upon it are being starved if not poisoned." The result of the labours of the committee has been the introduction of a stringent measure under which "anyone who manufactures, imports, sells, barter or offers for sale any article of human food or drink, adulterated in anyway, or by any process, with any substance poisonous to life shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and to confinement in the public gaol or penitentiary for a period not exceeding one year." There is every reason to believe that so necessary a measure will be passed into law, although we read that the oleomargarine manufacturers are present at Washington in great force to defeat it, a course of action on their part which speaks volumes for the peculiar industry they represent, since it is only substances "poisonous to life" that are affected by the proposed legislation.

However, it is not in such articles as coffee, tea, butter, etc., that the adulterator chiefly excels: to find him indulging in the full scope of his genius we must accompany him to such liquids as beer, brandy, rum, gin, etc. In a work entitled a "Practical Treatise on Brewing," published before the passing of the adulteration Acts, the author stated boldly that it was impossible to produce "the present-flavoured porter without them"—meaning drugs. One of the principal drugs used in the sophistication of liquors of all kinds is *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit or berry of the *Menispermum Cocculus*. It contains from one to two per cent of a poisonous alkaloid and the seeds in powder or decoction give rise to nausea, vomiting, and griping pains, followed by stupor and intoxication. Mr. Taylor in his standard work on "Poisons" mentions cases of men being poisoned after drinking rum impregnated with this deleterious substance. "The introduction into the stomach of raw spirits is sufficiently destructive to health of itself," says the *Lancet*; "but the addition of *Cocculus Indicus*, Grains of Paradise, and Cayenne to spirits, forms a compound which no human stomach or system, however strong, can long withstand;" and yet these are the very substances in most common use for the adulteration of spirits because they restore to watered liquor the taste and inebriating qualities of strong spirit.

Fusel oil, too, is present in large quantities in low-class liquors, particularly gin and whisky. "Such spirits," i.e.

those impregnated with this oil, says Dr. Ure "intoxicate more strongly than pure spirits of the same strength, and excite in many persons even temporary frenzy." "It appears" according to Mr. Taylor, "to have at first a stimulating and afterwards a depressing effect."

What wonder is it, then, after the experience of other countries, that here in Japan, where there is no check upon the proceedings of the unscrupulous and dishonest trader, adulteration is rampant? In sentencing the man Ross to death for the brutal murder of his unfortunate shipmate, General Van Buren pointedly remarked—"You were not drunk, but had swallowed just enough of the vile compounds sold in the dens of Yokohama, to fit you for the deed you contemplated." Can nothing be done to remove the stain which rests upon the country of allowing the wholesale adulteration now so general? Surely the Government and Foreign Representatives could devise some means of affording to native and foreign inhabitants of Japan the same safeguards for their health found imperatively necessary elsewhere? And when the time comes, as it must sooner or later, for a proper consideration of this matter, it will inevitably entail the establishment of a system which will place "the vile dens of Yokohama" under proper supervision.

THE Geneva correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 24th of March, states that the frequent occurrence of earthquake shocks in Switzerland during the previous twelve months had suggested, to the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, the formation of a permanent commission for the observation and study of these phenomena; and at their instance Professor Hein, of Zurich, has published a pamphlet which gives in a compendious shape much interesting information on the subject, especially as touching the character and consequences of earthquakes in Europe in times ancient as well as modern. Japanese readers may be a little astonished to hear that shocks as severe and destructive as any that have been experienced in this vicinity have occurred in the central continent. The most notable and disastrous earthquakes on record are those of Italy (526), when 120,000 persons are said to have perished, and of Sicily (1693), in which 60,000 inhabitants of the island lost their lives. The great earthquake of Lisbon occurred in 1755, and the most fatal Calabrian earthquakes were those of 1783, 1854, and 1870. Between 1850 and 1857 the number of earthquakes observed in every part of the globe reached a total of 4,620, not a few of which consisted of many distinct shocks. Of this total 1,005 extending over 582 days, occurred in the western Alps, and 81, on 69 days, in the eastern Alps. In the spring of 1764, 20 shocks were felt in Glarus in one month, the greater part of which were not perceptible in the neighbouring cantons. In the year 1870, although no extraordinary catastrophe happened, 2,225 houses in Italy were destroyed or greatly damaged by earthquakes, 98 people killed, and 223 wounded. Taking one day with another, Professor Hein tells us, two earthquakes occur on the globe every 24 hours. Sometimes these comprise one shock, sometimes several. They may be confined to one locality, or embrace within their limits entire continents. On November 16th, 1827, all the country between Bogota and Popayan, a distance of 1,500 kilometres, was visited at the same instant by an earthquake of exceptional violence. The shock of the Lisbon earthquake extended over an area four times as great as the whole of Europe; and in 1856 a single shock made itself felt along the entire littoral of the Mediterranean, from Syria to Corsica. On the other hand, the shock that in March, 1879, threw the people of Lintthal (Glarus) out of their beds, was felt neither in the north of the canton nor in the valley of the Upper Rhine. It would seem that it is sometimes valleys, sometimes mountains,

that mark the limits of a shock, albeit earthquakes are often felt simultaneously on both side of the Alps. The same earthquake, considers Professor Hein, may continue intermittently for months, and even for years. Thus the one which began at Viège, in the Valais, in July, 1855, did not finally cease until 1857. Japan does not possess any distinctive privilege of danger from seismic disturbance, or of frequency of perturbation. At Honduras, in 1856, 108 shocks were counted in one week; at Hawaii, in 1868, 2,000 occurred in one month. The strongest shock is rarely the first of the series, and never the last, while the most destructive often endures only two or three seconds. The conclusion of the correspondent's letter may be of passing interest to some of our local seismologists.

Earthquakes are divided into three categories, distinguished from each other by the impression they make on the senses and their mechanical effects. 1. A concussion having a vertical motion and a straightforward shock; 2, a concussion with a horizontal motion and a lateral shock; 3, an undulatory movement, during which the ground oscillates with a wave-like action. In the same earthquake a central concussion occasionally coincides with an undulatory movement at the extremities of the affected region. The professor gives examples of the effects of these various movements. In Calabria, in 1783, houses were shot upwards as if they had been blown up by gunpowder, and paving stones traversed the air like cannon balls. At Rio Bamba, in 1797, corpses were projected from their graves and several hundred persons lifted bodily across a river. In Calabria on one occasion the approach of the wave could be perceived before it was felt by the tossing of the trees, and at Caracas, 1812, the earth was agitated like a liquid in a state of ebullition. Besides the earthquakes perceptible to the sense, the movements of the ground, which can be detected by the use of suitable instruments, are innumerable and almost incessant. So far, indeed, is our globe from being the solid thing we are apt to consider it, that it is almost always in a state of agitation and unrest. On the other hand, the most careful observation has hitherto failed to confirm the theory of a regular rotatory movement. That of the coincidence of earthquakes with atmospheric phenomena is better supported by facts, for they are occasionally preceded or accompanied by thick and wide-spread fogs at seasons when fogs are not frequent, by sudden falls of the barometer and equally sudden changes of temperature; their occurrence, however, in the majority of cases coincides with normal meteorological conditions. Earthquakes are more frequent after sunset than in the daytime, in autumn and winter than in spring. The influence of the moon is insignificant. As for the supposed connexion between earthquakes and volcanoes, although the existence of volcanoes in the centre of earthquake zones cannot be questioned, it is equally indisputable that many earthquake regions are destitute of volcanoes, and in the Sandwich Islands there are often eruptions without earthquakes, and earthquakes without eruptions. The Alps, which constitute an earthquake zone of considerable extent and activity, show no trace whatever of volcanic action, and in the greater number of instances there is no apparent connexion between volcanic eruptions and disturbance of the earth's surface. The earthquake zones of Europe are the Iberian Peninsula, and the Alps, in only one of which are there active volcanoes, and the general conclusion of Herr Hein appears to be that the theory of earthquakes and volcanoes having a common origin, or of the latter having any influence on the former, has little, if any, foundation in fact. The professor makes no mention of the most calamitous earthquake that ever befell in Switzerland—perhaps because it is so well-known to his readers—the terrible one by which the city of Basle was devastated on the Day of St. Lucas (October 18), 1356. The cathedral, all the other churches, and many houses were either destroyed or seriously damaged, and hundreds of people buried in their ruins; and, as often happens in such cases, a fire broke out directly afterwards and completed the work of destruction. It is significant of the impression made by earthquakes on the imagination that, although upwards of 500 years have elapsed since the catastrophe of St. Lucas's Day, Basle has suffered since that time more cruel afflictions—such, for instance, as the 'black death,' which carried off almost an entire generation—all save this have sunk into oblivion, and until very lately its anniversary was kept as a solemn fast and commemorated by religious services. Even now, while slight earthquake shocks are re-

garded in most parts of Switzerland merely as interesting natural phenomena, their occurrence causes real terror in the canton of Basle.

IT is not now too late to notice an able article which appeared in the *Daily Alta California*, of the 2nd of February, on the Japanese postal system. Mr. Clarke, who left the service of the department on the 1st of January last, and had arrived in San Francisco shortly previous to the appearance of the contribution, is acknowledged, by the editors, as having furnished the information which it contains. Now, as the gentleman mentioned was evidently and naturally one of the foreigners best capable of giving the history of the institution, and the details of its organization, it is a pity that several inaccuracies have been allowed to appear in the statement made. However greatly the Japanese postal service may be indebted, to the foreign employés engaged, for its gradual extension, development, and ultimate perfection of organization, as far as regards its foreign mail operations, those gentlemen,—at least those of them who are still on the spot,—would be the first to disclaim concern in the establishment or completion of the domestic mail scheme. The Japanese Government has no doubt adopted foreign models for the construction of this branch of its service, but it has effected it without the assistance of any foreigners. For the very efficient postal communication which is now extended to all parts of the empire, the gratitude of Mr. Mayeshima's countrymen is due, under the government which initiated the measures, to him and his subordinates alone.

THE revelations made in the Consular Courts not only in this vicinity but throughout other parts of the Far East of the extent to which the sophistication of the liquor supplied to sailors ashore, under an untrammelled, because unlicensed, system of sale is carried, constantly gives rise to the inquiry whether no amelioration is possible. In this as in other respects, so long as extra-territorial jurisdiction prevails, a unanimity which is very difficult to arrive at is necessary in representative and consular councils before the evident grievances complained of can be removed. Brandy imported to Yokohama at an invoice cost of \$1.75, more or less, per dozen, can hardly be a pure and wholesome beverage. To what extent it and other liquors of the same class may be doctored and diluted by the irresponsible grog-sellers of the settlement does not require any great range of imagination to suppose or realize. It is a thankless and all but hopeless task to insist upon the necessity of concert among the administrators of law and protectors of order in such a crowd of jurisdictions and perhaps conflicting national interests; but the subject is of more than sufficient local interest to render it our duty to recur to it. In the present condition of affairs in Yokohama, any man with the necessary few dollars or cents of cash or credit can procure enough liquid poison to open a saloon for the entertainment of sailors. What the fare is, and what results it is likely to produce, an evening stroll through Honmura Road when a number of sailors are on leave, will abundantly demonstrate. For the rest, the records of the local foreign magistracies teem with evidence of the terrible effects produced by the quality of the potatoes furnished to poor "Jack ashore" in Yokohama.

THE case of Debenham and another v. Mellor, decided in the Court of Appeal at Westminster on the 24th of last March, must have carried consternation into the ranks of tradesmen. The whole question of the right of a wife to pledge her husband's credit, which has long been supposed to have been settled by the leading cases of *Seaton v. Benedict*,

and *Montague v. Benedict*, is again raised; and the very foundation of the principle upon which tradesmen have proceeded in practice with regard to giving credit upon the wife's authority is involved. The case, therefore, becomes one of great importance. The facts are simple enough. The action was brought by a firm of drapers against the manager of a hotel, for goods supplied to his wife and it was admitted that the goods so sold were such as would be reasonable and proper in the lady's station in life. The plaintiffs further proved, and it was not disputed, that the defendant and his wife were living together, apparently on the most friendly terms, this point being an important element in all cases of the kind. It would thus seem, following the decisions in the leading cases to which we have already referred, that a *prima facie* case had been made out by the plaintiffs' shewing that the wife of the defendant had authority to pledge her husband's credit for the articles she had purchased. The defendant, however, pleaded that he had expressly forbidden his wife to incur any liabilities on his account; but it was not pretended that this prohibition had come to the knowledge of the plaintiffs. At the trial in the Court below Mr. Justice Bowen ruled that the husband could thus withdraw the authority which would otherwise be presumed from the fact that the husband and wife were living amicably together, and that it was not necessary for the tradesman to know of the prohibition to purchase upon credit, if it in fact existed, leaving to the jury merely to say whether as a fact the defendant's wife had been forbidden by him to incur debts on his account. In this state of things there could be but one verdict; as what the husband swore he had said to his wife could not possibly be denied by the plaintiffs, and so judgment was entered for the defendant. The plaintiffs appealed, and the ruling of Mr. Justice Bowen was supported by Lord Justices Brainwell, Baggallay and Theigier, who were unanimous in their judgment. Some little doubt was raised, however, whether the decision would hold good against use and wont, that is when the husband had been in the habit of paying bills incurred by the wife with the tradesman by whom he was sued, but in the case of a "first order" the Judges were absolute, and their decision finally settles the law on the subject. As the matter stands, therefore, all a husband has to do is to forbid his wife to pledge his credit, and she may order what she pleases, for, as a *feme covert*, she will not be liable, and he being opposed to credit transactions will not be liable either. One exception has, however, been made to the rule now laid down; and that is as regards household bills for actual necessities of life. As a contemporary humorously remarks, "the famous authority of women to pledge their husband's credit is circumscribed within the narrowest limits. It will run to beef, but not to bonnets; a cabbage may be purchased without and even in spite of authority, but not a costume."

SOME years ago favourite fallacies were entertained in Shanghai, and the other treaty ports of China, respecting the wealth, asserted to be fabulous, of the isolated Korean Kingdom. One notion was that the corpses of the Kings were interred in coffins of pure gold. It was with the object of recovering some of these substantial treasures, and not with the more sentimental notion of digging up a few old bones and holding them to ransom, that Mr. Oppert is popularly believed to have organized the absurd filibustering expedition which resulted in such disastrous failure. The author's impertinence in publishing his account of the forbidden land is being exposed on all sides. Mr. A. A. Hayes, Junior, an old American resident in China, who was one of the "associates" on the Consular Bench at the trial in Shanghai of

a companion of the would-be marauder, writes as follows from New York to the *Nation* :—

The notice of Oppert's book on Corea, in your issue of the 7th instant, recalls some curious incidents to my mind. The raid on the king's tomb was one of the most extraordinary affairs ever known. Its inception and failure might have been concealed but for the Coreans, when they attacked the ghouls, killing an unfortunate Manilaman. Hearing of this, the Spanish Consul applied to Mr. Sewall (U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai), who at once arrested Jenkins. I was one of the four "associates" summoned to sit with the Consul-General in the trial, and well remember what a perfect burlesque it was. The Chinese, who had told a plain and coherent story on preliminary examination, were as dumb as oysters on the stand. When all had been called, the defendant's counsel said that he would rest his case on their testimony. Conviction was impossible, but, in the minds of those informed on the subject, the wickedness of this buccaneering expedition was remembered as surpassing even the absurdity of an attempt to destroy a granite mausoleum with coal-shovels. There is monstrous impertinence in Oppert's publishing an account of a piratical fiasco which is reported to have cost him a term of imprisonment at home.

IT does not appear to be very likely that Corea will for ever, or even for long, be allowed to enjoy that seclusion from intercourse with western nations which she shows so evident a desire to preserve. From the little that can be gathered from Commodore Shufeldt, it is evident that there was no alacrity on the part of natives, whether of private or official station, to enter into any relations with the *Ticonderoga* during the brief sojourn of that vessel in the port of Fusan. It is not definitely known, except probably to the chief of the expedition, when the man-of-war will return towards Corea: still less certain is the course that will be pursued on her arrival there. The nature of her reception must depend much upon the part taken by the Japanese, and the action of their Consul in Fusan is reported by the native press to have been eminently considerate and mediatory. The *Mainichi Shimbu* asserts that he used his utmost endeavours, but with complete failure, to induce the Governor of Torai Fu to forward the credentials of the American commander to the court at Seoul. The Government of Japan has probably, if it will only exert it, enough influence with that of Corea to persuade the latter to enter into treaty relations with the West. Failing to secure cordial Japanese coöperation,—and without it Commodore Shufeldt need hope for no concession from the people with whom he would negotiate,—it is difficult to imagine how he can do other than abandon the enterprise. With the force at his disposal he would hardly be warranted in attempting coercion, even if instruction from his Government authorized such a course, which again would be contrary to the declared policy of the United States. Whatever may be the result of this mission, however, it is apparent that other countries are eager to compel the Coreans to trade with them; and the final conclusion is inevitable. The Japanese press speaks, already, of an armed landing made by the crew of a Russian vessel at Ko-kin-dai.

#### SEISMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, the 25th instant, a meeting of the Seismological Society was held in the lecture hall of the Tokio Dai Gakko. The proceedings were directed by Mr. Hattori, the Vice President of the University, who has accepted the post of President of this newly formed society. Mr. Hattori adds to his knowledge of the English language a perfect ease and acquaintance with the routine of a public meeting, and thus, besides giving a sort of native and official countenance to the proceedings of the society, is able to fulfil, as thoroughly as could be desired, all the functions of a chairman. Mr. Knipping was first called upon to read his paper, in which he explained the principle of certain instruments designed jointly by Dr. Wagoner of Kioto and

himself; the present communication being an extension and amplification of theories laid down by the former gentleman in a paper in 1878. The lecturer referred to three different contrivances to be suspended from separate arms at the top of a heavy wooden framework, these instruments having the respective functions of registering the horizontal motions of an earthquake shock in two different ways and at the same time stopping a clock in order to fix the moment of the first shock. One consists of a pendulum suspended from a hanging weight. Another has the form of a light wire wheel hung horizontally from eight points on its circumference by separate threads united above, and having on its underside eight separate needles, which are alternately depressed or lifted according to its motions. Great care is taken to give rigidity to the supporting frame in order to prevent its vibrations affecting the instruments. Mr. Knipping also explained a contrivance for registering vertical shocks. It consists of a light buoy placed in a tub of water, and connected by a taut thread with a lever which marks its motion. With regard to this apparatus it was explained, that a vertical motion of the ground would take the water with it, but that the buoy would not immediately follow and this would mark the extent of vertical upheaval.

At the same meeting Mr. Gray, of the Koku Dai Gakko, read a paper in which he expounded two different applications of the pendulum principle; a principle which he said had first been applied in Japan to the measurement of earthquakes by Dr. Verbeck. Mr. Gray's first pendulum indicator is suspended from tight cross wires upon a light frame, a heavy weight at the end of the pendulum being connected at its centre of inertia with three silk threads passing over pulleys and marking a register. By this instrument it was proposed to register three component horizontal motions of the same shock, and from these to obtain by calculation the actual motion of the earth's surface, a result which, he believed, could not be ascertained correctly with less than three separate indications. At the same time a direct register of the motion of the pendulum would be taken, by a needle fixed at the bottom of the pendulum marking on a smoked glass, and would be useful as a check to the others. Mr. Gray also explained another arrangement—for a pendulum hung from a spring to a table, carefully contrived so as to secure perfect rigidity. By this the lecturer proposed to obtain records of both vertical and longitudinal motions, the number of vibrations and the intensity of the shock.

In the discussion which followed, Professor Chaplin of the Tokio University explained, that he experienced a general feeling of dissatisfaction with all instruments for registering earthquakes which were started into motion in the first place by the shock itself: for the result was that the motion of such an instrument was never actually simultaneous with, but always, appreciable after the earth's movement—a certain time being lost in setting the machine in motion. He himself had abandoned several contrivances of his own simply from this objection to them. In one apparatus, with a sliding paper to register the markings, the shock was perceptibly over, before the paper began to move: in another the shock had finished before the pendulum was fairly over. The speaker considered that we must have an instrument so constructed with clockwork or otherwise, as to be in motion at the time of shock, to enable us to judge of the extent and force of the earthquake by the variation occasioned in the normal movement of the instrument at the time. Professor Chaplin, in referring to a portion of Mr. Knipping's paper, in which the author proposed checking off, by hand, time-periods from registered intervals on paper with the aid of a watch, thought that considerable inaccuracy was thus unavoidable. He had himself made experiments in the simple action of calling to a friend to mark down periods simultaneously with his cry, and found that in reality much time was lost in this, apparently, instantaneous process. Professor Mendenhall also made a few remarks to the same effect. He proposed a motion of a pendulum for marking off periods as much more accurate than the greatest manual delicacy could be.

It was suggested that a committee should be appointed to examine and report upon all seismographs and other instruments submitted to the society. This seemed to meet with silent approval; and such an arrangement appears, indeed, very necessary in order that the worth and originality of the different theories suggested may be properly ascertained before they are presented to the society in general reunion. Though it may possibly have the effect of disheartening some

ambitious seismologists, it should also have the salutary result of preventing unnecessary renovations of exploded theories, or perhaps even any such dire consequences as attended that meeting, of a Geological Society, which has been so graphically recorded by Bret Harte.

## MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS IN JAPAN.

### IV.—KIOYUKU HAKUBUTSUKAN.

THE most pretentious exhibition in Tokio, so far as the building which contains it is concerned, is certainly that which has the name of the Educational Museum; and is situated in the Ueno Park. The edifice is a two-storied, plastered structure, of foreign nondescript style, with some minor Japanese features. The museum, as might be supposed, belongs to the Mombusho or Educational Department, and a great part of the collection consists of modern school-furniture and appliances. Near the entrance are hung a number of large photographs of foreign schools and institutes, with plans, elevations and perspective views of various notable educational establishments in Vienna, America, England and elsewhere. Arranged near to these are models of schools and gymnasia and a number of full-size specimens of school furniture. The training of infants is represented by a large display of the coloured alphabets, puzzles, and other instructive playthings, by means of which young children are first seduced into a thirst for knowledge. There are some fine maps and globes to be noticed, as well as elementary astronomical charts and models.

No physiological phenomenon is much more curious than the extreme want of sympathy with European music naturally felt by the Japanese, or, we might say, *rice reared*, by ourselves for that music which evidently moves the people of this country in a way which we are at a loss to understand. The Educational Department seems, however, to have determined that the cultivation of European music must form part of the future education of the people. There are specimens of the piano, harmonium, and tonoscope-harmonium among the educational appliances of the exhibition. The Mombusho has lately added to its staff of foreign teachers a professor of music, and a large music school is being built at Kaga Yashiki. The War Office has, long since, adopted the idea of foreign wind instruments and bands for the army.

Among the exhibits may be noticed philosophical, and mathematical instruments, as well as stores of chemicals and chemical apparatus. Drawing is represented by a number of copies, casts, and perspective and geometrical models, as well as by the tricks of "drawing made easy," which are so much and so uselessly employed in some of our schools in Europe. There are also to be observed educational books for the blind, in which we see that the Japanese characters have been applied to the system of raised letters. We should mention, in this connection, that a school for the blind has been built and started in Tsukiji, which ought to prove an estimable boon to some of the many poor blind that are to be found in the capital.

In one part of the exhibition we notice a library and collection of Japanese and foreign educational works. This library deserves special mention as it contains standard books which many would probably be glad to consult frequently, if they only knew where they are collected.

The upper story of the building is devoted to collections less strictly educational, such as minerals, stuffed animals, (some rather worse for the stuffing), and fossil-bones and shells. The sciences of botany, geology and zoology are all represented. Worthy of observation also are certain geological models and diagrams, also some large architectural chronos of some of the most notable ancient buildings of Europe. On the whole, this museum is better arranged and more systematic than any others that we have noticed. The height and comparative spaciousness of the building also helps to display the objects to advantage. Free entrance is allowed to all on every day except Monday, when the museum is closed to give rest to the employes who are forced to work for the crowds of visitors that throng the rooms each Sunday.

This Educational Museum at Ueno may be considered, on a very small scale, as the counterpart of the Museum of

the Science and Art Department at South Kensington: which it also resembles in the fact of being situated at some distance from the city, and on the outskirts of the finest park in Tokio. The objections raised, with regard to the suburban position of the London Educational Museum, and the distance to be traversed by the majority of the people who wish to visit it, might also apply to the Kioyuku Hakubutsukan. At the same time it is an open question, whether the healthy, open situation does not render far more salutary any educational advantages to be gained by the far-off resident, dwelling, perchance, in some murky and crowded purlieu, who has to make an excursion in order to visit the exhibition.

## JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

### IX.

#### GENERAL SAIGO TSUGUMICHI.

THE subject of the present memoir is a younger brother of the late Saigo Takamori, formerly Marshal in the Japanese army and leader of the Satsuma clan, one of the promoters of the Restoration, and finally the head of the Satsuma rebellion. Young Saigo's earlier life was devoted to the study of literature, and more especially that which treats of military science. During the war of the Restoration he acted a prominent part, and fought battles in almost every part of the empire, from the commencement to the end of the struggle, always gaining splendid victories, and thus greatly distinguishing himself. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed General in the Imperial army, and nominated a junior noble of the 4th rank, and Commander of the Tokio garrison. Shortly afterwards, when the invasion of Corea had become a great question for discussion in the Cabinet, his views were opposed to those of his elder brother, who strongly insisted upon war, an idea which was ultimately abandoned. The two brothers then parted, the elder retiring from the Cabinet, while the younger remained in the Government; and it is said that from that time there was no real friendship between them. In the Formosa expedition in 1874, Saigo Tsugumichi was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and led the Japanese fleet and army to the island, where, after fighting several battles, he successfully subdued the brave and aggressive savage tribes. The expedition was thus terminated, and a war indemnity of five hundred thousand taels was paid to Japan by the Chinese Government. In 1876, the Philadelphia Exhibition was held, when the General was appointed Vice Commissioner for the Japanese Section. He therefore went to America, where he honorably, and to the satisfaction of all, represented the interests of his country at the great International Exposition. When the Satsuma revolt broke out in 1877, he wished to take up arms against his rebel brother, but the Government would not allow him to do so, perhaps suspecting that he might join his relative, though public opinion was assured that he, at least, would not act with such disloyalty. However, he remained in Tokio, in control of the War Department, during the absence of the then Minister of War, General Yamagata, at the seat of strife. Although Saigo did not take part personally in the campaign, his services in supplying the Imperial forces in the field with provisions and ammunition from Tokio without interruption, was worthy of praise, and greatly contributed to the termination of the war in September of the same year. The assassination of His Excellency Okubo, late Minister of Home Affairs, perpetrated in May, 1878, occasioned some changes in the Ministry. The subject of this sketch was then nominated Privy Councillor and Minister of Education, which latter office he left when he was appointed Minister of War, and Commander of the Imperial Guard in place of General Yamagata, who was transferred to the control of the Staff Office. In consequence of the changes effected in the Ministry at the commencement of the present year, General Saigo remained *Sangi*, having to devote all his attention to the duties of that post. His portfolio for the War Department was confided to General Oyama, and the command of the Imperial Guard was assumed by His Imperial Highness, General Prince Higashi Fushimi.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our Correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

## ON SANITARY REFORM IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of the *Japan Weekly Mail*.

DEAR SIR,—May I request the hospitality of your columns for the following paper, which gives a brief sketch of the Sanitary reform in Japan during the last year.

But as a learned Professor of the University in Tokio, Mr. J. A. Ewing, has published the contents of his lecture "On Sanitary reform in Japan," in your valuable journal dated 15th May, 1880, I feel that I owe to you and the reader an explanation of the reason why I address myself to you on the same subject.

I had expected a clear and true account of the principles lately adopted by the Imperial Japanese Government in the matter of sanitary administration, and I was at first agreeably surprised by the prospect of such an account being given by a savant, who is not officially or directly connected with any branch of sanitary administration in Japan. I felt sure that there could not be any question of an *oratio pro domo* in his lecture, but only of an independent judgment of the new system adopted.

As I proceeded with reading the lecture, I felt, however, disappointed in many of my expectations; for, although the title says that the lecture treats of "Sanitary reform in Japan," I was not able to find anywhere an account or even a brief sketch of this reform. Instead of the latter, there are but complaints: "that the engineer's part in the sanitary administration is neglected, and that the present state of sanitary matters in Japan is not satisfactory nor even tolerable."

Now, as the author of the lecture does not give the reader an account of the lately adopted system, the question presents itself:—Is it true, what the lecturer says, that the engineer's part in the new system has been either forgotten or neglected? The reader of Mr. Ewing's lecture, who might not happen to be already acquainted with the new system, will receive the impression—as I did—that the "doctors," attached to the sanitary administration in some way or another, had usurped that part of sanitation which properly belongs to the engineer. That such is not the case and that Mr. Ewing is therefore mistaken as to the chief object of his lecture will result, I venture to remark, from the following account, which I wish to lay before you and the reader. I regret thus to be compelled to rectify what I call a misstatement by one of your able contributors, because the relation of what has been done in the matter of sanitary reform in Japan properly belongs to the director of the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This gentleman will certainly give, in due time, to the world, an official statement of all that has lately been done, because the object of the yearly reports of the Central Sanitary Bureau is no other than to state the work done by all who are connected with sanitary government in this country.

As several foreign gentlemen are, as I am myself, connected in some way with the care of health-matters in Japan, it seems better to explain now at once the principles of the new system of sanitary administration, and it seems the more warranted to do so, as the whole matter is by no means a secret, but on the contrary, of general public interest.

The account to be given by me will, moreover, serve to tranquillize Professor Ewing when he sees that the engineering aspect of sanitary reform in Japan has in principle not been neglected, but has in reality received the attention it requires.

Before commencing to explain the new system, I beg leave to pass in review some of the other points in Mr. Ewing's lecture, because it is but very rarely that the learned author recognizes the facts brought to light by others than himself before the time when he published his own lecture,—a proceeding from which the reader is sometimes left to infer that it is to Mr. Ewing, and not to the previous unnamed writers, that many of his statements are due.

For instance under the heads of water-supply, drainage and removal of excreta, many very true remarks are made by the author in regard to these subjects, but we find exactly the same remarks in the reports of the Yokohama Board of Health and in my own paper on the drinking water of Yokohama, published nearly two years ago in the transactions of the Asiatic Society, Vol. VII., as I will show hereafter.

There is, however, one original feature in the lecture, and that is Mr. Ewing's opinion that Japan, which only very lately commenced to give any official attention to health-matters, ought now at once to possess all the modern systems of water-supply, sewerage and drainage, which we admire in some of the more advanced European States. In his desire to see everywhere sanitary engineers at work in this country, the author forgets that even in the United States, and in the more advanced European States, such costly improvements were only made gradually and not within the short period of a year or two. Let us look into the back streets and dens of London, or any

other metropolis, and we shall find that the engineering aspect of sanitary reform does not yet receive even there all the attention it requires. I cannot but believe that Mr. Ewing would also pronounce the present state of sanitary matters in these back streets not satisfactory, nor even tolerable.

I am the last not to recognize the grave faults, which exist still in this country, especially in the larger and low-lying towns and cities, in regard to drainage, water supply, mode of constructing houses and closets, and public cleanliness generally. In my own reports, as well as in the reports of the Yokohama Board of Health, the truth has never been concealed, and the necessity for improvement has been repeatedly demonstrated. But would it be fair to throw blame on the people in this country or its Government, because all the improvements advised have not immediately been carried out?

The ameliorations advocated by Mr. Ewing in his lecture, were recommended by me and others long before he gave his lecture. Many of them require a relatively large outlay of money and, moreover, engineer's skill. Such great works cannot be made at a moment's notice in a country like this, but have to be introduced gradually. It is probable that the difficulty of raising the money for these improvements will become less, after the matter has been often discussed and made, so to say, a public topic. The people, or at least the better classes of the people, must first understand and be convinced of the great value of costly sanitary works, before we can think of their practical execution in all the larger towns of Japan.

Mr. Ewing is himself aware of all this when he says: "Of course the great difficulty in carrying out such works is their cost." Just so, the cost forms the greatest obstacle, not so much the want of engineering knowledge, for there are several very competent engineers with Mr. Ewing, in the Japanese service, who can give, and have already given, much valuable aid to the Sanitary Bureau, or to the local Government offices in regard to subjects of sanitary engineering.

When Mr. Ewing considers the present water-supply of Tokio, and condemns the state of things as excessively bad, then he is partly right, but why does he not make any mention of the very elaborate plan of a new iron aqueduct for Tokio, carefully prepared three or four years ago by Mr. C. J. van Doorn, chief engineer of the Netherlands' waterstaat, at present attached to the bureau "Do-boku-kioku" of the Ministry of the Interior? What must one call Mr. Ewing's proceeding of lecturing *ex cathedra* upon the Tokio-aqueduct and water-supply, without knowing what has already been done in the matter? The project of Mr. van Doorn, which not only provides for drinking water for the whole city, but also fire-cocks and a special arrangement for watering the streets, has been, "in principle," adopted both by the Ministry and by the Tokio Fu; but the cost of erection has been the only reason why the plan has not yet received practical execution. I am sure that this great sanitary improvement for Tokio is not now an engineering difficulty, but simply a matter of finance; and I know that the Government will carry out Mr. C. J. van Doorn's excellent project, as soon as the financial difficulties of the new enterprise are removed; this may last perhaps a shorter or longer time: I feel sure, however, that the matter will be done. Further on in the lecture we find the following:—"By a process of analysis chemists can detect whether water has been exposed to contamination by sewage . . . Professor Atkinson of this University has made analyses of specimens of the Tokio water, taken from different points along the course both of the Tama and Kanda system of aqueduct."

With all due respect to the excellent work done by Mr. Atkinson, I ask again why does Mr. Ewing neglect to mention the earlier analyses, made (in 1875) of the Tama and Kanda-water by Dr. Martin, who was then attached to the Government Sanitary Laboratory, and who published the results in the transactions of the German Asiatic Society? Dr. Martin has demonstrated earlier than any body else, that the water of the Tokio aqueduct loses of its original purity in its course through the wooden pipes within the city. Then the author remarks: "that the relative impurity of the water of the Tokio aqueduct is not only due to the diffusion or the leakage of the wooden pipes, but principally to the open distributing wells, where the water is stagnant and where many impurities have easy access." Although these remarks are perfectly true, Mr. Ewing does not say that I stated this fact already two years ago in the Seventh Volume of the transactions of the Asiatic Society, page 224. I then said: "The wooden pipes have, since the year 1878, been extensively repaired from Kashimada-mura down to the neighbourhood of Yokohama. As the last part of the work, in the town of Yokohama, has not yet begun, I should earnestly recommend the diance of the present system of round wooden tubs (distributing wells), placed upon the aqueduct at certain distances, for the purpose of drawing water for daily use. The water naturally rises into these tubs, and stands there as in dead ends, while only the water below flows further. Besides, the dust of the streets and other impurities may enter these cylinders and spoil the purity of the water. Instead of using the distributing wells, I deem it far better to fix at certain distances hand-pumps of different sizes in the wooden pipes, in such manner that the

under-end of the pump-tube is only 2 to 3 decimeters from the bottom of the wooden pipes. Thus the water will constantly be kept running and no outside impurities from the streets will be able to enter the pipes." There can be no objection to Mr. Ewing repeating the statements made by me and others, but we should like to have then the source mentioned, in such a way that the reader may know to whom the matter is originally due.

Mr. Ewing points out in his lecture further defects in the matter of water-supply, drainage and removal of excreta, and he suggests several ameliorations, which are fully worth the attention of the people and Government. But I beg to state that I have pointed out the same defects and that I have recommended the same improvements a long time before Mr. Ewing's lecture, as will be seen from a comparison with my reports.

#### *My own report.*

1. Introduction of a better system of disposal of slop-water, and better constructed drains, care being taken to keep the same watertight, open and clean. The drains now in use are leaky in many places; they do not allow a free passage to the slop-water and are usually not kept clean; they ought to be replaced by watertight open conduits, which allow the filthy water to flow freely through them... All kinds of stinking liquids and putrid gases are by the present gutters communicated to the air and to the soil, and by the latter to the water of the wells.... The proximity of the gutters to the wells and dwellings make them still more dangerous to health, and I think therefore that I cannot insist enough on the necessity of a radical change in the very imperfect system of draining, not only in Yokohama, but in all Japanese towns.

2. The removal of the closets from the immediate neighbourhood of the wells. These conveniences are in this country generally built quite close to the well; should it be impossible, from want of space to remove them, then they ought at least to be rendered perfectly watertight.... Few reservoirs are watertight enough to prevent the excreta from penetrating into the surrounding porous ground and from thus becoming the cause of pollution of the water. To remove these closets from the wells is of the first necessity for the public health. The walls of reservoirs must be made impermeable, so that no liquid whatever may pass through them."

Here a real novelty is to be observed in Mr. Ewing's lecture, viz.:—the pots turning round a horizontal axle. I may state however that the idea, like also that of double pots, has been discussed year the during past in the meetings of the Board of Health, and that, although there was apparently some advantage with the pots above ground and turning round a horizontal axle, it was found by the Japanese members too impractical, (1) principally because people are not accustomed to it; (2) because the expense would be greater; and (3) because far more space would be wanted for building a privy.

3. The termination, extension and amelioration of the Tamagawa aqueduct by conducting its water, which is wholesome and of great purity, by means of perfectly circulating iron pipes through the whole town. The present system of aqueducts, which end here and there in dead points, must be wholly given up.

The analysis of the aqueduct-water, compared with the ordinary degree of purity of good drinking water derived from wells, shows that the Tamagawa water is at the village of Kaibimada (the *prie d'eau* for Yokohama) of superior quality. I have been advocating the use of tight iron pipes, instead of wooden ones, the more so as the pressure could then be easily augmented and special arrangements for fire-cocks and

#### *Mr. Ewing's lecture.*

1. Near to every well is a wooden gutter close by. These gutters are often not provided with a suitable exit for their contents and the dirty water necessarily finds its way into the earth, whence part of it returns to the well.... No stagnant gutters near wells should be tolerated.... The task of removing the surface water from a city is a most enormous and difficult task, but at present, even the most obvious and easy parts of the work are left undone.

2. The soil and the wells are often polluted by the most dangerous form of contamination—the leakage from a neighbouring closet.

No leaky privies near wells should be tolerated.... More frequent emptying of the reservoirs should be enforced.... Glazed pots should be used, and the pot should be placed above ground and supported by a frame, so that it can turn round a horizontal axle."

3. Nothing better than to substitute the present wooden pipes and distributing wells altogether and use iron and lead pipes. Not only will this secure an excellent water supply for the whole town, but the water could with sufficient pressure be conveyed to the top of every house in the city and suburbs; it would serve for extinguishing fires without needing to be forced up by fire engines. The only disadvantage is the cost, which would be great, perhaps about two million dollars. The distributing wells should be clear of all sources of pollution. Loose covers might be provided to keep out dust. The distributing wells draw their water partly from the pipes and partly from the ground. The pipes should be disconnected from such wells as draw their

water also partly from the ground. The pipes should be kept in good order, etc.

From the comparison of the most important points in Mr. Ewing's lecture with the conclusions of my own report, it will easily be seen that the lecture is merely a repetition of what has been written before by me and others on the subject of water-supply, drainage and removal of excreta; while on the other hand the lecturer does not give an account of the system of sanitary administration, lately adopted by the Japanese Government.

The explanation of the latter system will be the subject of the following lines which I hope will be read with some interest by many of your readers. The system is founded upon the following three distinct divisions:

- I.—Executive Central Sanitary Government.
- II.—Advising (Scientific-professional) Sanitary-Boards.
- III.—Executive local Sanitary administration.

I.—The Central executive power in regard to health matters is especially in the hands of H. E. the Minister of Home Affairs, aided by the Central Sanitary Bureau at the Ministry of the Interior and the Government Sanitary Laboratories, established in various parts and under the direct orders of the Central Sanitary Bureau.

The latter Bureau is charged with the following duties:

- 1.—The carrying out of all Central Government sanitary laws and regulations, in regard to medicine, pharmacy, infectious diseases, burials and cremation, sale of food, water supply, sale of secret-medicines, sale of poisonous colours for colouring food, epizootics, veterinary regulations, etc.
- 2.—Registration and comparison of the statistics of mortality in the various Fu and Ken, and ascertaining the yearly death-rate in the various Fu and Ken.
- 3.—Statistics and comparison of the march, the degree of intensity, etc., of epidemic and infectious diseases.
- 4.—Statistics and comparison of other (non-infectious), especially endemic, diseases, as far as they are available.
- 5.—Yearly report upon the sanitary condition of the country, with the necessary statistics of causes of death.
- 6.—Control over the exercise of medicine and pharmacy by competent persons, issuing of diplomas or certificates to newly examined candidates, and registering of all the medical and pharmaceutical practitioners within the country.
- 7.—Advice to and correspondence with the local Sanitary Bureaux in the various Fu and Ken.
- 8.—Issuing of orders for immediate or temporary measures of prevention and suppression of threatening epidemics or infectious diseases.
- 9.—Yearly reports upon the work done in the various Government Sanitary Laboratories, in regard to the control upon medicines, patent-medicines, poisons, and other health-matters.
- 10.—Yearly statistics of vaccination and re-vaccination as collected from the various Fu and Ken. Direction and control of the *pare vaccinogène*, in order to secure a permanent supply of fresh, pure and effective lymph from calves.
- 11.—Hospital-statistics, as collected from various Fu and Ken.
- 12.—Veterinary statistics and report on the measures taken for the prevention and suppression of infectious diseases amongst animals.
- 13.—Yearly report and statistics upon venereal diseases and the inspection of prostitutes.
- 14.—Collecting of all useful information on the mineral springs of the Empire, and publishing of the analyses made of the same in the Laboratories.
- 15.—Promotion of a medical, pharmaceutical and sanitary instruction in the various Fu and Ken. Promotion of the home-manufacture of medicinal chemicals.
- 16.—Publishing of a monthly bulletin of sanitary matters, called *Yei-Sei-Zasshi*, in order to diffuse knowledge of health matters as much as possible in the various Fu and Ken.

The Government Sanitary Laboratories are charged with the following duties:—

- 1.—Control over the quality of medicines generally.
- 2.—Sanitary, juridico-chemical and toxicological researches for the various Courts of Justice (*Sai-ban-sho*.)
- 3.—Analysis of ores, metals, food, drinking water, medicines, etc., for private persons, according to a fixed tariff of cost.
- 4.—Advice and aid to the local Sanitary Bureaux and to the district Boards of Health in various Fu and Ken.
- 5.—Advice and aid to Japanese manufacturers of medicinal chemicals.
- 6.—Advice and aid to the Central Sanitary Bureau in hygienic or chemical matters.
- 7.—Education of students who have finished their regular course in natural sciences, in order to enable them to act as local sanitary inspectors or local health-officers.

#### II.—The Sanitary Boards.

The aim of these Boards is chiefly to advise and to assist the

central and local Executive Government in all health-matters interesting the welfare of the country.

The Boards are divided into three, viz. (1) One Central Board of health; (2) District Board of health, (one for each *Fu* or *Ken*); and (3) Sanitary Committees, to be elected by the people for each *Cho* or *Son* (towns and villages.)

The Central Board of Health is located in the capital and advises and aids H. E. the Minister of Home Affairs and the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home department. This Board is composed of medical and chemical men, one engineer, a police officer and a secretary of the Department, as will be seen more in detail in the official notification No. 54, which I add hereafter. It follows that Mr. Ewing is mistaken, if he thinks that the engineering part of sanitary administration is not recognized by the Japanese Government.

The district Boards of Health, which are going to be erected in each *Fu* and *Ken*, will advise and aid the Governor and the local Sanitary Bureaux of each prefecture (*Fu* or *Ken*.) The district Board of Health consists of three to five medical practitioners, three members of the local assemblies (*Fu-Kuorai* or *Ken-Kuorai*), the director of the local government hospital, the chief chemist of the latter, the director of the local Sanitary Bureau and one police officer. As the director of the local Health Bureau is in several *ken* an engineer, it follows that the complaint of Mr. Ewing is not quite according to truth. In the Kanagawa *ken* there are even two Japanese engineers connected with the Board.

The sanitary committees in *Cho* and *Son* (towns and villages) have been chiefly established with the object of assisting the sanitary officer and the *Korcho* (burgomaster) in the carrying out of local sanitary measures. The members of these committees are to be elected from the residents by the people, as will be seen more fully in notification No. 56 B, of the Home Department.

### III.—Local Sanitary Bureaux.

In each *Fucho* or *Kencho* (office of the prefecture) there has been established a Sanitary Bureau, for the carrying out of all sanitary measures within the *Fu* or *Ken*. These bureaux will in future possess all three elements, viz. medical, chemical and engineering, but as for the moment a sufficient number of competent men could not possibly be found to fill the respective posts in the various *Ken*, it is clear that the measure, although adopted in principle, can only gradually be put in practice. Besides the chief local health officer, it is the intention to appoint gradually in each *Fu* and *Ken*, two sanitary inspectors or sanitary chemists, one engineer, two physicians and the necessary clerks. How, then, can Mr. Ewing write that the engineering aspect of sanitary reform in Japan has not received the attention it requires? On the contrary it seems to me that the Japanese Government has given far more attention to the engineering part of sanitary administration than many foreign countries do at present.

The duties of the future officers at the local Sanitary Bureaux are going to be regulated in detail, according to the following plan:—

The duties of the chief local health officer are:—

- 1.—Direction of the Bureau. Decision in the correspondence with the Central Sanitary Bureau at the Home Department.
- 2.—Statistics for the Central Sanitary Bureau (statistics of death and causes of death, of birth, of infectious diseases, of vaccination, of hospitals, of prostitutes and venereal diseases, of insanity, of blind, of deaf and dumb, etc.)
- 3.—Immediate communication to the Central Sanitary Bureau, in cases of threatening infectious diseases.
- 4.—Yearly general report, to the Home Department, of the sanitary condition of the *Fu* or *Ken*.

The duties of the sanitary engineer are:—

- 1.—All the branches of sanitary engineering within the *Fu* or *Ken*, especially the filling up, or draining, or raising of low swampy grounds, intended for habitation; the removal of pools, cleaning of canals and of muddy ditches near to inhabited places.
- 2.—All constructions in regard to sewerage and drainage, such as sewers, drains, cesspits, sinks, tanks, etc.
- 3.—All constructions in regard to removal or receiving of human excreta.
- 4.—All constructions in regard to water-supply, such as aqueducts, reservoirs, filter-beds, boring and cleaning of wells, etc.
- 5.—All constructions, in regard to dwellings for the poor, working men's dwelling houses, hospitals, temporary lazarets for infectious diseases, disinfection apparatus, public market-places, prisons, police offices, schools and charitable institutions for the blind, insane, etc.
- 6.—Construction of cremation-furnaces and the laying out of proper cemeteries or burial places.

The duties of the sanitary inspectors are:—

- 1.—Inspection of public buildings within the *Fu* or *Ken*, especially in regard to air, water, drainage, construction of closets and solidity of the building.
- 2.—Control upon the scavenging in general, and the regular removal of excreta from the privies.

- 3.—Inspection of the water-supply, especially in regard to the quality of the water, the dangers of pollution and the relation between the wells of drinking water and the privies.
- 4.—Inspection of sewers and drains, in regard to their cleaning and flushing.

- 5.—Inspection of all nuisances or injurious insanitary conditions of workshops, slaughter-houses, cemeteries or injurious traffic.
- 6.—Inspection of food, especially in regard to fish, meat, animals, poultry, fruits, vegetables, grain, bread, flour, milk, wines, etc.

- 7.—Inspection of such houses or buildings where infectious diseases are reigning, superintending of the cleaning and disinfection of such houses.
- 8.—Inspection of drugs and medicines sold at the druggists' shops, and control upon the due observance of the Government regulations in regard to drugs.

The duties of the physicians attached to the local sanitary offices are:—

- 1.—Inspection of the hospitals within the *Fu* or *Ken*, in regard to cleanliness and the treatment and nursing of sick generally.
- 2.—Care for medical aid to the poor.
- 3.—Care for medical aid to those who are wounded by accidents in the streets and who are brought to the local public hospitals.
- 4.—Care for proper treatment of the insane, of poor, deformed persons, of orphans, foundlings, etc.
- 5.—Arrangement of proper lazarets for infectious diseases, care for isolation of the sick, and disinfection.
- 6.—Superintending the vaccination bureaux, within the *Fu* or *Ken*, and statistics of vaccination.
- 7.—Superintending the inspection of prostitutes and care for proper lock hospitals.
- 8.—Aiding the chief local health officer in his duty of the various statistics enumerated already.

Such is the rough outline of the system lately adopted by the Imperial Japanese Government in regard to the sanitary administration of the country. It will no doubt take some time before the details of the system can all be in good working order, chiefly because the necessary amount of competent officers will only be available after some years. The educational colleges will do indeed a great service, if they are going to instruct the older students in the main and most important hygienic sciences. The future sanitary inspectors will find the best training place, no doubt, at the Government sanitary laboratories provided they have finished beforehand their regular course at one of the colleges. In the sanitary laboratories are daily numerous analyses and reports made on the most different sanitary subjects, and some of my best and older assistants have already gone to various *Ken* to act there as sanitary inspectors or health officers. But as to the engineers, the best places for learning will be the Tokio University or the Kobu-dai-gaku, which could both add a supplementary course of sanitary engineering for the older students. I feel sure that Mr. Ewing's efforts in that direction will be duly appreciated by the Government and that the Board of Directors of the university will be glad to make the necessary arrangement for this purpose.

Even in the middle and lower-class schools I should wish the simplest rules of life to be taught, as there is no more efficacious sanitary administration than the individual knowledge and appreciation of the value of the simple laws of nature in regard to human health. Enforcing ignorant people in health matters gives rise to disgust, antipathy and sometimes even revolt, while it does not give on the other hand the expected useful results. Any one interested in the promotion of the public health can help and must help, if one will see good results of Government measures, and education and instruction of the youth in the elements of hygiene will be by far the best means to promote the sanitary condition of the whole nation in a lasting manner. Japan has made enormous strides in the education of its people; the lower class schools are now remarkably well established, and the people eagerly send their children thither. From the poorest peasant child to the highest in rank all go to school in this country, and so I venture to hope that, in such a country where instruction is so highly appreciated, the first elements of the science of life will soon form an item in the school programme. Then the nation will become also more interested in health-matters, and such frightful epidemics which slaughter nearly 150,000 human beings within the space of one year, will gradually abate and become impossible.

I remain, respectfully yours,

A. J. C. GEERTS.

Yokohama, 27th May, 1880.

The following is a translation of the Government notifications in regard to the late reform:

### NOTIFICATION NO. 54.

It is hereby notified to *Kwan*, *Shio*, *In*, *Shi*, *Fu* and *Ken*, that the constitution of the Central Board of Health has been

enacted and that the functions that have been assigned to it are as it is found in the document hereunto annexed.

(Signed.) SANJO SANETOMI,  
Daijo-Daijin.

27th day, 12th month, 12th year Meiji,  
(27th December, 1879).

#### Constitution of the Central Board of Health.

The Board shall be constituted of the following officers, viz :  
One President, one Vice-President, and thirteen fixed members viz :

Eight medical men  
One chemist.  
One civil engineer  
The director of the Central Sanitary Bureau  
One secretary of the Home-Department  
One officer of police.

The president and members shall be specially appointed by the Government.

The vice-president shall be elected by the members by vote among themselves.

The president shall conduct the deliberations of the Board as regulated by its constitution and bye-laws, and shall report its conclusions to the Minister of Home Affairs.

The vice-President shall in the absence of the president act as president of the Board.

The members shall consider all questions laid before the Board, conformably to the provisions of the constitution and bye-laws.

Clerks shall be appointed to take charge of the recording of the proceedings to the meetings, of the drafting of documents, of accounts, translations, etc.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

The Board shall be under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs, and shall deliberate upon all sanitary matters, interesting to the welfare of the empire.

The Board shall discuss, previous to their issue, all notifications of the central Government, relating to sanitary matters.

The Board shall have power at any time, to make inquiries into the various sanitary matters of the local Governments, and to appoint and send proper persons upon the business of inspection.

The conclusions of the Board shall all be reported to the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Board shall meet at least once in every month. Extraordinary meetings shall be held at any time at the bidding of the Minister for Home Affairs or of the president, or at the request of three or more members.

The presence of more than half of the members is required to form a quorum.

When any business comes up before the Board, at the motion of two or more members, the same shall be discussed, and any resolution adopted shall be submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs as the will and opinion of the board.

All decisions of the Board that are to be made public, shall be published bearing the name of the Board.

The rules of proceedings and the bye-laws of the Board shall, before adoption, be subject to the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs.

#### NOTIFICATION No. 55.

It is hereby notified to *Fu* and *Ken* that the Regulations for the District Boards of Health have been enacted as per documents hereunto annexed.

(Signed.) SANJO SANETOMI,  
Daijo Daijin.

27th day, 12th month, 12th year Meiji,  
(27th December, 1879.)

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT BOARDS OF HEALTH.

These Boards are instituted for their attendance to matters relative to health, and for their assistance to the governor of the *Fu* or *Ken*, in the preservation and promotion of the health of the people, living under his jurisdiction.

The Board shall consist of the following members viz :

Three or five medical practitioners.  
Three members of the local assembly (*Fu-kusai* or *Ken-kusai*.)  
The superintendent of the local government hospital.  
The chief chemist of the local government hospital.  
The director of the local sanitary bureau.  
One officer of the police.

The Board shall be under the control of the governor, who shall appoint the members thereof.

Note.—The medical practitioners shall, however, be elected by the members of the local assembly from among those living within the jurisdiction of such *Fu* and *Ken*, and the three members of the local assembly shall be elected by the delegates thereof, from among themselves.

The governor shall be the president of the Board : the vice president shall be elected by the members from among themselves.

The term of service of the members shall be two years, at the end of which they shall be re-elected afresh.

Note.—They are however re-eligible.

Besides the members one or two clerks shall be appointed to discharge the various minor duties of the Board.

Members of the Board shall receive no salary. In case any of them should reside at a distance of more than three *ri* from the place at which the meetings are held, they shall receive an adequate sum as travelling expenses, and proper remuneration may be given to those members who hold no other official position and who receive no salary from the Government.

The Board shall meet at least once in every month.

Note.—However, in the event of an emergency arising, or of pressing business, the members shall meet at any time at the president's call. Special meetings may also be held, when more than half of the actual members make a request for the same.

The principal matters for the Board to deliberate upon are :

1.—The practical mode of carrying out the sanitary laws promulgated by the Government.

2.—The drafting of local sanitary ordinances, to be issued by the *Fu* or *Ken*.

3.—Consideration of the business, laid before the Board by the governor, and of inquiries emanating from the Central Board of Health, the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, and from the sanitary officers of *Gun*, *Ku*, *Cho* and *Sen*.

The Board shall examine all reports on sanitary matters, made to the local government by the *Gun* and *Ken*.

The Board may suggest to the governor the taking of any practical sanitary measure expedient in its opinion.

Whenever the Board shall consider advisable the sending of qualified officers to inspect the sanitary condition of any locality within the *Fu* or *Ken*, it may so advise the governor.

All the proceedings of the meetings of the Board shall, without delay, be reported to the Home Department.

#### NOTIFICATION No. 55 (B) OF THE NAIMUSHO.

By the Notifications No. 44 and 49 (B), of last year, instructions were given that special officers should be appointed to take charge of sanitary matters within the *Fu* or *Ken*. Now a further notification is hereby given for the establishment of a local Sanitary Bureau and for the appointment of officers acquainted with the general principles of health-matters, in order that they may take charge of the duties mentioned in the document hereto annexed.

Note.—The constitution of each Sanitary Bureau in each *Fu* or *Ken*, should be drawn up in accordance with the following rules, and must be submitted to the Home Department for approval.

(Signed) HIROBUMI ITO,

Minister of the Home Department.

27th day, 12th month, 12th year Meiji.

#### TO THE *Fu* AND *Ken*.

#### DUTIES OF THE LOCAL SANITARY BUREAUX.

The local sanitary bureaux shall manage, in accordance with the existing regulations, all the sanitary affairs within the *Fu* or *Ken*, under the direction of the governor.

Matters that are newly broached or which require reformation, shall be put into execution, only after discussion and approval by the district Board of Health, and matters of great importance shall be submitted first to the Home Department, before being carried out.

The duties of the local Sanitary Bureaux are :

I.—Control over matters connected with medicine.

a.—Registering of every practitioner who cures or who quits the medical, pharmaceutical, obstetrical or veterinarian profession, and the framing of statistics showing the actual number of practitioners in each of these professions.

b.—To control the *dispensing, compounding* and sale of poisonous, powerful, falsified or adulterated medicines.

c.—To control the *dispensing, compounding* and sale of patent medicines.

d.—To give permission for post mortem examinations, if demanded by physicians, and the relatives of the deceased.

II.—Control over food and drinks.

a.—To examine the water supply in each locality, to inspect the quality of the water, the position of the wells or water-courses, the mode of cleaning the wells, and to prevent as much as possible all dangers for pollution of the drinking water.

b.—To control the sale of food and drinks and to prevent the sale of putrid, adulterated or unwholesome food or drinks.

c.—To control the sale of coloring matters, paints, dyes, powders, etc. used for coloring food, drinks, toys, clothing or articles for the toilet.

III.—Care for the public cleanliness.

a.—To take measures for the cleaning and repairing of streets, roads, drains, sewers, sinks, privies and for a regular removal of house refuse.

b.—To investigate the sanitary condition of schools, hospitals, jails, hotels, tenement-houses, theatres and other public buildings.

c.—To investigate the sanitary condition of factories,

markets, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, places for drying fish, and other traffic.

d.—To determine the location of burial places and their boundaries, to establish regulations for burials and incinerations, specially in regard to the mode in which they ought to be carried out.

e.—To examine the nature of the soil in burial grounds, the construction of places of incineration, etc.

f.—To investigate hygienically the creation and preservation of public parks.

IV.—Measures for prevention of epidemic or infectious diseases.

a.—To take notice of the appearance of any infectious disease, such as cholera, typhoid fever, small-pox, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, etc., and to immediately take measures for the prevention of their spread.

b.—To inspect and regulate the mode of disinfection, and the isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

c.—To determine the number and the location of lazarets for infectious diseases, to inspect the mode of treatment and nursing of the patients, and to regulate the disposal of the dead in the lazarets.

d.—To take notice of endemic diseases, of their classifications, of the nature of the ground, of the climate, and of the habits of the people in such localities where such diseases occur.

e.—To enforce preventive and repressive measures against the spread of epidemic or infectious diseases amongst cattle.

f.—To promote and encourage the diffusion of vaccination, the inspection of prostitutes and the proper treatment of venereal diseases.

V.—Medical provisions for the poor.

a.—To provide for, or encourage the establishment of hospitals, almshouses, and asylums (both public and private) for the blind, the deaf and dumb, insane persons and foundlings.

b.—To take measures for appointing special physicians to the various *Gun*, *Ku*, *Cho* and *San*.

VI.—Statistics and Reports.

a.—To register the number of births, miscarriages, and deaths, reported by *Gun* and *Ku* health-officers, and to make tabular and statistical statements semi-annually of the increase or decrease of the population, of the ages of the dead, and of the causes of death.

b.—To investigate and make tabular and statistical statements, semi-annually, of hospitals, almshouses, asylums for blind, deaf, mute, insane persons and foundlings, and also of such other establishments, both public and private, as have a similar character, of the number of physicians and their distribution in *Gun*, *Ku*, *Cho* and *San*, of the number of vaccinations performed and of the number of prostitutes inspected and treated.

c.—To make tabular and statistical statements, annually, of all who enter upon, or who quit the medical, pharmaceutical, obstetrical or veterinary professions, of the appearance or non-appearance of endemic diseases, of the number of manufacturers of medicinal chemicals, and of the increase or decrease of the sale in patent medicines.

d.—To make an annual report, stating all the particulars of the sanitary condition in the *Fu* or *Ken*, during the past year, together with such remarks and suggestions as seem justified.

e.—The above statistical tables and reports shall be forwarded to the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, at the stated times.

f.—To report immediately to the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department the outbreak of any infectious disease, of any cattle plague, the cases of death caused by poisonous food, drinks, etc. and the establishment, the opening and closing of quarantine hospitals.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

a.—To observe and note the injuries to the health of the people, caused by their occupations and habits, and to provide for their gradual alleviation and improvement.

b.—To examine the quality of the mineral springs, to test the efficiency of the same for medical use, to take notice of the construction and installation of bathing places, of the mode of bathing, and to encourage every improvement in these matters.

c.—To investigate and to report upon native medicinal productions, the quantities in which and the localities where they are cultivated or obtained.

d.—To submit all the statistical tables and reports to the district Board of Health for reference.

e.—To collect from *Gun*, *Ku*, *Cho* and *San* any necessary information, when so required by the district Board of Health.

NOTIFICATION No. 56 (B) OF NAIMUSHO.

It is hereby notified that a local Sanitary Bureau having been organized in each local Government (*Fu* or *Ken*), some of the officers of this Bureau shall be appointed to take charge of sanitary matters in *Gun* and *Ku*. But unless support be given them by *Cho* or *San*, there are several measures which they will be unable to enforce. Therefore local sanitary committees shall be elected by the people, to assist the *Kucho* and the health-officer in managing the sanitary matters of the said *Cho* or *San*, conformably to the articles of the documents hereto annexed.

Note.—One committee may act for several *Cho* and *San* together. The manner of organizing the committees, the mode of working, etc., shall be submitted to the approval of the Home Department.

(Signed) HIROBUMI ITO,  
Minister for Home Affairs.

27th day, 12th month, 12th year, Meiji,  
(27th Dec., 1879.)

TO THE *Fu* AND *Ken*.

Duties of the sanitary officers of *Cho* and *San*.

1.—To register and report monthly to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* all births, deaths and miscarriages.

2.—To inspect and to suggest the necessary measures for improvement in the mode of constructing, repairing and cleaning of streets, roads, wells, aqueducts, drains, privies, refuse-boxes, etc.

To give attention and to control hygienically the mode of constructing and of cleaning schools, hospitals, prisons, theatres, hotels, tenement-houses, bath-houses, hot-spring bathing establishments, brothels, etc., and to take such measures as will lead to their gradual improvement.

To examine and to improve gradually public market places, manufactories, workshops, places for raising and for slaughtering cattle, for drying fish and all other traffic which might form a nuisance or be injurious to health.

3.—To prohibit the sale of putrid fish, fowls, meat, vegetables, adulterated flour, unripe fruit, unwholesome salted food, etc.

4.—To examine the quality of drinking water, ice, milk and other articles used for drinking purposes, and to prohibit the sale of such drinks as are adulterated or dangerous to health.

5.—To control the compounding, the dispensing and the sale of poisonous, powerful, falsified or adulterated medicines. To control the sale of patent medicines and to prohibit the sale of such drugs as are used for provoking abortion.

6.—To control the sale of pigments used for the colouring of food, drinks, toys, etc.

7.—To inform the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* where burial grounds may be best located, to instruct as to the best mode of carrying out burials and cremation.

To examine the nature of the soil of cemeteries, the construction of the cremation-places, and to consider how such matters should be regulated, especially in times of the prevalence of epidemics.

To report to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho*, weekly, the daily number of burials and cremations.

8.—To notify at once to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* whenever the local physicians report the appearance of infectious diseases, such as cholera, typhus, typhoid fever, small-pox, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, etc., whereafter the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* shall immediately order the carrying out of the necessary preventive and repressive measures. To report to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* whenever a cattle plague breaks out and to take at once the necessary preventive measures.

9.—To propose to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho*, that the number of sanitary committees shall temporarily be increased, whenever an epidemic disease spreads; these committees shall be formed by means of election from the members of the *Cho* and *San* assembly.

To consider the proper mode of disinfection and isolation of patients, and to take charge of an efficient carrying out of these measures, in a manner proportionate to the prevailing disease.

To determine the place where to erect lazarets for infectious diseases, to examine and to take the necessary care that the patients are well treated in these hospitals, and that the dead are removed in a proper and decent manner.

To report to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* the number of deaths, recoveries, admissions to and discharges from the hospital.

10.—To look after children who were not vaccinated and to promote a general diffusion of vaccination.

To induce the people to submit to a revaccination, whenever small-pox disease becomes unusually prevalent.

To collect tabular statements of the number of vaccinations performed by the local physicians, and to submit these statistics to the *Kucho* or *Guncho*.

11.—To make tabular statements of the number of inspected prostitutes, in such *Cho* and *San* where an inspecting station exists, and to report the number of those suffering from venereal diseases, monthly, to the *Guncho* or *Kucho*.

12.—To observe and to report to the *Guncho* or *Kurcho* the existence, the classification and the number of patients suffering from such endemic diseases as leprosy, kakké, ague, etc.

13.—To appoint local physicians and to secure the gratuitous treatment of the poor, in accordance to the local means and to the decisions of the *Cho* or *San* assembly.

14.—To observe such kind of clothing, food, houses and habits which are injurious to the health of the people; to report to the *Guncho* or *Kucho* concerning the same, and to cause a gradual improvement in such matters.

LONDON, 24th May, 1880.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission. The Premier made a statement concerning the affairs of Europe, which he characterised as not being critical. The strike of the Blackburn weavers has ended. Work was resumed upon the old terms.

LONDON, 26th May, 1880.

The Derby has been won by *Beud Or*:—*Robert the Devil* second, and *Mask* third.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 29th. 1880.

JAPANESE ENA 2540, NIKKI 13TH YKAN, FTH MONTH, 29TH DAY, DO-YO-SI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The P. M. S. S. *City of Peking* arrived on Monday last with San Francisco dates to May 4th. The homeward mail was despatched on Friday morning, per M. M. steamer *Volga*.

Reference to the latest traffic returns of the Japanese railway lines in operation shows a very considerable increase in the present income, as compared with that derived in a corresponding period last year. On the Tokio-Yokohama section the receipts for the week ending on the 23rd instant were 10,864.05 yen, an increment of 1,066.27 yen over the revenue of the corresponding seven days in May last. On the Kobe-Ootsu section the figures stand, for the two periods, at 19,521.89 yen and 13,180.61 yen respectively. It is true that on the latter line the number of miles now open is 55, while at this time in 1879 there was traffic over only 47 miles; but the percentage of increase is still considerable. In both cases the Railway Department may fairly be congratulated upon the addition to its business.

Between the 3rd and 26th of April the following vessels sailed from New York to the Far East:—April 5th, *John M. Clerk*, for Hongkong with 23,800 cases kerosene; April 20th, *Panay*, for Yokohama with 240 gals varnish, 107 pkgs glassware, 4 cs books, 1 cs paper, 1 pkge mfd wood, 1 cs organs, 1 cs clothing, 250 kgs nails, 450 lbs mf tobacco, 12 pkgs paint, 114 tons coal, 28,551 cs kerosene, 15 pkgs hardware, 3 do twine, 80 do drugs, 100 cs blacking, 785 pkgs clocks, 19 cases ir goods, 100 bbls sugar, 389 pkgs lamps, 16 cases pencils, 6 do saw machs, 56 pkgs rope, 5 do wick, 26 do mf iron, 90 bales domestics, 14 cs cd goods, 2 carriages, 40 cs ptg ink, 20 cs disinfectants, 33 cs brassware, 10 cs extract, 1 box leather, 70 bbls alcohol, 10 cs furniture, 1 i safe, 1 cs cigarettes, 2 cs notions, 9 pkgs machy, 200 bbls rosin, 200 gals lub oil, 300 lbs wax; April 23rd, *Waltkyre*, for Yokohama and Hiogo with 27,859 cases kerosene; April 26th, *Paul Jones*, for Shanghai with 28,138 cases kerosene. The *Cavalier* also sailed for Anjer on the 3rd of April with 24,600 cases. One vessel only was on the berth at latest dates, and that was for Shanghai.

The *London and China Express* publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. W. G. Howell to the *Globe* in reply to an article in the *New York Times* on the subject of the Shimonoseki indemnity:—

The Straits did not pass through his (the Daimio of Choshu) territory, but he possessed one side of them, and, with the view of spitting the Tycoon, and embroiling him with foreign Powers, he declared them closed, and refused to allow foreign vessels to pass through them. He had not a shadow of right to take this course, which was an act of open rebellion against his suzerain; but when representations respecting it were made to the Ministers of the Tycoon, they confessed that, much as they deplored

the fact, they were not powerful enough to chastise their rebellious feudatory, and compel his obedience. The Treaty Powers therefore took the matter into their own hands.

The expedition answered the desired end: Choshu was forced to submit, and a fine of \$3,000,000 was imposed on him. To this expedition Great Britain contributed nine ships of war, France four or five, the Netherlands three, and the United States a small chartered trading steamer, manned with a lieutenant's party, and carrying one gun. It is no source of reproach to the United States that they had no naval force in the Japanese waters; but as a matter of fact, they had none, and took the only means at their disposal of showing their concurrence with the course pursued by the other Treaty Powers. Though some of the Powers concerned were anxious that the money should be paid according to the covenant, England was more anxious for some commercial equivalent, particularly the early opening to trade of the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka. The Japanese, however, did not see their way to this, and after nature deliberation elected to pay the money.

At the division the United States Minister in Paris where the matter was being discussed for convenience sake, contended that as the general co-operation of all the four Powers must necessarily have had great and equal weight, if not in the operations, at all events in the measures which preceded them and afterwards in turning the result to good account, it would be fair to look upon the several Powers as contributing in an equal degree to the success of the common cause, and therefore as entitled to share equally in the indemnity which the Japanese Government agreed to pay. This view was accepted, France benefiting by it more than under the principle suggested by her own Minister, while Holland, and the United States especially, derived even still larger advantage from it. England alone was required to make a sacrifice, but she did so—I venture to think with equal dignity and grace.

It is not too much to say that the "smartness" of the principle of division suggested by the American Minister, and conceded by the other Powers, greatly shocked very many excellent American citizens. They felt that they had little or no business with the money, and to do them full justice, they have never since been comfortable about it. England from the very first, although put to far heavier expense than her share of the indemnity covered, has made repeated, I might almost say ingenuous, efforts to induce the Japanese to give commercial equivalents for the covenanted indemnity. She delightedly agreed to defer the payment of the latter instalments for five years, and would only have been too willing to forego the acceptance of every dollar of her share of it had even the shadow of an excuse been given her for doing so. But where she was, pecuniarily, a heavy loser by the adopted principle of partition, the United States Government could hardly have been at the expense of \$10,000. It actually received \$785,000, and the American people are right in thinking themselves bound to restore this. . . . Having said this much, I may safely leave the question of how far the writer in the *New York Times* has done well in vilifying the action of the British Government and the British Minister in Japan, or in recording to "the everlasting credit" of his own Government the restoration to the Japanese of a sum of money which it argued some bluntness of perception to claim, and a very sturdy moral digestion to have retained so long.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* gives the following account of the murder of its principal proprietor:—

At 8 o'clock last night, April 23rd, Charles de Young walked into the business office of the *Chronicle* and engaged in conversation with Edward Spear and E. B. Read, who had been attending to some business. He stood with his back to the counter, facing the Kearny street door, and was engaged in conversation with the gentlemen named, when the swinging door in front of him was quickly and suddenly pushed open, and Isaac M. Kallloch, son of I. S. Kallloch, Mayor of the city, rapidly entered, drawing a revolver before he was fairly inside the door. Mr. de Young caught sight of Kallloch and the pistol at the same time and ran toward the gate at the end of the counter. As he did so Kallloch fired at him, and fired again as he reached the gate. Neither shot took effect, and Kallloch fired again as Mr. de Young turned to the left and placed the counter between himself and his assailant. He was stooping behind the counter, when Kallloch reached over, placed the pistol within a foot of his face as he was looking upward, and fired again, the ball striking Mr. de Young in the month. Mr. de Young then drew his pistol and staggered to a desk about three feet distant, when Kallloch fired a fifth shot. Here Mr. de Young attempted to raise his pistol, but failed, owing to weakness. Kallloch then turned and fled to the door. Mr. de Young a moment afterward staggered backward a step, fell into the arms of Elias de Young, who was a few feet distant, and became unconscious, the blood gushing in a stream from his mouth. He was placed upon the floor and medical attendance was instantly summoned, but ten minutes afterward,

despite medical efforts, he was a corpse. Kalloch, upon running out of the door, encountered officers Peckinpaugh and Ward, who took him in custody. He was immediately taken to the City Prison and placed in Tank No. 4 of the New Prison. He said nothing whatever on his way there and maintained a stolid silence afterwards. The first shot that he fired pierced the east door of the office; the second struck the wall and bedded itself in the window-sill; the third passed through Mr. de Young's hat and lodged in the woodwork, and the fifth passed through the window of the private office of M. H. de Young and entered the wall. The fourth shot struck Mr. de Young in the mouth and ranged backward through the brain, producing unconsciousness and death almost immediately. In a few moments the office was filled with the friends of the deceased who had heard of the tragedy, and a tremendous throng gathered outside the office on Bush and Kearny streets. Coroner Dorr arrived at a quarter to nine and sent for his deputies. The dead waggon arrived shortly afterwards with a coffin, the remains were placed within it, and the dead body was removed to the Morgue. A hasty examination of the body showed that the ball had pierced the upper lip and ranged straight backward. The face was filled with powder-grains, which the nearness of the pistol blow into the skin. The third shot pierced the hat of the deceased, passing close to the head.

There were present in the office at the time of the murder Dr. Charles F. Potter, who was conversing with the advertising clerk, William Dreyppolcher, at the desk; and R. E. Douglas, advertising solicitor, who was sitting with Elias de Young, the half brother of the deceased, who caught him where he fell. The three employees were witnesses to the shooting, as was Mr. Potter, who dropped beside the desk upon the firing of the first shot and crawled along behind Kalloch.

The *Bulletin*, at a late hour last night, issued an extra in which the following was given as the alleged cause of the shooting:

The provocation for the shooting was the issuance of a book of sixty pages, on the title page of which is printed the following:

Only Full Report of the Trial of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, on Charge of Adultery—A Full History of the Affair—Doings of the Church—Kalloch's Pulpit Experience—Arrest—Arraignment, Trial and Result, with Accurate Portrait of Kalloch, and the Beautiful Lady in Black, and the Bedroom of the Lechmere—Boston, 1857.

The deceased only yesterday afternoon stated to the Managing Editor of the paper that he had been greatly annoyed by notes addressed to him, requesting him to send a copy of a pamphlet reflecting on Kalloch. That after some trouble he had succeeded in obtaining a copy that had been sent to a gentleman in this city. He expressed a fear that the circulation of the document would do him an injury and perhaps prejudice his case before the Court, as its publication might be attributed to him, and expressed the hope that there were not many of them in existence.

The correspondent of a Madras paper suggests that all native murderers, or those making attempts at murder, shall be punished, whether secured alive or dead, by hanging them for 24 hours on a gallows, with a pig's skin round their heads. Were this done, he thinks, all attempts at murder in Afghanistan would very shortly cease, because the natives dread contamination from swine more than death itself.

We understand that the United States Minister has confirmed the sentence of death recently passed upon John Martin Ross, found guilty of the murder of Robert Kelly on board the American ship *Bullion*. The sentence will not, however, be carried into effect until the result of the appeal to the Home Courts is known.

We are informed that, in accordance with a despatch received yesterday from the Ministry of Ports and Telegraphs, the hour of departure of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes will be nine instead of seven o'clock as heretofore.

Any one who has watched the gradual falling off in appearance of the houses in Tsukiji, and more especially those who have had to pay for repeated repairs caused by the weather having got at the wood from the insufficiency of the paint covering applied, will receive with welcome the new asbestos paints now being introduced to this market by Mr. Thomas Seon. Owing to the distance that many people live from skilled labor in the newly settled States of America, and the expense incurred for putting on a coat of paint every year, the American paint manufacturers and the chemists in their employment, have for some years past devoted all their energies towards perfecting some form of prepared coloring matter which would be ready for use just

as supplied from the factory without any further mixing, and yet possess such properties as not to require renewal for a long space of time. This desideratum is said to have been achieved better by H. W. Johns of New York, than any other manufacturer, and his asbestos paints have attained a very wide and well deserved celebrity among those who are the best judges in such matters, viz:—the consumers. This fact is evidenced by the enormous quantities of their paints used at home and exported, and the consequent rapid spread of the firm's business. There are twelve standard shades of the asbestos paints, comprising every colour suitable for the tasteful decoration of all classes of buildings, and for general purposes. They are prepared ready for use in packages of various sizes to suit consumers, and are unexcelled by any in the market for richness and permanence of color, and durability as a protective coating for exposed wood or iron work. They are said to differ from all other prepared paints in containing no water, and by actual tests two coats of these paints are claimed to have proved equal in body to three of the diluted paints, while the price per gallon is the same or less. The firm also supplies a strictly fire-proof paint in light tints, put up in kegs and barrels ready for use, which ought to gain special favor in this country where fires are of such frequent occurrence, and danger from sparks in a gale of wind is so excessive. A good example of the excellence of the new material is afforded by the school house in Tsukiji, which Mr. Seon has recently painted for the American Mission, the roof of this building being covered with the patent asbestos roofing for which he is sole agent in Japan. We are informed that any person can apply the paint after a few minutes' instruction, a fact which goes far to enhance its value here.

A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes as follows:—

As it may be interesting to some of your readers to know what sort of a queer fish was recently exhibited by the Japanese and called by the local papers a wonder of the deep, I venture to give its classification to prove that all lovers of caviare have swallowed a good many of them in embryo, that it is anything but a wonder, and simply a straggler who might have lost his dead reckoning or else paid a visit to Japan out of caprice. It is the Beluga sturgeon of the Russians and inhabits nearly all the large rivers of Siberia, probably those of Northern China, and also the Volga and Caspian Sea. It was classed in the Berlin Zoological Museum, by Professor Lichtenstein, as follows:—Class, Pisces, Series II. Chondropterygii Genus I. Accipenser, Subgenus Accipenser Caspiensis. The only difference between this subgenus and the sturgeon of Northern Europe consists in its having a rounded muzzle, while the latter is formed more like a shovel.

The Siberian line, and also the line between Tokio and Hakodate, are in good working order; but the interruption on the Shanghai-Amoy cable still continues.

Some of our local linguists may be pleased to learn that a society has just been formed at Berne under the following short and euphonious title:—"Der Kunstighinsichtmehrberein-underbegrussenwiebishergewöhlichenhutoderdiemützabnehmenderincommodirenwollender-Verein." The members can hardly contemplate pronouncing the whole name of their club in the "wee sma' hours" unless it is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

It is to be hoped that the courageous action of Mr. Clifford, the 2nd officer of the *Pym*, in jumping overboard in a heavy sea, and endeavoring to save the life of the unfortunate carpenter whose death has formed the subject of an inquiry at the British Consulate, will meet with due recognition. Conduct such as that of Mr. Clifford is as worthy of reward as any feat of valour on the battle-field. We trust, therefore, that the facts will be brought under the notice of the Humane Society.

The New York correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing on the subject of Mr. Edison's latest sensation, says:—"Does any one want to invest in Edison's grand scheme for getting \$1,400 worth of gold out of every ton of tailings to be had? If so, there is plenty of company's stock to be had in New York. It is to be noticed curiously enough, that men of

science are just as sceptical about this new affair as they were about Edison's electric light. In the meantime, while waiting for the millions of tailings, Edison is making money by selling what he calls his polyphorm, a preparation warranted to cure neuralgia. I do not know whether or not it is any better than the general run of patent medicines advertised, but it is sure to sell for it has had free advertisements without end."

The great sale of Prince Demidoff's collection has attracted much attention in Europe from the multitude of valuable objects of art contained in it. Mr. Vanderbilt invested largely, so that some of the choicest gems go to America. Writing of the sale an exchange says that "one of not the least curious and interesting corners of the Palace of San Donato is the Imperial chamber dedicated to the memory of the Bonaparte family, and filled with objects of interest relating to that great house. There is to be seen a splendid study by Canova of the Prince Pauline Borghese, the 'Petit Caporal's' youngest sister, a ring of the hair of Napoleon I. when a child, and a paper-weight made of a piece of stone from the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena, the cockade worn by the Emperor on his return from Elba, a tooth of Napoleon I. given by Madame Mère to Jerome, King of Westphalia, and snuff boxes, pocket handkerchiefs, rings, and even a pair of breeches belonging to the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty! Surely it would be worth the while of Madame Tussaud's agent to take a trip to Florence, for all this goes to the hammer."

#### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 27th March, 1880.

M. Pasteur, who gives most agreeable soirées, cures lions of chicken-pox and cholera-morbus by vaccination. M. Daubrée, another social savant, can make tiny celestial boulders. M. Hannay can manufacture diamonds and keep them in a goose-quill for a jewel case. M. Réan admits that the time is coming when creation will create its creator. Another learned man believes that we shall all have to seek refuge in Central Africa to escape the invasion of polar cold; and M. de Foinville, after demonstrating our natural descent from tadpoles, through oysters—animals that can be crossed in love, frogs,—and the man and his brother monkey, has no doubt that we shall emerge into another more advanced organism before the lease of our planet's existence expires, viz. 400 millions of years from the present date. But these are small accomplishments in comparison with the doctrines and doings of Mlle. Duclerc. This young and strangely gifted woman holds weekly meetings to advocate both the equality and superiority of the female *census* the male sex. She proclaims that the degeneracy of her sisters, as illustrated in their going to church and praying, is the natural consequence of their not being allowed to vote for town-councillors and members of parliament; that to ensure their being dutiful wives, and fond mothers, excellent house-keepers and true friends, the panacea lies, not in Pandora's, but in the ballot-box. Much excuse must be made for the return of spring—particularly after such a winter as we had—which, doctors say, sends the blood coursing rapidly through all the lanes and alleys of the system—the head not excepted. Were this lady not a free-thinker, severe fasting might reduce the pretty apostle, in black merino and spotless linen, to a sounder state of mind, but this would injure her chances for the governorship of Algeria, since Mère Michel, at present in New Caledonia for reasons of state, is the heir-apparent to the Presidency of the Republic. A statistician has calculated that, whereas seventy per cent of the population "kept Lent" in the orthodox sense ten years ago, not fifty do so now. I think the concentrating of official balls during the forty days period has much to answer for. During the supper at the last ball at the Elysée, at one o'clock on the morning of a Friday, there were no guests who displayed a preference for a slice of salmon over a wing of a chicken, galantine or truffled game. Where the sinners are ladies, they will, after a few hours repose, replace white satin and valenciennes by black sicilienne and cashmere, with lace flounces and a profusion of jet, and off to church. If it be Sunday, the sermons of the Rev. Mr. Didon are preferred. The crowd is greatest when he preaches; for it has got abroad that this young and sturdy Dominican is about joining Père Loyson's growing section of Old Catholics; but enough of the latter will remain attached to the Pope, to judge by the attendance at the churches on Palm Sunday, and the sale of cart-loads of box, which is sold in sprigs and bouquets to suit all persons; the purchaser then has his or her provision blessed, and it is then treasured up in bed-rooms or wreathed round the photos of those gone to the great unknown land. These recurring ceremonies, though always old, are ever new, and we like to see them; what we are ignorant of we may be excused for deploring. Hence the promenade to Longchamps during Holy

Week, to show off all that was new in the fashions for both sexes is as unknown to Parisians of to-day, as a Bourbon king. The famous Convent oratoria is replaced by chamber concerts which vary from being excellent to execrable, and from paying to gratuitous. The churches on Thursday celebrated several first-class musical masses. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* is the favorite. It is at Notre Dame, however, that it is necessary to attend if one desires to witness the ceremony of the Passion. The cathedral, naturally gloomy, is rendered more so by the very few lamps lighted, the emblems of mourning around, and the solemn plaintiveness of the organ and the wailing notes of the choir. Under these influences the most obdurate heart must feel touched by the agony of Him in whose memory the ceremony is celebrated. Indeed, all the churches deserve to be visited at this period. From Good Friday up to Easter Sunday morning the altars are deprived of all their gorgeous ornaments; the inside of the buildings hung with black. Many of the side chapels represent the crucifixion in life-like figures, and Christ lying in the tomb is positively emotional, and as each visitor is presumed to bring an appropriate bouquet and deposit it round the sepulchre, the effect is very imposing. During the three days the bells, as usual, are presumed to have gone to Rome to be blessed; or, in other words, they remain silent till Easter Sunday morning, when their merriest peals summon the faithful to rejoice. No public places of amusement remain open on Good Friday, save those that give sacred concerts: they are well patronized. This day is the sole holiday which the butchers take in the year, and even it is not a day of rest, as it is devoted to a thorough cleansing of premises and repainting of fronts. The Rev. M. Loyson delivered a series of lectures on the Passion, which were well attended and acceptable to Christians of every denomination. At the close of one of these, he solicited contributions for the support of his church: he required fr. 8,000 to pay off debts. This surprised not a few, as it was generally supposed he was endowed by the English Evangelical Society: this appeal explained the meaning of a neat envelope placed on each seat addressed to the Treasurer of the Church; inside was a card and pencil, on which the charitable could write down what sum they desired that the collector should call upon them to receive; the amount was nearly then and there subscribed. In order to meet all tastes, or rather all consciences, the daily journals of a certain class are in the habit of publishing dinner bills for those who do not. A free-thinker might not refuse the former; among its infinite variety of good things, but limited to every kind of fish, the choicest wines, and all the delicacies of the season in the way of fruits and vegetables. The table itself has also its most beautiful services, and the rarest flowers not only in the form of bouquets, but in zig-zag garlands round the spaces set apart for the dishes. Who would not like to "fast" on the following? Soup of vegetables and Parmesan cheese; patties of oysters and cream; carp, sole, salmon; "plover"—note the fact, for it is not a prohibited meat; caviare and plovers' eggs, truffled salmon pie, asparagus, ices, creams, and strawberries. The classes who thus abstain feel in duty bound to drive to church in their gala coaches, attended by powdered servants, while—as a type—the lady herself descends from the vehicle dressed in the plainest black, the shape as well as the bonnet recalling fashions twelve years old. Under no circumstance would any lady moving in society appear in a colored toilette during Holy Week. Those mothers, whose daughters are at Convent schools, assist at the religious ceremonies in these institutions, where the pupils, in long white veils, sing the mass, and are assisted by the graver voices of the nuns. As there are said to be arrangements even with heaven, a young lady while in "mourning" can select rich materials, provided they be black, but no ornaments are to be worn, and it is questionable if the bouquet of violets that peeps from a corsage be quite in its place. Among the most noteworthy changes in the general fashions, the jacket appears to have ceased to reign; the most preferred corsages are pointed in front, rounded on the hips and forming *postillon* behind: thus producing a voluminous appearance, and as the basque remains almost horizontal, we are thus brought back to the eighteenth century. Paniers have failed, and after the shepherdesses of Watteau and Florian, fashion reverts to the *nudes* of the Revolution and the reign which preceded it. The "visita," which are "short," have nevertheless a rival in the seductive mantelet. This has a large collar either in lace, jet, or satin; it fits tightly to the figure and closes in front. This mantelet and a *capote* hat—the shape still most in favor here—will predominate during the spring. The front is in Italian straw; the crown in surah; behind and above the *baculet* is a large golden ball, kept in position by a gold ring; on the left side is a sprig of lilac with leaves, just as if it had been freshly cut; the strings are in surah with ends in gold-spangled lace; heliotrope and *merveil-leux* surah are most in request, the latter especially. They have only one competitor to fear—iris silk gauze. Indian cashmere is in much request for ceremonial toilettes; and shawls are worn draped. As to patterns, the "spot" design in various colors is general, and also the new *damasquiné* tissue, where thousands of small lines cross and recross. Ivory colored satin is a favorite at soirées; all kinds of lace are receiving the saffron

color; parasols have appeared; they are always long and fine and in harmony with toilettes; they are edged with fringe or lace. The mania still reigns to match all parts of the toilette: the hat recalls the robe. Feathers will be renounced this season—they were too much abused during last—but instead, flowers, herbs, lace, and delicate tissues will dominate: the young and pretty *élégantes* decidedly refuse to patronise the flat coiffure. Instead of wavy bands, ever graceful, there are diadems of curls, and very voluminous and elevated chignons.

An old lady, who has not a wrinkle on her charming face states, that these can be cured, and that they are not necessarily the result of age, but come also from habit or sorrow; she recommends a pomatum composed of two ounces of the juice of the bulbs of white lilies, the same quantity of honey, and one ounce of pure white wax. If this confection is gently applied morning and evening the blemish will disappear.

The very successful ball given at the Chinese Embassy, and the popularity which Verdi's Opera *Aida* enjoys, are making their influences gradually felt in colors and materials: yellow, blue, and black, are favorites with the "heathen Chinese," and black and red with the Egyptian. At the Chinese ball the ladies' toilettes were uniformly excellent—a capital test of a soirée, and the proceedings were very gay; the native attachés proved very gallant fellows, and breaking through all habit, accepted ladies' invitations to dance. The conservatory, one of the prettiest in Paris, was deliciously cool, and filled with beautiful flowers, and a *playing* fountain. The opera of *Aida* is dazzling in its gorgeousness. It is being represented at the Grand Opera, where all is sumptuous and grand: Verdi conducts the orchestra himself. I have heard the opera in Italian and as at present in French, with all scenic accessories, and there can be no question that the latter representation is the superior. Mlle. Krauss, as *Aida*, was perfection, and Manuel, as *Rhadames*, was her fitting partner. They made burying alive lovely. Mlle. Marie Van Zandt, aged eighteen, and the friend of Patti and Nilsson, made her first appearance in *Mignon*, the pretty opera of Ambroise Thomas. She has a fair soprano voice, that can be made charming by cultivation, as the best judges are of opinion. She is slender and small, with a melancholy expression of features, and brown hair. She has a splendid future before her, and her mother, who is an artiste herself, will doubtless see that the opportunity shall not be lost.

The picture show is commencing to cause much activity in the artistic world; the number of ladies who have entered their works for European admiration—and purchase—is larger than in preceding years, and the present Government has shown itself more liberal in the way of admissions, a certain proportion to the stronger sex only being allowed. Indeed the Republic is very gallant, as it bestows not a little patronage on female talent generally. The Persian ambassador gave his annual spring reception on the 21st of March, the guests received sweetmeats, sherbet, and flowers; his lady was once a very handsome creature, but she is becoming very full indeed in habit, and, as she is rather small, the change is not to her advantage.

The corporation of Paris, instead of giving out children left to their charge, to be nursed by peasants, contemplates erecting a hospice or special baby city, with a farm to supply milk from cows and goats. It was stated during the discussion, that the infant mortality, with official nurses entrusted to rear children by the bottle, did not arise from bad milk or any inherent disease of the children, but simply from the improper state in which the bottles are kept; their filthiness turns the milk which in this condition can explain endless complications.

### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Majesty the Emperor visited the Fukiage Park, on Tuesday last, and witnessed the horse-races held under the auspices of the officers belonging to the Imperial Guard and garrison.

A native paper gives currency to a rumour that, owing to cases of cholera being reported from different localities, His Majesty's visit to the provinces will be indefinitely postponed.

Tokugawa Keiki, the ex-Shogun, was raised to the senior rank of the 2nd class on the 18th instant.

His Excellency Oki, Privy Councillor and President of the Senate, entertained several of the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, the members of the Senate, the Foreign Representatives, and other prominent gentlemen, in all about three hundred guests, at his private residence, on the 22nd instant.

It has been announced that the new French Minister will leave Paris for Japan, early next month.

Koso Kinkoshii, *Sungii*, has been appointed Ambassador from the Korean Government to the Court of Tokio, and will leave for Japan early next month. His departure has been so postponed on account of the death of one of the Royal Princes of Corea, a short time since. Among other objects which will occupy the Ambassador's attention is the completion of a loan of 60,000 yen, which the Korean Government has arranged with a Japanese firm, the "Kiodosha." All the preliminary arrangements have already been made.

We (*Mainichi Shimbun*) hear that His Majesty the Emperor will shortly call upon His Excellency Terashima, at his private residence.

Kwazoku Hachianka, Superintendent of the Custom House Bureau in the Finance Department, inspected the Yokohama Custom House on the 24th instant.

Mr. Watanabe, Governor of Fukuoka, arrived in Tokio recently on official business.

Mr. Takesuye Shinichiro, Under Secretary of the Finance Department, has been appointed a Consul, but his post is not yet announced.

Friday last, the 28th instant, being the anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Empress, was celebrated with rejoicing in the Imperial palace. The Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, and the Choku-nin and So-nin of the Imperial Household Department, attended at the palace in full uniform to offer their congratulations, and then received the customary offerings of *saké* and *sakana*.

General Nazu has been replaced in the Imperial cortège during the approaching Imperial progress, by General Miyoshi.

The additional buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the Daijo Kwan are estimated to cost about 30,000 yen.

His Excellency Shinagawa, Vice Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, left Tokio the day before yesterday for the Shimosa Farm, on a tour of official inspection.

The Judges held a meeting at the Dai-shin-in, on the 27th instant.

A meeting of the Central Board of Health is to be held yesterday.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes that a conference has been held between the Governor of Tokio and the Chief Police Inspector, regarding a system to be established for the relief of distress. Crime has been on the increase latterly, in consequence of the prevailing high price of rice.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A powder magazine is to be built near the head-quarters of the Imperial Guard within the palace grounds.

The first battalion of the Hiroshima garrison has been marching through the prefectures of Shimane and Yamaguchi since the end of March, and practising field manoeuvres. It returned to garrison on the 13th instant. The second battalion started for the provinces of Bizen and Bingo on the 15th instant.

The engagement of M. Dagron, *Chef de Musique* of the War Department, expires next month, but as the military bands are not yet completely organized, his stay in Japan will be prolonged.

There have been over one thousand candidates for admission into the Kiododan (Military School) this year.

General Miyoshi, who recently returned to the capital from Osaka, attended at the War Department on the forenoon of the 21st instant, and had an interview with His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War.

Lieutenant-General Shijo, formerly commander of the Nagoya garrison, arrived in Tokio on the 21st instant, and has left for his new post in Sendai.

Three torpedo boats, have been construction at the Yokosuka dock-yard.

Two regiments of the second brigade of the Tokio garrison are to proceed to the province of Boshu in a day or two to practise field manoeuvres, and the third battalion of the third brigade of the same garrison will start about the same time on a March through the provinces of Shinshu and Koshu with the same object.

A powder magazine is to be built at the rifle range at Muku-gaoka, belonging to the Police Department.

## INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Forty thousand koku of rice from the province of Bitchu were stored in the Asakusa godown, in Tokio, a few days ago, and are shortly to be sold by tender.

Chinese rice does not meet with ready sale in the capital.

A native juuk, laden with thirteen thousand bags of rice from the provinces of Owari, Kaga, Ise, and Nambu, and six hundred bags of beans, arrived at Shinagawa on the 20th instant.

The climate and soil of the prefecture of Okinawa (Loeshoo) being very well fitted for silk-worm breeding, Mr. Tajima of Saitama Ken, and Mr. Uyehara of Nagano Ken, are going to establish a silkworm breeding company in the southern prefecture.

A society has been formed at Sapporo, Yesso, under the name of the *Kaikosha*, with a capital of 20,000 yen, for the purpose of bringing waste land under cultivation.

Until the time of Godaigo Tenno, the salt mines in the village of Ooshika, in the prefecture of Nagano, used to produce large quantities of salt of much better quality than that made from sea-water, and the product was presented to the Emperor. In the reign mentioned the mines were closed, but they are now about to be re-opened by Kudo and some other residents of the village, who have applied to the Home Department for the loan of a sum of money to be expended in the further development of the mines.

One thousand sheep arrived by the *City of Peking*. They were purchased by order of the Agricultural Bureau.

The money deposited in the Post Office saving banks during last January amounted to 48,037.80 yen. The withdrawals were 20,754.32 yen.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that "the Dutch merchants in Yokohama have applied to their Consul for permission to establish a rice guild. What steps will be taken about it?"

The *Bakka Shimpō* says that "the use of Japanese articles in America becomes more and more fashionable day by day. Large quantities of old curios, painted paper screens, &c., are imported into that country from here. We also hear that quite a number of men and women are employed in America manufacturing imitation Japanese articles."

The *Genkai Maru* has taken to Kobe gold bullion valued at 129,508.15 yen, belonging to the Finance Department.

Samples of the first and second qualities of white and yellow cocoons, and silk manufactured in the Tomioka Silk Manufactory, in the province of Joshu, are to be sent as exhibits to the Melbourne Exhibition. About a hundred different samples of timber grown in Yesso are also to be forwarded.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hochi Shimbun* contains a letter from its correspondent at Fusan, Corea, dated the 11th of this month. This communication is as follows:—"Whenever the *Kanko Maru* arrives here from Japan, she always brings a large number of passengers from the different prefectures. House-building is going on rapidly and increasing every day, so that there are now about two hundred and fifty houses and over two thousand Japanese residents. Several restaurants have been established, some of which are conducted in European style; they are all well patronized and very successful. The Coreans frequently visit the restaurants and express great admiration of the food, &c. Commerce, however, which is of more importance, is in a very dull state; and the only business doing is a trifling trade in shirtings and a few other articles from which a very small profit is derived, because it is the custom to sell to the Coreans on long credit. Early this month, an American man-of-war arrived here, but she left after a stay of three days. It is reported that the vessel is shortly expected here again, and also that an English man-of-war is coming over from Nagasaki. While the American vessel remained here, the Torai Fu authorities prohibited the Coreans from visiting the Japanese concession, so that as long as the American stayed in port, not even a single daily labourer came into our settlement."

Cholera has re-appeared in Osaka, and several fatal cases have been reported.

A fire occurred at Sanjo-kami-machi, in the province of Echigo, about 1.30 p.m. on the 21st instant. A strong south-eastern gale was blowing at the time; and about 2,400 houses,

beside the local office, a police station and other official buildings were destroyed. Thirty-six lives were lost, a great number of people were injured, and about seventy persons are missing. The fire was not extinguished until 7 p.m. on the same day.

The *Osaka Shimbun* states that Onui, the wife of Ikawa Seisaku, a resident of Yoshida-machi Takata-gori, in the prefecture of Hiroshima, gave birth to five children on the night of the 14th instant. Three of the infants were males, and two females, but the mother and all the children died during the same night.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that "some time last month, a Russian man-of-war arrived on the coast of Kan-kin-dai, Corea, for the purpose of entering into a treaty of friendship and commerce with Corea. The commander of the vessel presented a letter on the subject to the local authorities of that place, and asked them to transmit it to their central government. This they refused to do, stating that they were forbidden to do so by the laws of the country. We hear from another authority that at first the Russian man-of-war anchored on the coast at a place known as Kinjo or Injo, in Kan-kin-dai, where the commander of the ship immediately landed at the head of a body of men. The Coreans seeing the Russians landing, became greatly alarmed, and quickly closed the gates of the town, and assumed an attitude of defence. The Russians who were not in the slightest degree afraid of the movement of the Coreans, broke down the gates of the town, and forced their way in. Upon this the governor of the town was obliged to present himself, and received the Russians at an interview. The invaders upbraided the governor very severely for Corea refusing to conclude a treaty with Russia which is so close to the country, while it has entered into a treaty of peace and commerce with Japan, which is separated from Corea by a large extent of water."

Some of the loyal inhabitants of the district of Kaahiwaya, in the prefecture of Fukuoka, lately applied for permission to present a quantity of timber of large size grown at Wakasugi-yama, for use in the construction of the new Imperial palace. The offering has been accepted.

A wrestling competition is going on daily in the grounds of the Ekoin (Buddhist Temple) at Muko-Riogoku, Tokio. More than three thousand people attend every day and the competition will last a few days more.

Cholera seems to be making its re-appearance in numerous localities, and several cases are reported from Kosuge Mura, in the prefecture of Yamagata. Two fatal cases are said to have occurred at Takamatsu, in the province of Sanuki, and Kaminori Mura, in the province of Echizen.

Small-pox has declared itself in the neighbourhood of the town of Kofu, in the prefecture of Yamanaishi.

Mr. Akagawa, the editor of the *Futsu Shimbun*, having criticised the recently issued regulations for the control of public meetings in his paper, has been fined 15 yen.

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

## TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 23rd May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 9,767.41
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,096.64

Total..... Yen 10,864.05

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,651.76
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,148.02

Total..... Yen 9,799.78

Miles open 18.

## KOBE AND OOTZU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 23rd May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 17,383.89
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,208.09

Total..... Yen 19,591.98

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,733.37
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,447.24

Total..... Yen 13,180.61

Miles open 47.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, April 28th.—Twenty-six thousand weavers will strike in two weeks in the Blackburn District, unless wages are advanced.

Berlin, April 28th.—The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 181 to 69, adopted the following resolution: It is unnecessary to reopen the question of taxation on tobacco by proposing the introduction of a tobacco monopoly.

One member of the Government participated in the debate, which was raised upon the abstract resolution, but Prince Hohenlohe Laugeburg, one of their usual supporters, proposed an amendment that it was inopportune for the House to express an opinion on the subject.

The amendment was negatived.

Berlin, April 28th.—The rejection of the vote against the tobacco monopoly has given rise to reports of a speedy dissolution of the Reichstag.

Berlin, April 28th.—The Socialist victory in the election at Hamburg caused great surprise.

Paris, April 28th.—The Radicals of Lyons intend to nominate Blanqui (Communist) for the vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by Blanqui's being ineligible. The effect of his election would be to further embarrass the present Ministry.

St. Petersburg, April 28th.—No official information has yet been published respecting the capture of Shevitch. The *Agence Russa* says: It may be positively affirmed that the report of his capture is untrue.

Constantinople, April 28th.—Sir Austin Layard received a telegram from Lord Salisbury asking him to specify the points of the Treaty of Berlin, which are still unexecuted, and to forward a statement of the financial position of Turkey, in order that Lord Salisbury may leave a correct account of those matters to his successor. The Marquis of Hartington has written to a friend in Constantinople stating that one of the chief tasks of the new Cabinet, will be to effect an improvement in the affairs in Turkey.

Rome, April 28th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Bova, of the extreme Left, moved a resolution declaring the Chamber's regret that the Government should have again to present a request for provisional exercise of the budget passes to order of the day. Signor Bova made a speech violently attacking the Cabinet. Premier Cairoli refused to accept the resolution. Crispi accused the Government of wishing to postpone a discussion of the budget.

Lahore, April 28th.—A message has reached Jellalabad from Cabul, stating that a tribal combination has been formed at Khoora Cabul to attack the post there. Communication between Ross and Cabul is cut off.

Cabul, April 28th.—Native messengers report an engagement at Hydabad on the 25th instant between General Ross and the mixed tribes. The enemy was defeated with a loss of 1,200. The British loss is unknown.

London, April 29th.—Parliament was formally and simply opened to-day by Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Earl Sydney and Lord Northbrooke acting as the Royal Commission. There was a fair attendance of Commons, including many new members. Only twenty Tory and fourteen Liberal Peers, two Bishops and fifteen Peeresses were present in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons there was a meagre attendance.

Some Irish members, including O'Donnell and Fenyon, sat on the Tory side, and others on the Liberal side. The House floor and galleries were very crowded.

London, April 29th.—The *Standard* says: We have reason to believe that the Government does not contemplate the introduction of a bill for the redistribution of Parliamentary seats until the result of the census of 1881 is ascertained. It follows that a new Reform bill could not be laid before Parliament until 1882.

London, April 29th.—Arthur Wellesley Peel has been appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department. Lord Richard Grosvenor will succeed W. P. Adams as Liberal "Whip."

Lord Carlingford has declined the Ambassadorship at Constantinople.

London, April 29th.—The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in a pastoral says: Doctrines destructive of mutual

confidence are laid down by some public speakers as the first principles of morals. Patriotism is invoked as the spirit of disunion between priests and people. The evil genius of communism, which has brought such fearful woes in various lands, is only watching the opportunity which that disunion may give it to try and establish its hideous throne among us. Our people have yet many wrongs. Our educational system is imperfect; our land laws, though reformed, can still be employed as instruments of great injustice, and we must use every means which, with God's blessing, can be invoked to redress these wrongs.

London, April 29th.—It is announced that last week a steamer touched off Lundy Island, at the entrance of Bristol Channel, for the purpose of transferring two passengers to a fishing smack. A steamer named the *Helena* has a cargo of fifteen thousand rifles, four million cartridges, and a torpedo launch. These were to be landed in Crete about the end of May, when a revolution is to break out in various parts of the island. The two passengers are Cretan agents entrusted with the purchase of arms. This is the ship some American correspondents say was intended for a raid on Cuba.

Dublin, April 29th.—The Land League Conference in Dublin to-day unanimously passed a resolution favoring the speedy pushing forward of the bill for the suspension of ejectments for nonpayment of rent, for two years and Parnell, O'Donoghue and three members of the Land League were appointed a Committee to draft such bills.

Cork, April 29th.—The transshipment of the *Constellation's* cargo to different British gunboats has been completed. The *Valorous*, with the residue of the cargo, has sailed for Galway. Captain Potter and the officers of the *Constellation* were entertained at a banquet to-night, given by the Mayor and citizens.

London, April 29th.—The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Valencia yesterday. He was waited upon by the relief deputation and escorted to the Anglo-American Cable station, where arrangements had been made to insure direct communication with Princess Louise at Ottawa.

London, April 29th.—The handicap race at Newmarket was won by Sanford's *Aristocrat*—*Flotsam* second, *Fricola* third. Betting just before the race was 2 to 1 against *Aristocrat*, 6 to 4 against *Flotsam*, and 7 to 1 against *Fricola*. *Aristocrat* and *Flotsam* kept close together till half way down the hill, when *Aristocrat* came away and won by four lengths, with *Fricola* a bad third.

Berlin, April 29th.—It is probable that the Reichstag, which has been recently ill attended, will be closed on the 10th of May. Grave doubts are entertained whether the same Deputies will ever again assemble.

Bismarck has declared to some political friends his firm intention to go to the House, when the commercial treaty with Austria is being debated, for the purpose of officially expressing his views on the political situation. Bismarck deeply and sincerely regrets the victory of Liberalism in England.

The rumor that Count Kanoliji is about to vacate his post as Ambassador of Austria at London is unfounded.

Vienna, April 29th.—There appears now to be no doubt that the Turkish officials who were charged with the surrender of the ceded territory to Montenegro did not adhere to the tenor of the convention, and it is rather questionable whether the Porte, with the forces at its disposal at Chauratari, can carry out the convention, so the whole question appears again on the point of being reopened.

Constantinople, April 29th.—The Porte, in a note to Ambassadors, denies all responsibility for the Montenegrin trouble. It declares that the Turkish authorities have strictly conformed to the Convention, and declines to re-occupy positions taken by Albanians. Two thousand men have been sent to Scutari.

Rome, April 29th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Zanadelli, former Minister of the Interior, introduced as the order of the day a declaration, that the Chamber, being persuaded that the question of the policy of the Government will form an opportune subject for discussion, when the budget of the Minister of the Interior is introduced, passes to the order of the day.

Signor Zanadelli submitted that it was impossible to give a conscientious vote on a question of confidence in the Ministry, unless the vote was preceded by a detailed debate. In order to learn the true policy of the Cabinet,

it was necessary to adjourn in consideration of the question under debate.

Signor Lefres, present Minister of the Interior, declared that the Government could not accept Signer Zanadelli's motion, but that the question of confidence in the Ministry must be settled immediately. A division was had, and the Government was defeated by a vote of 176 to 153, the majority being composed of 83 members of the Right, and various sections of the Left.

The provisional exercise of the Budget for May was then agreed to. In consequence of the previous vote, Premier Cairoli requested the Chamber to suspend its sittings until the Ministry had taken the orders of the King.

The Cabinet Council, after a prolonged sitting, decided that the Ministers should place their resignations in the hands of the King.

London, April 30th.—Yesterday's rise in the price of silver was in consequence of the announcement that the amount of India bills offered Wednesday next will be reduced five lacs, making a reduction of £1,000,000 in the weekly total since the commencement of the India financial year. This caused a decided improvement in the rates of exchange on India and China, and the silver market naturally became very firm, though there was no business done in consequence of the exhaustion of supplies.

London, April 30th.—Sir A. D. Hayter has been appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Kensington Controller of the Household. Earl Cowper has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Dr. Hugh, Law Attorney-General for Ireland.

Dublin, April 30th.—Parnell's Great National Land Conference yesterday was a signal failure.

St. Petersburg, April 30th.—On the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a reception was held at the winter Palace, the Envoys Extraordinary of Germany and Austria, and deputations from the German regiments of which the Czar is an honorary Colonel, attended. Much importance is attached to the presence of Envoys from Vienna, as none ever attended on a similar occasion. The Berlin *Post* connects the circumstance with the possibility of the renewal of an alliance of these Emperors.

Berlin, April 30th.—All the Jews of foreign birth in St. Petersburg have been ordered to quit the city within six hours.

Berlin, April 30th.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Coasting Trade bill was defeated, it being the third measure carried against the Government in three days. Rumours of dissolution increase, but before the Reichstag can be dismissed several important Government measures must be disposed of, including the Socialist and Usury laws, the bill to combat the rinderpest, and the commercial treaties with Austria and Belgium.

Berlin, April 30th.—In consequence of the refusal of the Reichstag to grant a subsidy, the Directors of the German South Sea Trading Co. have resolved to summon a meeting of the shareholders, to appoint liquidators to wind up the affairs of the company.

Vienna, April 30th.—During the fire at Groesbach, Moravia, some malicious persons incited the mob to attack the Jews. One Jew was mortally injured, another had his hand cut off, and others were saved with the utmost difficulty.

London, April 30th.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says: Wheat has declined considerably, and the position of the American and French corn syndicates is considered precarious.

Paris, April 30th.—The return billiard match between Slosson and Vignaux will not take place, Slosson having left Paris some days ago.

Paris, April 30th.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday reversed its decision of Thursday reducing the duty on petroleum, because the high duty would be a leverage towards a commercial treaty with the United States.

Lisbon, April 30th.—In the Chamber of Peers to-day the President of the Council denied that there was any understanding with Russia regarding the Macao affair.

London, May 1st.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints the following prominently: "Frederick Greenwood, who has had the editorial direction of the *Pall Mall Gazette* from the first publication till now, will not be responsible for

political opinions that may appear in its pages after to-day." It is reported that the *Gazette* has a new proprietor.

London, May 1st.—John William Oakden, nineteen years of age, the champion 500-yards shot of England, challenges any man in the world to shoot forty shots, distance 500 yards, at a target four feet in diameter, with eight-inch bulls-eyes, or he will give eight points out of eighty shots, for £250 a side and a 100-guinea challenge cup. He will give or take £50 for expenses to any part of the world.

London, May 1st.—The trustees of the Bolivian bondholders have sold at 109 3-16 a sufficient amount of the United States four-per-cents to distribute the £45 per bond, ordered by the Court, but the distribution is hindered by various legal proceedings, begun by the Collins contractors under Colonel Church, they claiming payments for work out of the fund, and praying for an injunction against its distribution.

A request has been made by this Government that the Danish Government cause inquiries to be made for any traces of the training ship *Atalanta* on the Greenland Coast. Farrar Hirscholl has been appointed Solicitor-General.

London, May 1st.—The *Times*, in approving the appointment of Earl Cowper as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, says: "The worst in Ireland seems to be over. Spring has been seasonable, and the promise of the Summer excellent. If a good harvest succeeds the dismal experience of recent years, the exasperation of temper that comes from want will die away. The new Irish Administration has great difficulties to overcome, but if their counsels are equal to their opportunity, they may do much to remove the permanent causes of Irish dissatisfaction."

Dublin, May 1st.—The *Freeman's Journal* says: The details of Parnell's land scheme could never be carried out save by revolution. No Parliament likely to be elected for a generation would consent to compel all landlords to sell. The wildness of Parnell's scheme has obliged the original sponsors for land questions to protest against it.

Paris, May 1st.—The Salon opens to-day and will be illuminated on evenings by an electric light. Four thousand pictures are on exhibition.

Paris, May 1st.—A committee, headed by Duc de Rochefoucauld, Legitimist, of members of the Chamber of Deputies, has been formed to raise a fund for the defence of religious liberty. The Committee consists of nineteen members, twenty being treated by law as constituting illegal associations. Though most of the members are Legitimists, there are three or four hitherto regarded as Bonapartists, who must now be considered as repudiating Prince Jerome Napoleon, for the object of the Committee is to resist the decrees which Prince Jerome distinctly approved.

St. Petersburg, May 1st.—Seventy houses have been burned at Radomysl, in the government of Tchernigoff, and 180 at Nemeroff, in Podolia. Upwards of 200 families have been left homeless.

An emphatic denial is given to the story that foreign Jews are being expelled from Russia.

Valparaiso, April 6th.—The Chilean squadron bombarded Callao without effect. Two divisions have been sent from Arequipa against Moquebequa. Colonel Albarracin has captured 300 Chilean cavalry at Locambe.

President Campero, of Bolivia, had arrived at Tacna.

London, May 3rd.—Lord Charles Brudenell Bruce, re-elected to Parliament for Marlborough, has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain.

London, May 3rd.—W. S. Cartwright, a large colliery proprietor and owner of race horses, is dead.

Berlin, May 3rd.—The *North German Gazette* denies the rumors recently circulated by Progressist newspapers of Bismarck's approaching retirement from office, and says that the Chancellor, in consequence of the abstention from Parliamentary attendance imposed upon him by the state of his health, has enjoyed an opportunity for devoting his attention more continually to Ministerial duties in foreign and home affairs, and has himself stated that he daily acquires greater love for those duties, and that his former inclination to seize every opportunity to remain at his country seat proportionately diminishes their right and duty to do. Cazot was warmly applauded, and Republican members who had intended to speak stated that in view of the declaration of the Minister they would refrain from debate. Lamy then proposed an order of the day, demand-

ing that the law relating to the right of association be immediately laid on the table. The Government moved the order of the day, pure and simple, which was adopted, 362 to 137.

John Lemoine, yielding to the urgent request of the Directors of the *Journal des Debats*, has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Minister at Brussels.

Berlin, May 3rd.—The Hamburg Senate has transmitted to the Bundesrath an energetic protest against the incorporation of St. Paul's in the Zollverein.

Dublin, May 3rd.—Captain Potter and the officers of the *Constellation* have arrived in Dublin. They attended the Gaiety Theatre to-night. An arch of flags, in which the Stars and Stripes predominated, was thrown across the street in front of the Mansion House.

Berlin, May 3rd.—The President of the Reichstag had a conference with Bismarck, at which it was settled that the House could adjourn on the 11th of May.

London, May 2nd.—A Constantinople despatch says the *Levant Herald* has been suspended for hinting that the Government had better begin reforming before the English Cabinet recognizes the necessity of executing the "Bag and Baggage" policy.

Constantinople, May 3rd.—The assassin of Colonel Commeroff has been finally declared sane, and will probably be hanged in a few days.

Berlin, May 3rd.—The Reichstag to-day approved the extradition treaty concluded between Germany and Hungary. The bill approving the provisional commercial arrangement between Germany and Austria passed its first and second reading. The measure was recommended by a Plenipotentiary of the Bundesrath and the Director of the Foreign Office, Herr Von Philipsborn, who said the Government hoped that within the course of a year they would succeed in extending to commercial matters the understanding between Germany and Austria which existed in political relations. Herr Hoffman, President of the Imperial Chancery, pointed out that the bill afforded a basis for any future understanding. A treaty would be of the highest value, even if it contained nothing beyond the "most favored nation" clause. The present arrangement, though only provisional, contained everything it was possible to obtain in the present state of affairs.

Cabul, May 2nd.—The whole of General Ross' force has arrived. General Stewart now takes charge, General Roberts retaining divisional command.

Two natives have gone on a mission to Abdurrahman Khan.

The leading priests and Logar Chiefs have submitted. A hundred Kehistan Chiefs have been sent home after guaranteeing safety to the Sirdars whom the British intend to send there.

The Government is inclined to favor Abdurrahman Khan as Ameer, but great caution is necessary. A mission will be sent to meet him at Kurudz.

Calcutta, May 2nd.—Owing to the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan a reserve division of Bombay troops is about to be mobilized and sent toward the Candahar line.

London, May 2nd.—The usual banquet, given by the Council of the Royal Academy, took place Saturday night. The Prince of Wales, replying to a toast to the royal family, alluded to the work of the Duke of Edinburgh in Ireland. He said his brother had an opportunity of taking supplies from the *Constellation*, that gallant ship, sent over by our American cousins, who are so noble and generous. Gladstone replied to a toast to Her Majesty's Ministers. The President of the Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton, proposing a toast to "Science and Literature," took occasion to welcome Bret Harte, who responded in a humorous speech which was much cheered.

London, May 2nd.—Editor Greenwood writes to the *Standard*, giving his reasons for quitting the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He says: "We do not propose to allow our independent paper to be extinguished. Its spirit resides in us, and will soon reappear in a new shape. Hoping to redeem the paper from the threatened assignment, we formally offered a large sum for the copyright, which was refused." The proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to the *Standard*, emphatically denying that his paper will be henceforth conducted as a Ministerial journal.

Berlin, May 2nd.—Owing to Bismarck's nervous system being much overstrained, the physicians of his family urge

his temporary retirement from State affairs, and it is expected he will take a long leave of absence.

London, May 2nd.—The laying of the Channel cable, connecting with the new French cable at Brest, is completed, and telegraphic communication is now open between Penzance and Brest.

Rome, May 2nd.—The King has signed a decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. Elections will be held on May 16th, and the New Chamber will meet on May 28th.

London, May 2nd.—At a Cabinet Council, summoned to-day, Lord Wolverton was appointed Paymaster-General, and Osborn Morgan, Judge Advocate-General.

Paris, May, 2nd.—The saw mills at Aubervilliers have been destroyed by fire. The immense stores of timber were burned.

Bombay, May 2nd.—General Stewart has sent a large field force through Logan Valley to open communication with Cabul.

New York, May 4th.—A cable dispatch to the *Herald* from Paris says:—Onr St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: The revocation of the appointment of Count Tolstoy as a member of Public Instruction removes one great obstacle in the way of the success of the reform plans of General Loris Melikoff, and is a source of very great satisfaction in all quarters.

Princess Kontoholuy, the lady president of the Red Cross Society, has received an order decreeing her to be prepared with a large supply of lint bandages, which are probably intended either for the troops on the expedition to the Chinese frontier, or for General Skobloff's command.

A banquet has been given by the Czar at the Winter Palace to officers of the Horse Grenadiers of the Guard and of the Battalion of Finland, being the troops to which the soldiers who were killed in the recent explosion at the Palace belonged. Covers were laid for 200 guests. It is a significant fact that the only diplomat present was the German ambassador, Baron de Werder; his military attaché was also among the guests.

The Empress has within the last few days had several attacks of delirium. The condition of Prince Gortchakoff has not improved. He is losing his memory, and repeats to himself incessantly all his daily communications to the Emperor.

Calcutta, May 3rd.—The Maharajah of Alwar has written to the Government offering to be at the entire cost of maintaining a native regiment of Afghanistan volunteers, and his own personal service.

The appointment of the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India is, on the whole, received favorably. Much disappointment is expressed that Lord Dufferin's health prevented his appointment.

Dublin, May 3rd.—Captain Potter and officers of the *Constellation* arrived in Dublin to-day. They attended the Gaiety Theatre to-night. An arch of flags, in which the stars and stripes predominated, was thrown across the street in front of the Mansion House.

Cabul, May 3rd.—The military force is now again so strong that any operations can be undertaken. The country has been without settled government for eighteen months, and the rural population is in a very disorderly state. The population of Cabul, comprising the partisans of the different hordes, is always ready for excitement. The rebellion is now practically ended. Very few rebels remain in arms, and the villagers are helping to hunt them out.

Constantinople, May 3rd.—English officers in the Turkish gendarmerie have been informed that their contracts will be renewed if they will consent to 45 per cent reduction in salary.

Rome, May 3rd.—The King declines to accept the resignation of the Ministry, but has accepted their proposition to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

Boston, May 3rd.—The *Bulletin* says: A large importing house here, who have agents in China, have not received any confirmatory advices regarding the reported troubles with Russia, and the price of tea is not affected in the least. The markets here show no signs of uneasiness, and prices have rather a tendency to further decline. It is suggested in some quarters that the rumors have been set afloat in the London market in order to give a stimulus to the trade.

London, May 4th.—A Paris dispatch says: A stand fell at the Leric races near Agen. It is reported that 100 persons were injured.

Paris, May 3rd.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Lauey, Republican and Catholic, introduced an interpellation contesting the validity of the ancient statutes cited by the government in support of the decrees against unauthorized religious congregations. Minister to Justice Cazot argued that the laws were perfectly valid and had not in any sense fallen into disuse, but had always been enforced when the government of the day considered it necessary, although various governments had from time to time allowed them to remain in abeyance, either through negligence or culpable connivance, he held the republic was perfectly justified in defending itself and the government would, therefore, put into operation the existing laws, as it was their right and duty to do. Cazot was warmly applauded, and the Republican members who had intended to speak stated that, in view of the declarations of the Minister of Justice, they would refrain from debate. Lauey then proposed an order of the day demanding that the law relating to the right of association be immediately laid on the table. The Government moved the order of the day, pure and simple, which was adopted by a vote of 362 to 137.

New York, May 4th.—A cable from London of the 3rd says: In the House of Commons to-day the question of Charles Bradlaugh's right to his seat came up for discussion. In a well-considered and temperate speech Bradlaugh claimed that he should be admitted upon making an affirmation instead of taking oath. He quoted in support of his claim the fact that by virtue of the provisions of the evidence amendment Act of 1879, he and all other atheists were permitted to give evidence in a Court of justice, although they did not call on God to witness their truthfulness, nor say that they believed God. The Speaker, Mr. Brand, said he had grave doubts as to the effects of the Acts referred to, and did not think it applied at all to the oath required of members of Parliament. He therefore wished the House to decide the question. Lord Cavendish referred to the precedent in the case of Baron Rothschild, who was elected before the passage of the law permitting the House to dispense at its pleasure with the provisions requiring a member to swear by the true faith of a Christian, and moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the case. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion and the House voted to appoint a committee.

The Queen had a council at Windsor this morning, at which all the members of the new Cabinet were present.

Lord Charles Brudenell Bruce (moderate Liberal), re-elected to Parliament for Marlborough, has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain.

London, May 3rd.—Parnell, having been elected to sit for Cork, A. M. Sullivan has consented to stand for Meath county.

Washington, May 3rd.—A telegram was received to-day at the legation of Chili from Panama, which says the Chilean navy bombarded Callao on the 22d of April, causing heavy damages on the shore and nearly destroying the Peruvian corvette *Union*. Lima is threatened by the Chileans, and great distress prevails.

London, April 28th.—The following additional Cabinet appointments have been made: Chamberlain President of the Board of Trade, and John George Dodson, President of the Local Government Board.

The following appointments, outside of the Cabinet, are also announced: Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General; Anthony J. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council; Grant Duff, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department; Lord F. Cavendish, Secretary to the Treasury; Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; Sir H. James, Attorney-General; J. McClaren, Lord Associate of Scotland; Mr. Balfour, Solicitor General for Scotland; Earl of Cork and Orrery, Master of the Buckhounds, instead of Master of Horse, as reported yesterday; Duke of Westminster, Master of Horse; Marquis of Landsdown, Under Secretary for India; Earl of Morley, Under Secretary of War; Thomas Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary of the War office; Lord Carlingford, Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Cabinet, with fourteen members, is now complete.

No appointment will be made for the present to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Goschen declined the Ambassadorship at Constantinople.

London, April 28th.—Although no distinctive policy has yet been adopted by the Home Rulers, it is certain that a great effort will be made by Parnellites to prevent the party from attaching itself to the Liberals.

The Parnellites have passed a resolution pledging an active section to the Independent Opposition. The Parnellites will take their place in the House on the Opposition benches. In the absence of Parnell, O'Donnell acts as Chief.

Shaw's supporters have refused to participate in Parnell's land conference to-day, owing to the extreme resolutions to be submitted on land tenure in Ireland.

London, April 28th.—The *Times*, in a financial article, says: A statement to the effect that the leading German statesmen are highly favorable to bi-metalism is published in the *Paris Bourse*. If this is well-founded, the German Government appears at length to have realized what was predicted from the first, that in her existing commercial position Germany is incapable of maintaining a single gold standard. The *Paris Bourse* says: The leading men of Germany have been won over to the cause of bi-metalism not through conviction but necessity and advocates of a new plan for international agreement on a common basis include Von Kordorff, Von Merlosch and Schoilemerolst. We (the *Times*) have no sympathy with their dream of a uniform ratio between gold and silver, which is about as realizable as a uniform ratio between cheese and corn; but the fact of an agitation having arisen in any shape for the rehabilitation of silver in Germany is too significant to be overlooked.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### RE-APPEARANCE OF THE "MAINICHI SHIMBUN."

(Translated from that paper.)

ON the 11th of May, the 13th year of Meiji (1890), the Governor of Kanagawa Ken addressed the following notice to our office:—"Notice is hereby given, that the *Tokio-Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun* published in your office, is suspended from further publication." When we received this order, the employes of our office, who number more than a hundred men, looked into each other's faces in a most distressed condition, and some of them said:—"Nothing can be more unfortunate in the life of a man than the suspension of his calling." If our paper should be suspended for a month, some of our employes would lose the means of supporting their fathers and mothers, wives and children, and if our paper was suspended for so long a time as two or three months, then some of our employes would die from starvation! Should we then supplicate the Government to release us from the doom of suspension? As regards the suspension of Japanese newspapers by order, the authorities do not give any definite explanation respecting the offence committed, and as there was accordingly no explanation given of the offence committed by us, we had no means afforded of apologising for our fault. Shall we then give up our present occupation, and seek other employment, so as to get a fresh means of livelihood? The order of suspension being different from that of suppression—in the latter event we would obtain another employment at once—but in the case of suspension only, it is impossible to say if a paper will not be released at any moment, and if our paper was released after all our men changed their employment, it would not then be the Government that stopped the publication of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, but the journal itself that ceased of its own accord. After a few days, we went to our financial office, and examined the books to see the increase or decrease of the number of our subscribers. We then found that after our paper was suspended, our subscribers had increased on an average by more than ten persons every day, and some people on receipt of the news of our suspension wanted to buy our paper, while others, not being aware of the news, wished to subscribe to our paper from the date of the arrival of their instructions in our office. We were very sorry for the former who wanted our paper when they heard of our misfortune, but more especially were we sorry for the latter who were not aware of it. We accordingly at once despatched replies to our new subscribers in the following words:—"Through

inadvertence we committed an offence, and received an order for the suspension of our paper. We are unable to say as yet when the suspension will be removed, and therefore we are very sorry that we cannot comply with your order at present. However, if you will be so kind as to desire to see our journal, please wait until our paper shall be released from suspension." We have written more than a hundred such letters in reply to the new orders from subscribers.

We have been placed in a very peculiar position. On the one hand we wished to ascertain the private will of the Government about our suspension, but could not obtain even the slightest hint on the subject, the gulf between the Government and the people being as wide as the distance between the sky and the earth. On the other hand, when we wished to take up our pen, we found our head filled with political opinions, and thus discovered ourselves incapable of preventing our hand from committing an editorial offence. When we counted on our fingers the time which had elapsed since the suspension, we found that it lasted for ten days, and that we had no publication of ten numbers of our paper. During those days we were very weary of spending our time in idleness, and did not know what to do; indeed this is a special kind of seige which is laid on a newspaper office. What a happy day is the 20th of May, in the 13th year of Meiji (1880), the day on which the Governor of Kanagawa Ken issued the following notice to our office:—"Notice is hereby given that the *Tokio-Yokohama Mainichi Shinbun*, published in your office, that has been suspended since the 11th instant, will be allowed to reappear from to-morrow, the 21st instant." On receipt of this order, our employes were all highly delighted; some seized their pens, others commenced to set type, while a third party turned the machine; thus everybody began to attend to his work, as if the sun was rising in the east. All our people commenced to work with zeal, and as it was after 6 o'clock in the evening when we received the notice of our release from suspension, our employes all worked by lamp-light, and forgetting both their hunger and want of sleep, finished the publication of the new issue of our paper, by cock-crow at daybreak. Thus we availed ourselves of the first opportunity of apologising to our subscribers for our non-publication of this journal for several days. In consequence of this hurry there will probably be twice as many mistakes in our present issue than ordinarily, and we therefore wish our readers to excuse us on this occasion.

It was on the 11th instant that our paper was suspended, and when our Government suspends the publication of a newspaper, it gives no definite explanation respecting the offence committed by the journalist, nor as to which of the sentences or reports were in violation of the laws. Thus we have no means of repenting for our past offence, nor can we guard ourselves from similar conduct in future. Now we stand at present in the position of a man searching for a path in darkness, and if we wish to direct our course to the east, we cannot see if we may not be in danger of falling into a creek, and if we wish to step westward, we are unable to see if our progress may not be obstructed by the sea. However, on looking into some of the past numbers of our journal issued just before we received the order of suspension, we find that on the 10th instant we dealt with the decision of the Senate respecting the local taxes in Tokio Fu, but we believe that article gave no offence. On the 11th instant we wrote about "Mr. Secretary Inouye's mission to China," but we only cannot see that this article was a breach of the law, or liable to endanger the peace of the country. As the Loochoo question affects the honour of our country, we thought it our duty to comment upon the advantages and disadvantages of the reported objects of Mr. Inouye's mission. However, judging the course of our late suspension from our experience in the past, we suspect we received the formidable order of suspension in consequence of our editorial note on the 11th instant, respecting "Mr. Secretary Inouye's mission to China." It is said that the *Choya Shinbun* was suspended in May of the 11th year of Meiji (1878), on account of the assassination of the late Okubo, Minister for the Interior, and we hear that the suspension of the *Choya Shinbun* and the *Akebono Shinbun*, in the month of February this year, was on account of their comments upon the incident which occurred to His Royal Highness Prince Heinrich of Prussia, when out shooting. It is now thought that the recent

suspension of our paper originated from our remarks upon "Mr. Secretary Inouye's mission to China," which article was published by us on the morning of our suspension. We believed that the Loochoo question affects, to no small extent, the honour or disgrace, the advantage and disadvantage of Japan for all future time. Therefore, just as Mr. Gladstone animadverted upon the Afghanistan war, it is the plain duty of our countrymen, we believe, to discuss the Loochoo question in all its bearings and phases. However, we are not in a position to say that as our Government are very cautious they may not have deemed our comments prejudicial to their diplomatic designs. Therefore, although it is much against our will not to continue our article on the Loochoo question, yet, as the suspension of a paper is a very heavy and formidable burden for which the mere following up of an article cannot atone, we shall not continue the subject of "Mr. Secretary Inouye's mission to China," and are going to pass on to other subjects. We trust that our readers will not blame us for the course we now pursue, and they may rest assured that when we get an opportunity some other time of discussing the now prohibited question, we shall not fail to do so. We have written this article in order to supply a part of the history of the *Mainichi Shinbun*.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### NAVAL COURT HELD AT H. B. M.'s CONSULATE AT KANAGAWA.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, President; Lieut. the Hon. FRANCIS SPRING RICE, of H. B. M.'s ship *Modeste*; and FREDERICK DUNBAR WALKER, Esq., Master British ship *Madame Demorest*.  
Monday, the 24th of May, 1880.

Mr. F. Lowder appeared on behalf of the complainants. Captain Hatfield, the accused, suggested that the Court should consist of five members instead of three.

Counsel for the prosecution pointed out that the matter was in the discretion of the Court itself, and read the paragraph bearing on the subject.

Mr. Dohmen said that if the captain had mentioned the matter previously, the Court would have been summoned according to his wishes, but to make a change now would involve an adjournment of two days, and as the matter was by law left to the discretion of the Court, no change would be made.

Counsel for the prosecution said the case had only just been put in his hands, and therefore he would not make a long address, but would simply read the charge.

The Court called for the captain's certificates, but Mr. Lowder, as *amicus curie*, pointed out that according to the latest enactment on the subject, the Court could not call for the certificate until it was suspended or cancelled.

Mr. Lowder then read the following charge:—

We, the undersigned, seamen of the *Clydesdale*, do charge Jacob Kelly Hatfield, master of the said vessel, with various acts of drunkenness and otherwise wilfully endangering the safety of the ship, its crew and cargo, while in charge of the same.

We charge the said Jacob Kelly Hatfield:

1st.—That he committed an act of drunkenness on the 27th of September last, the day the ship left New York:

2nd.—That he committed another act of drunkenness about the early part of December:

3rd.—That he committed a third act of drunkenness on the 23rd of March last, on which occasion, the ship being about one mile from the land, the said Jacob Kelly Hatfield came into the fore-castle and, while sitting there, said "he had pointed the vessel once before and would do so again," leading us to infer that he meditated the wilful destruction of the vessel; upon this and at our request the mate took charge of the ship.

Signed: HENRIE MYERS.

L. JANSSON.

ALFRED BURMAN.

ANTONIO MENDES.

RICHARD HART, his (x) mark.

JOHN WILLIAMS, his (x) mark.

T. SCHMIDT.

NIEL MCLENKXAN.

CHARLES CARLYSON.

EDWARD CULLEN.

Solemnly declared before me.

(Signed.) MARTIN DOHMEN,  
Acting-Consul.

May 19th, 1880.

In answer to the Court, the captain said his certificate was an English one.

Mr. Lowder called :—

Henrie Meyers, who being sworn, said :—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. She left there on the 27th of September, 1879. I have nothing to say except as to the charge of drunkenness. On the first day out from New York, as the pilot was leaving us, the master was drunk. He was drunk, and I do not think he was capable of taking charge of the ship. I saw him at the time. He remained that way about twelve hours. I cannot say if he came on board drunk, as we went out about three a.m. It was blowing a four knot breeze. The master was drunk and not able to take charge of the ship and sail her. The mate took charge. The next occasion when he was drunk was when we were somewhere near the Cape of Good Hope. I saw him drunk. He was so drunk as to be unable to take charge of the ship. It was very rough weather, the ship was under main and fore lower foretopsails. We were pumping heavily all the time. I do not know how much she was leaking. We had to work the pumps every two hours by the watch. The mate took charge of the ship. The drunkenness of the captain lasted two days. He was so drunk as to be unable to take charge of the ship. The third occasion was as we neared the coast of Japan. I believe it was on the 19th of April. I am not sure whether it was March or April. The ship was in a bad position. She was about a mile and a half from the shore when the wind struck her from the north-west. We expected to be lost that night. The reason why we expected that was because there was no command, and the ship was in danger. She was on a lee shore. The master was too drunk to take charge on that occasion. He was drunk about a day and night. I did not hear the master say anything in the fore-castle that day.

Cross-examined by the captain : The day before I came on shore I went into your cabin. I did not beg your pardon and say I had to follow the crowd. We were all called aft. I asked you three or four times for my discharge. I was with John Williams when he came to you on the street and asked for a discharge and offered to give up his wages. I acquiesced and would have agreed to take my discharge on those terms. If I had got my discharge then or at any other time, I would not have brought this charge. I should have had nothing more to do with the ship and should not have done so. On the 27th of September, when the ship left New York, she had all sail on her. You laid down and went to sleep.

By the Court : The ship left New York at 8 a.m. and the pilot left at 7 a.m. When he left the captain took charge for a couple of hours and then he went and laid down and nobody could find him. The first mate had charge of the deck from 8 a.m. to noon, and the second mate, during the afternoon. On the second occasion we had only the main lower topsail set all night. We were hove-to. I and another man went to loosen the fore lower topsail, and it blew away. The captain came out of his cabin occasionally and rolled about. He was too drunk to stand. When we made the coast of Japan we were about a mile and a half from land. It was close to Kobe I think. The wind shifted at about 11 p.m. At first it was calm with rain. Then the wind shifted again and blew hard. There was no light in sight. We were trying to make Yokohama. When first I asked for my discharge it was before this Court was ordered. When we left Sandy Hook the wind was from the south. It was fair and all sail was set except the royals. Most of the sail was on the ship when the pilot left. The captain did not fall down. Any one could see the captain was drunk. I never had a word with the captain. When the ship arrived here I asked for my discharge, but the captain said he wanted me.

Cross-examined by the captain : I was mistaken when I said the ship was hove-to. We were running with a fair wind. We were under the main and fore topsails and not under the reefed foresail.

To Mr. Lowder :—On the occasion when Williams asked

for his discharge and said he would forfeit his wages, I would not have forfeited mine. My reason for wanting my discharge was I had no more respect for the ship I was on board. This I swear to.

Charles Welden, sworn said :—I am an ordinary seaman on board the *Clydesdale*, I sailed in her from New York. On the 27th of September I saw the captain drunk, but from the state of the weather I did not consider he committed any act of drunkenness except in ordering the tug to let go the hawser when some distance from the vessel, so that it got under the vessel. His appearance and speech made me think he was drunk, but in the state of the weather he was competent to take charge of the vessel, though he would not have been if a gale had sprung up. I cannot say how long he continued drunk. He was drunk on deck two or three hours, and then went below, and I don't know when he came up again. We were off the Cape in the early part of December. It was blowing a gale of wind. I don't remember when it came on. On the occasion I refer to the captain put on mizzen upper topsails and main top-gallant sail, thus pressing the ship in the gale. She was leaking heavily, and pressing on so much sail made her ship heavy seas. When we were off the Cape he was drinking right along, in my opinion. Sometimes he became intoxicated, and sometimes not. The third occasion was on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of March. It was between 8 and 12 on the 18th, say about 11 p.m. when we sighted the coast of Japan. The weather was fair, but there were signs of bad weather. He was running in to land to find Yokohama. I suppose he wanted to find the land, and then coast along until he got into the bay. After sighting the coast it was a little after daylight on the following morning when it came on to blow heavily, almost dead on shore; it lasted all that day and the following night, and commenced to lull away the following morning, I think. When we sighted the land the captain was on the poop sitting in his chair. I went below at 12 p.m., at the end of my watch. The captain had stopped on deck till then. When we sighted the land, at 11 p.m., he had no appearance of liquor on him, nor at 12 p.m. I came on deck at 4 a.m. I saw the captain; he was on deck, or came up soon after. He appeared to have considerable liquor on board. His face was flushed, and his walk showed it as well as his speech. All hands were kept on deck all that day on account of the ship's danger. I think that from 10 a.m. that morning, till about daylight on the following morning, he was incapable of handling the ship. During that time I consider that the ship was in danger. If the wind had not shifted between 10 and 11 that night, she would have gone on shore. I think the captain should have tacked off shore instead of running in shore, as he did. I did not hear any one advise him to tack off, but I heard murmurings among the crew. The captain appeared to keep charge of the ship, giving his orders to the mate, who obeyed him. During the worst of the gale the captain was below, and the steward said he was asleep. I heard the captain mutter on the poop on the night of the 19th : "Yes; she will go on shore, and I don't care."

Cross-examined by the captain :—I do not know whether you refused to pay the tug captain's bill because he let go the hawser. I do not know that you were a tectotalter during part of the voyage. I can swear you were under the influence of liquor during that time, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I cannot say positively what time the ship's head was wore round. The gale commenced between 8 and 12 a.m., if my memory is correct; I thought it commenced in the morning. I remember giving you some money after leaving port. I have been going to sea between two and three years. I consider you carried too much sail on several occasions.

The Court adjourned until 1 o'clock.

On resuming, Mr. Lowder called

John Williams, who, being sworn, said :—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I shipped in New York, and made the voyage in that vessel here. I am one of the men who signed the complaint. It is true. I saw the captain drunk on the 27th of September, the day we left New York. I knew he was drunk by his actions and the way he was carrying on. When the ship was off the Cape I was at the wheel. The captain was reeling drunk. He had fallen, and was rolling on the deck and caught told of the binnacle. It was blowing a gale of wind at the time.

I only saw him drunk once. He gave orders to set the lower fore-topsail, but before it was sheeted home it blew away. I know of the third occasion. It was between the 19th and 23rd of March. He ran the ship right on a lee shore, between two headlands. He was drunk then. He was able to walk about. I remember his coming into the fore-castle, and when within a yard of me he said "he had pointed her once, but she would not go, but he would point her again. We were all old sailors, and would all go to h— together." On that occasion we appealed to the chief officer. I saw the chief officer, and said to him:—"For God's sake let us get the ship round and off the land, as we are endangering the ship and all hands." He said:—"You know what sort of a man we've got to deal with since we left New York," and that he didn't like to take charge. But he did take charge of her and brought the ship round. Three or four times I asked the captain for my discharge, but he refused. I said I had not much money coming to me; but I would give him half if he would give me my discharge. He told me he thought the English Consul would not give me my discharge. I am afraid to go in the ship, as he has threatened to put her on shore. I have no objections to the ship if the captain was not in her. I cannot tell how much wages are due me.

Cross-examined by the captain:—I said to you that I had done wrong. I meant by that overstaying my leave. I have seen men fall on deck in a storm from a sea, but your fall with Meyers was different to that. You were drunk, and took him down with you. I have seen sails blown away when they were being set. I do not know that you took those headlands for an entrance to the Kii Channel. I remember the 24th of March, when you called us all aft and asked if we could suggest anything to be done. [The captain proposed to go to the Bonin Islands.] We said:—"Captain, you can do what ever you think best."

Niel MacLennan, sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*, and signed the complaint. I remember the 27th of September. The captain was drunk when we left New York. I saw him drunk off the Cape. I saw him drunk several times, but not as bad as he was on the three occasions mentioned in the charge. The third occasion was close to the land off Kii. He was too drunk to take charge of the ship. He came to the fore-castle and said he had pointed her once, and he would do it again. I was at the wheel when the appeal was made to the mate to take charge of the ship. I was at the wheel from noon to 2 p.m. When the captain came to the fore-castle and made that remark it was sometime during the afternoon.

Cross-examined by the captain:—As near as I can remember, the words were as I have said them.

By the Court:—We took the words "point her" to mean point her in towards the land. When the captain made use of the expression "point her," I thought he meant to run her on shore, and that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. That was the only time he ran her too close. I was at the wheel when the appeal was made to the mate to take charge.

Teodor Schmidt, sworn, said:—I have heard the evidence already given before the Court. I can speak to having myself seen the captain drunk on the three occasions mentioned. I have nothing to add to the evidence. On the last occasion I was laid up with the scurvy, and can only speak as to what the captain said in the fore-castle. I thought he meant to put the ship on shore. He seemed drunk at the time. I have not asked for my discharge. I could go in the ship so long as the captain is not in her.

Cross-examined by the captain:—I know nothing of my being about to go boatswain of the ship. I worked more than two months on the voyage. I was not a sick man when I came on board the ship.

L. Jansson, sworn said:—I signed the charge. I remember the three occasions on which the captain was drunk. I saw him drunk on all those occasions. I was sick in the fore-castle with scurvy, and heard Hart say to the mate, that he had better take charge of the ship, as we were in danger of our lives.

Cross-examined by the captain:—I fell off the house and laid up then. I never had the yellow fever. I worked when I was able. I laid up with scurvy, and four weeks from a fall, and worked six months. We are eight months out from New York.

By the Court:—I said I heard Hart request the mate to

take charge of the ship. It was in the fore-castle. The mate took charge, saying he must take charge or else he would lose his certificate. It was in the afternoon the captain said, in the fore-castle:—"I pointed her once, and she wouldn't go, and I'll do it again." It was about a couple of hours after, that Hart asked the mate to take charge during the afternoon before the captain came in the fore-castle. I was too sick to notice what the captain did during the two hours he was in the fore-castle, but I am sure he was there.

Richard Hart, sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the evidence which has been given. I saw the captain drunk on the three occasions mentioned. I have not seen him so drunk on other occasions, but I cannot say how many times he has been half seas over and kicking up a noise. He has not been sober all the time. I remember appealing to the mate to take charge of the ship. I kept no dates. It was, as near as I can tell, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I was very bad with the scurvy. I can see out over the bulwarks from the fore-castle door, and I could see the rocks quite plain. They did not appear to be more than two miles off. Shortly afterwards the chief mate came into the fore-castle and looked at the barometer. He said he had only once before since he had been going to sea seen as low a glass. The captain had not been into the fore-castle at that time. I knew the captain was drunk when I was speaking to the mate.

Cross-examined by the captain:—I think I have worked since I have been in the ship about five months, and been two months badly. I was well when I went on board the ship. I did not lay up till after passing the Cape, when I got a wetting, and after that I sometimes laid up. I remember arriving at the Bonin Islands and going on shore and being nursed for eight or ten days.

By the Court:—I was sick at the time I asked the mate to take charge of the ship. I did not do so at the request of the rest of the ship's company. I could not say if the mate took charge of the ship before the captain came into the fore-castle. I do not know if the mate then had charge. When the captain came into the fore-castle he went into the port side and I do not know what he did there.

William Drew, sworn, said:—I served on board the *Clydesdale* as cook from New York to Yokohama. I have been discharged since I arrived in Yokohama at my own request, and with the consent of the captain. I have heard the evidence referring to the three occasions. The captain was under the influence of liquor. I could not call him drunk.

Cross-examined by the captain:—With the exception of these three cases I don't remember seeing you under the influence of liquor. I do not know who called me here as a witness to-day.

Alfred Burman, sworn, said:—I am an ordinary seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the evidence given. I saw the captain on those three occasions. I think he was drunk. I joined in this complaint.

Antonio Mendez, sworn, said:—I am an ordinary seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the evidence given before the Court. I remember the three occasions spoken of. The captain was drunk and not only a little the worse for liquor. He was incapable of taking charge of the ship.

Edward Cullen, sworn, said:—I have heard the evidence already given. I saw the captain drunk on those occasions. He was drunk. I call a man drunk when he is pretty full and does not know what he is doing.

Charles Carlyson, sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the evidence. I remember seeing the captain drunk on all three of the occasions mentioned. I mean by drunk that he did not know what he was doing.

Robert Trapp, sworn, said:—I am a boy on board the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the evidence given. I do not think the captain was drunk on all three occasions, only on one, the third. On the other occasions I should think he had been drinking a little, but I would not call him drunk.

By the Court:—I am living in the after part of the ship. The crew have no cause for malicious complaint. I do not know of there being any conspiracy against the master.

Auguste Visberg, sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the evidence that has

been given in Court. I think the captain was decidedly drunk on the three occasions mentioned.

This closed the evidence in support of the charge.

The captain called James Scott, who, being sworn, said:—I am chief officer of the *Clydesdale*. I have never taken charge of the ship, nor have I ever been requested to do so. It is customary for a captain to give his orders to his officers at night, and then go below and go to sleep. I have heard the evidence, and did nothing in regard to wearing, tacking, &c., except what I have been ordered to do by the captain. I have found some of these men who have testified at times mutinous and disorderly. Can't swear but that you may have had a drink or two, but that was leaving port, and I have never seen you so that you couldn't command or give me orders. I have seen signs of liquor on you once or twice during the voyage of seven months, but nothing to prevent your looking after the vessel. I know you were a teetotaler from leaving New York to the 27th of November, and then again through the Indian Ocean to the middle of March. At least I never saw you drink anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder:—I mean by being a teetotaler that he abstained from drink. The only occasion I saw signs of liquor on the captain was when we came out of New York. He might have had a glass of liquor when off the Cape, but I didn't notice it. On this last occasion I could not say he was the worse for liquor. During the time we were standing in, I did not consider we were in danger. We were standing in to try to get a pilot.

By the Court:—There are no entries in the log book against any of the complainants. When the pilot left the ship at New York I consider the captain was capable of taking charge of the ship. We sighted the coast on the 19th of March, and reached in; the wind being about south-south-east. I was in charge of the deck, and the captain told me to stand in and try and pick up a pilot or fisherman to assist us. Saw a schooner which hoisted a Japanese flag. The wind was moderate. The barometer fell, and by midnight the wind came round to the northward and blew a fresh gale. It did not blow hard till it veered to the northward.

Thomas Brown, sworn, said:—I am the second mate of the *Clydesdale*. I have heard the statements made against you. I have been with you five years as boat-swain, &c., and have never known you to be incapable or drunk yet.

By the Court:—I know of no cause why the men should conspire. I expect that they could not get their discharge, although they wished it. I keep a regular watch. On the second and third occasions spoken of we were working by the captain's orders. When we left New York the captain was not drunk. He took charge of the work.

Thomas McGregor, sworn, said:—I am the carpenter of the *Clydesdale*. I have been with you three years. I have never found you drunk. You were always capable of doing your duty on board the ship. I have been thirty-four years going to sea and never saw a better or more competent ship-master. The reason for these complaints is a conspiracy amongst the men. They want to leave the ship here. It has been going on ever since they left New York. I do not know of this conspiracy, I only guess at it. I have heard their conversation several times.

William Coburn, sworn, said:—I am an ordinary seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. I have been with you about a year and a half. I have seen you under the influence of liquor, but not incapable of doing your duty. I have had no threats from those men to prevent me giving evidence. In my opinion the statement that you tipples at sea is not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder:—I am among the crew a good deal. I do not know of any conspiracy against the captain. I believe this charge has been made because the men could not get their discharge. Such is my opinion, but I did not hear any say so.

By the Court:—I live amidsthips.

John Sifeit, sworn said:—I was recently third mate of the *Clydesdale*. I have never seen you drunk. I have seen you with a little liquor in you, but never incapable of doing your duty. The statement of Welden and others that you were in the habit of getting tight at sea is not true. I don't know how this charge has originated. I know the

men wanted their discharge before they arrived here. I have heard them say, when a month out from New York, they would have their discharges by fair means or foul. Hart, Schmidt and Jansson, the leading men in this charge, have been the most useless men on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder:—They growled because they had to stand at the pumps every two hours and in bad weather every hour. They also said that the old man was tight. Some ships make more water than others. I did not consider the pumping out of the way. She probably leaked. That class of vessel usually does leak when five or six years old. I did not hear any of these men here say they would have their discharge by fair means or foul. Robert Allen and Owen Carrot, who have been discharged here, said so.

Peter Anderson, sworn, said:—I am an able seaman on board the *Clydesdale*. These men said that they wanted me to sign that paper, but I wanted to stop on board the ship and refused to do so. The men asked me this morning what boat I was going on shore in. I told them the captain's boat, and they then said I had better look out for myself.

This closed the evidence in denial.

The captain addressing the Court said it was evident that the seamen had brought this charge to get clear of the ship as is not unusual in crews shipped in New York. He had discharged part of them and kept the rest. He had to keep some to do the work. It would be plain to the Court that these men had tried to get even with him for refusing to discharge them, and he was bound to take these men along with him under any circumstances.

Mr. Lowder said that with regard to the charge of repeated drunkenness, about fourteen men have testified to the facts. The defence had rested mainly on a charge of conspiracy. This charge is a very grave one and should not have been hastily brought without proper grounds to base it on. There did not appear to be any foundation for the accusation, as far as the evidence before the Court went. All the witnesses guess about the fact of the presence of the conspiracy, and say there was general growling on board, which was not surprising considering the amount of pumping which had to be done. There was no evidence that any but two out of the whole fourteen men ever asked for their discharge, and they even say they have no reason to object to the ship, but only to the drunkenness of the captain. Counsel then went through the evidence of the various witnesses for the defence and showed that it did not rebut that for the prosecution, but on the other hand, showed there was a good deal of foundation for the charge. Counsel considered that the evidence had fallen short of proving the 3rd paragraph of the charge which under Section 239 of the Act of 1854, would be a misdemeanour and punishable with a fine of £100 and imprisonment for six months. This, he was happy to say, was not proven, but he must say that he believed the other charges of drunkenness were fully proved, and under Section 24 of the Act of 1862, were punishable as a gross misdemeanour.

The Court then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 25th.

—  
Tuesday, the 25th of May, 1880.

The Court re-assembled at 10.30 a.m., when the following decision was read:—

The Court finds that the evidence adduced at the investigation is insufficient to prove the charges brought by ten of the crew against the master, Jacob Kelly Hatfield; but the Court cannot absolve the said master entirely from blame, as it has been clearly established that he has at times been more or less under the influence of liquor during the voyage from New York to Yokohama, and for this he is severely reprimanded and ordered to pay the costs of the Court, under section 263 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

(Signed)

MARTIN DONNEN,

H. B. M. Acting-Consul, President.

FRANCIS SPRING RICE,  
Lieut. R.N.

F. D. WALKER,  
Master Mariner.

## IN THE IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZATTE, Esq., Consul.

F. GRUNWALD and F. RETZ, Assessors.

Tuesday, the 25th May, 1880.

WM. BERLOWITZ vs. CHAS. SEITZ.

This was a charge of assault and battery, and making use of foul language.

The Court tried to pacify the plaintiff, and get him to withdraw his suit; but failing in its efforts, the case was brought to trial.

The complaint stated that on the 9th of May, 1880, whilst on the road between Yokohama and Totsuka, and also in Totsuka, defendant met plaintiff, and struck him several blows with a whip,—at the same time calling him a great scoundrel, liar, and ruffian, in a manner contrary to law, and injurious to plaintiff's feelings and his honour.

This was an offence against par. 185 of the penal code.

Plaintiff and defendant both appeared in person.

The witnesses were excluded from the Court.

Defendant made the following statement:—My name is Chas. Seitz. I am 37 years of age. I am a stevedore. I have lived in Yokohama some time, but have never been punished before.

The complaint having been read, defendant was asked if he had anything to say against the charge. He said: On the day mentioned, I called the plaintiff a scoundrel, a liar, and another bad name. I also beat him, as stated in the charge, several times with the whip. But plaintiff had provoked this by having called the house of Mrs. Weldrum not respectable, and a brothel, though he visits there. The proofs of this are the statements of Captains Larsen, Hanck, and Roedor. Captain Larsen has informed me of this statement made by plaintiff. These captains have all left Yokohama. I beat plaintiff because I live with Mrs. Weldrum, and have a child by her, and consider her my wife. I did not attack plaintiff without warning him to retract what he said against Mrs. Weldrum. As he refused to retract and denied that he ever used the words, I struck him. I have a witness now in Court who was present and heard Captain Larsen tell me what plaintiff had said.

The witness were called in singly before the Court.

Henrich Amandos August Elsen, sworn, said:—I am 42 years of age, and a book-keeper. I live in Yokohama. On the 9th of May I was with Messrs. Freitag and Berlowitz in the gardens of the tea-house at Totsuka, to which place we had made an excursion. We were there about half an hour when Mr. Munsch and defendant came back from a visit to Daibutz and stopped at the tea-house. Freitag, Berlowitz and myself left the gardens to visit the caves. When we left the tea-house defendant met us and stopped before us. He jumped out of the carriage and sprang on Berlowitz. He took the latter's arm and asked him if he would retract what he had said. Berlowitz replied that he did not know what he had said, and thereupon defendant beat him. I tried to quiet the parties, and when we got back to the tea-house there was more excited talk, and defendant again beat plaintiff and also threatened to beat me. I forgot to mention that I also heard defendant call plaintiff the greatest ruffian and scoundrel in Yokohama. Defendant was not drunk.

Edward Freitag and Robert Walstab gave substantially the same evidence as the previous witness.

The decision of the Court was that defendant was guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to pay a fine of 800 marks (\$200). In default of payment imprisonment for six weeks. Defendant to pay the costs of the proceedings.

## IN H. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1880.

SAMUEL COCKING vs. D. MORGAN, master British steamer *Flintshire*.

The petition set forth that this was a claim for the recovery of the sum of \$95.90, money payable by defendant to plaintiff for the value of two kegs of merchandise, marked 291 in diamond, N. under, received by defendant

to be carried from London to Yokohama in the steamship *Flintshire*, whereof defendant was master for the said voyage, and there to be delivered to the said plaintiff according to the terms and conditions of the bill of lading in that behalf granted, and which said kegs of merchandise had not been delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff, but had been wholly lost to plaintiff.

Mr. Litchfield appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. D'Iffanger represented Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., the ship's Agents, who appeared for defendant.

Mr. Litchfield said the goods were shipped in good order, but when plaintiff went to take delivery, only a lot of staves and some chemicals, which corresponded to those in the packages shipped, were tendered him. For the plaintiff he was prepared to prove that the goods were packed in good and sufficient oak stave kegs with iron hoops. The contents were chloride of tin, which was not a dangerous substance, and was not calculated to damage itself, or its packing, or any goods in its neighborhood. Some chlorides are dangerous, but chloride of tin is not.

Counsel called

Samuel Cocking, sworn, said:—I am a merchant carrying on business in Yokohama. I have done a good deal of business in drugs and chemicals. I expected a lot of goods by the *Flintshire*. This (exhibit A.) is the bill of lading for them. They are marked on the bill of lading 291 N, on margin. The goods are my own, purchased on my account, and shipped to me. I think the *Flintshire* arrived here a month ago. No kegs with the mark as on the bill of lading were delivered to me. When I found that there were none I sent in a claim to the agents for short delivery. After I did that there was a bundle of matting with a few staves and some damaged chemicals wrapped up in it tendered to me. I did not accept delivery of these. I got two merchants to hold a regular survey on the lot of stuff there was there. They took samples of the staves. The goods I was expecting according to the invoice were chloride of tin. I have frequently imported it previously, but not in large quantities. I usually get it in wooden casks of from 1 cwt. to 5 cwt. each. Most of it has arrived in very good order. I have never had to make a claim before. The market price in Yokohama for chloride of tin about two months ago (the last lot I sold) was 35 cents per lb. These kegs contained 1 cwt. each. I do not know who is the master of the *Flintshire* on this voyage. This (exhibit B) is a note of the claim I sent in to the agents of the vessel.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Iffanger:—I cannot speak as a chemist as to the liability of chloride of tin to get damaged by exposure to dampness.

By the Court:—I saw the shipping clerk of defendant's agents, and he told me they refused to recognise the claim, as they had had a survey (by Dr. Geerts, I think), and he had advised them not to pay it.

Herman Grauert, sworn, said:—I am a merchant in Yokohama, at 75A. I held a survey last month at Mr. Cocking's request, at the Hatoba. The goods were said to have been landed ex *Flintshire*. I could see no marks. There was a heap of chemicals wrapped up in Chinese matting. There were some staves and some wooden hoops. The staves were of oak wood. According to my judgment, I should say a cask made from such staves would be very good for chemicals. It is difficult to say, but I should think the cause of the damage was bad handling on board the ship. I have had experience as an importer of drugs. I have been established here nine years, and have imported drugs all the time. I have had no chloride of tin lately, and do not know what its value is. Have never imported chloride of tin. Went within two yards of the chemicals, and noticed no bad smell. The staves I saw were similar to this (exhibit C).

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Iffanger:—(shown exhibit D) That might also be a stave of the cask; it has a strong smell.

By the Court:—I have never imported chloride of tin. I suppose it would be in one cwt. packages, such as similar articles come in. They generally arrive in good order, and I suppose this would. By they, I mean chloride of potash.

C. H. Cobden sworn, said:—I am a British subject. I am shipping clerk to Jardine, Matheson & Co. I have had considerable experience in landing goods. I was called by Mr. Cocking in April last to hold a survey. I was shown

a lot of staves and mats with chemicals. There were Mr. Grauert, Mr. Cocking, and myself. Mr. Wex was also present. I saw the staves; they were mostly in good order, the same as exhibit C. I saw none so bad as exhibit D. I have had considerable experience with chlorides, particularly chloride of lime. In this lot I surveyed I did not notice any strong smell. If I had gone as near a heap of chloride of lime as I went to this I should have been able to detect a smell. I know nothing of chloride of tin. I have never seen it before. I have seen chloride of lime come out from England in similar packages in perfect order. The casks were all smashed up.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. D'Ifanger said that the grounds upon which the defence rested were, that the goods had not been damaged in the ship through bad handling, but that the condition they were in was owing to their being of a nature to destroy both themselves, and other goods with which they came in contact, this he should prove by the evidence of a professional chemist, and also that they came under the clauses of the Bill of Lading which exempt the ship from claims for decay, and which say that such goods may, if necessary, be thrown overboard.

D. Scott, sworn, said:—I reside at No. 9, Bluff. I am a British subject and marine surveyor. I surveyed the stowage of the *Flintshire* both before and after discharging. I saw the two casks in question on board the ship two or three days before they were discharged. They had been properly stowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I saw the casks on the second day the ship had been unloading. Some of the Chinese cargo had been removed. It was probably from Hongkong. The Singapore cargo was all over the ship. The staves of one of the casks were broken. I cannot say when that damage was done.

By the Court:—The casks were stowed in tiers. They looked to me to be light ones. When I saw them there was no pressure on them.

James Martin, Jun., sworn, said:—I am a British subject. I live at 239, Bluff. I am a storekeeper. Early in April last I was employed on board the *Flintshire*. I remember seeing the casks in question. When I first saw them in breaking out the cargo, the head of one was out and some of the staves broken. I have been a shipmaster, and I consider they were properly stowed. In the state they were I consider it would have been difficult to have landed them without their falling to pieces.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—One of them certainly could not have been landed without collapsing. It appeared to be a very seedy package, and poor for that kind of goods. The cooperage was bad, and the whole thing was slight.

By the Court:—The head had fallen in by bad cooperage.

Mr. Litchfield admitted that exhibit D (put in by defendant) was one of the staves which had been picked up on board the *Flintshire* by Dr. Geerts, and was the one referred to in the document written by him.

Mr. D'Ifanger said that he had been greatly disappointed at not being able to secure the attendance of Dr. Geerts, the witness on whose testimony he most relied, but who absolutely refused to appear before the Court. He had, through the English Consul, applied to the Dutch authorities to have him subpoenaed, but the Dutch Consul said that he had no power to do so. Neither would the doctor testify before his own Consul in presence of plaintiff's counsel nor submit to a cross-examination. All he could do therefore would be to submit the survey report made by Dr. Geerts, duly authenticated by the signature of the Dutch Consul.

His Honour thought that the Court could take the document for what it was worth, and did not think the rule excluding such evidence inflexible.

At the request of plaintiff's counsel the case was adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, to allow counsel to argue the admissibility of the document in question.

Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1880.

On the Court resuming, His Honour observed that the certificate tendered in evidence on behalf of the defendant was not in the form of an affidavit, but the signature of Dr. Geerts was merely verified by the Dutch Consul.

Mr. Litchfield stated that he had until now been under the impression that an affidavit had been made by Dr. Geerts, before his Consul. If the document had been an affidavit there might have been some excuse, under the circumstances, for attempting to put it in evidence.

His Honour:—The question with me is whether I am not entitled to take the certificate in evidence for what it is worth. For instance in the same way as an extract read from a work on chemistry?

Mr. Litchfield:—But not more than extracts from a book.

His Honour:—Am I entitled to take into consideration the statement in this document as to the effect of packing chloride of tin in a particular way. I will read the certificate, (certificate read stating that chloride of tin, packed as that claimed for, would be liable to destroy the casks.)

Mr. Litchfield:—If the certificate is to be received I might just as well put in the British Pharmacopœia, which would probably be considered a better authority than even Dr. Geerts.

His Honour:—It is very common to read extracts from medical works.

Mr. Litchfield:—In cross-examination, but the facts have to be proved first in the same way as the laws of foreign countries. These cannot be proved by the mere production of a book, except as to those countries where the laws have been codified, but, under 15 and 16 Vic., must be proved by experts. In the same way chemical facts must be proved. Certainly they must be proved in some more regular way than the mere production of a report of which the other side knows nothing. The plaintiff had no notice that Dr. Geerts was going to make a survey. This brings us within rule that pre-appointed evidence must be watched closely. If a certificate of this kind is admitted in evidence, the door is opened widely for all sorts of irregularities.

His Honour:—If the defendant had been represented by counsel, he could have put the certificate into the hands of one of the plaintiff's witnesses upon cross-examination, and have asked him if he did not agree with it.

Mr. Litchfield:—The fact must have first been established that the witness understood chemistry, and if he recognized Dr. Geerts as an authority on the subject. The usual procedure is to ascertain the work written by the witness's favourite professor and then ask him how far he agrees or disagrees with it. But extracts from a book cannot be taken in opposition to sworn evidence.

His Honour:—The defendant has done his utmost to procure the attendance of Dr. Geerts.

Mr. Litchfield:—I am quite aware of that, your Honour.

His Honour:—Therefore cannot he be said to have laid the necessary foundation for an application for the admission of this certificate for what it may be worth. I cannot find any absolute rule prohibiting the admission of a document of the kind for what it may be worth.

Mr. Litchfield:—Neither can I, your Honour, but there is the primary rule that evidence must be given *virâ voce*. This is also mentioned in the Judicature Acts, which, however, go further. Order 37, Rule 1, of the Rules and Orders made under those Acts, provides that in the absence of agreement evidence must be given *virâ voce* and in open Court. The Court may, however, allow affidavits, &c., to be received in evidence upon such terms as the Court may deem expedient. When witnesses cannot be obtained, they are examined by means of interrogatories, &c. If the other party *bonâ fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination and such witness can be produced, no order shall be made authorising the evidence of such witness to be given on affidavit.

His Honour:—The note to that Order carries the effect of it much further.

Mr. Litchfield:—Taylor in the last edition of his work on evidence, page 453, edit. 7, says:—"That no examination or deposition to be taken by virtue of these acts respectively, shall be read in evidence at any trial without the consent of the party against whom the same may be offered, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge, that the examinant or defendant is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or dead, unable from permanent sickness or other personal infirmity to attend," &c. It was not, of course, pretended that Dr. Geerts came within any of those exceptions. We should like to know also if Dr. Geerts has given this certificate in the capacity of a merchant or a chemist. The

defendant's case is, apparently, that the chloride was not properly packed.

His Honour:—That point is not mentioned in the certificate, which is merely headed:—"Report upon two casks of chloride of tin, &c." Surely there must be some cases in which chemists have made reports and then left the country?

Mr. Litchfield:—I cannot find any, and do not recollect such a case in my experience. I do not think this is to be wondered at, because the question could only arise in a place like this. In England, evidence of the kind would be taken by a commission, probably by consent. If unsatisfactory evidence of this description is admitted it will place me in the position of being able to procure certificates from Greeks, Belgians, &c., and thus putting in a multiplicity of evidence. The principle I contend for is, that a commission should issue.

His Honour:—I have no power to issue a commission as regards foreigners.

Mr. Litchfield:—Dr. Geerts might, I think, be induced to appear before a commission, because in that case fees would be payable to him. I can recollect that he did not appear to show any reluctance to give evidence in the case of *Malcolm v. Smith*.

His Honour:—It appears a very strange thing to me that the Dutch Consul has no power in the matter. I must consider this question further, as the point involved is a difficult one. Can you say, Mr. D'Iffanger, that Dr. Geerts surveyed these casks?

Mr. D'Iffanger:—No, your Honour, but I can produce Mr. Wex, who saw him survey them.

His Honour:—I have by no means made up my mind to take the report, but before I consider it further, it should be in evidence, as a matter of form, that an individual named Geerts did examine the casks, so as to connect the person giving the certificate with the person who inspected the casks.

Mr. Litchfield:—I am prepared to admit that, your Honour.

Mr. D'Iffanger:—Is it too late for me to call more evidence, your Honour, to show that chloride of tin is dangerous cargo?

His Honour:—The defendant's case was not closed. The Court adjourned when the question arose respecting the certificate and I shall therefore receive further testimony. The amount claimed is small, but the principle involved is serious. When could you produce your further evidence?

Mr. D'Iffanger:—In a very short time, this afternoon.

His Honour:—I should like to have some further evidence, and I shall therefore adjourn the case, and permit both parties to call fresh evidence.

Mr. Litchfield:—We shall require some samples of the chloride of tin.

Mr. D'Iffanger:—The staves are in the possession of the Court, and there is enough sticking on them to spoil your clothes.

His Honour:—Well, I'll adjourn the case until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

#### NAVAL INQUIRY.

Before J. J. EUSLIE, Esq.,

Friday, the 28th day of May, 1880.

Inquiry held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, at Kanagawa, Japan, regarding the death of A. G. Fogelstrom, late carpenter of the British barque *Pym*, of Sunderland; official number, 68,910.

Mr. Euslie read the following entries in the official log respecting the accident:—

"Sunday, October 5th, 1879, 6 p.m., lat. 41 deg. 16 mins. S., long. 44 deg. 49 mins. E. Weather appeared threatening and barometer falling; thought it prudent to shorten sail as the ship was going into a heavy head sea. After clewing up the main-top-gallant sail, and hauling the jib down, heard 'a man overboard.' Ordered the helm to be put down, and found it was the carpenter, A. G. Fogelstrom. He had got a rope with a turn around his left arm, holding on. Three or four men were over the side, and nearly got hold of the collar of his coat, when he slipped his hold. He then caught hold of two more ropes, but they both slipped out of his hands. The ship's way being stopped, he drifted on to the port quarter, when a life-buoy was thrown about a fathom or a fathom and a half from him, when he commenced to swim towards the life-buoy. H. J. S. Clifford, second

officer, jumped overboard with the second life-buoy, and commenced to swim towards him. By this time the boat was got out, and the ship falling around; threw a rope to H. Clifford, and hauled him aboard again, when he jumped into the boat as she was leaving the ship. As soon as the man was overboard, W. Ryan was sent aloft to keep a lookout for the carpenter. H. C. F. Uriel, chief officer, being on the top-gallant fore-castle, saw the man take the life-buoy. F. Frank, A.B., also saw him take the buoy. Paul Laud, A.B., states that whilst in the boat he saw the carpenter had the life-buoy, and told the second mate. James Harvey, A.B., also states the same. When they pulled as hard as they could to the life-buoy, found the buoy, but no man. Seeing a flock of birds a short distance away, made towards them, but could see nothing of the man. Picked up the two life-buoys, and laid in the boat until I called them aboard.

[Signed by the Master, first and second officers, and four seamen.]

"Christian Luther, A.B., states:—I was on the flying-jib-boom with the boy, J. R. Bainbridge, and saw the carpenter fall. He had a foot on the foot-rope and a hand on the life-line. I do not think anything struck him, and I cannot give any cause for his falling. I told the boy to light the flying-jib sheet over when I saw him falling. I told the boy to never mind the sail, but hurry in-board and try and save the man's life.

"The boy, J. R. Bainbridge, states:—I saw the carpenter with one foot on the foot-rope, and he had hold of a rope with one hand. I saw him slip his foot and fall, and as he fell he tried to catch hold of the flying-jib sheet."

[Signed by the Master, Luther, Howgate, and Bainbridge.]

Lionel John Harris Stapleton, master of the barque *Pym*, said:—I have heard the log read, and confirm the same. I have nothing further to say. I believe that there was nothing more that could be done than was done. I do not know what the given names of A. G. Fogelstrom are.

Harry Christ Frederick Uriel, chief officer, said:—I have heard the entry in the log read, and it is correct. There was a boat got out. The second mate went in her. I hove the life-buoy over. I became acquainted with the fact from hearing a man sing out from the jib-boom, "man overboard." I saw him alongside having hold of a rope that was thrown to him. One end of it was fast to the ship. I saw him let go of it. He could not hold it any longer. We tried to pull him up by it. It was before the boat was in the water. After the boat got out the second mate went in her. He was about half a ship's length astern. We were under sail at the time, and in the act of clewing up some of the sails. As soon as we heard the cry of "man overboard" we brought the ship to by the captain's orders. She was not going fast through the water. She drifted to leeward. There was a rather high sea. The waves were so high we could not see him all the time from the deck. There was a man aloft to look out for him. The boat stayed away twenty minutes.

Henry James Simpson Clifford, second mate, said:—I have heard the entry in the log read. It is correct. Jumped into the water just after the two ropes were slipped by the man. I saw him catch hold of them. He was hauled up the ship's side, and I was just going to catch him by the coat collar when he slipped the rope. After he slipped the first rope another was hove to him, and I jumped overboard with the life-buoy and swam towards him, but did not reach him. As I jumped over I saw him where he was, and swam in that direction, but the waves were so high I could not see him after I was in the water. It was the second buoy I had. The first one was thrown to him. There was a rope thrown to me from the ship, and I got on board, and then went in the boat, together with two hands. I got the direction to steer in from the mate on the fore-castle head. I did not see him after I got in the boat. We picked up the other life-buoy and there was no signs of a man. There was a flock of birds at a short distance, and the captain told us to go to them to see if there was a man there. We did not find him there, and rowed about a little while, and as it was coming on dark and the wind was increasing we were ordered on board.

James Harvey, A.B., said:—I have heard the log read, and the statements of the mates. They are all correct. I

have nothing to add to them. We did all we could to save our shipmate. We could do no more.

Farland Frank A.B., said:—The entry in the log is correct. I was ordered up to the main-top-gallant yard when the man fell overboard. The last time I saw him was when he took hold of the life-buoy. I didn't see him after the boat was in the water, owing probably to the sea being high. Everything was done which could be done to save him.

Christian Luther, A.B., said:—I was on the jib-boom with Fogelstrom when he fell overboard. I do not know how he fell. I did not notice him until he was half way down to the water. He was hauling the jib sheet over. I was busy with the sail. I have heard the entry in the log read, and the other evidence. I have nothing to add. I think everything was done that could be done to save the man.

L. J. H. Stapleton, recalled:—I usually employ the carpenter to stow sails when shortening sail. He went out to stow the jib. He was in the habit of assisting in furling sail throughout the voyage. He was carpenter and seaman.

#### FINDING.

I find that A. G. Fogelstrom, late carpenter of the British barque *Pym*, of Sunderland, official number 68,910, fell overboard while at sea in lat. 41.16 S., and long. 44.49 E., and came to his death by drowning. I also find that all available means were used to save the life of the said A. G. Fogelstrom.

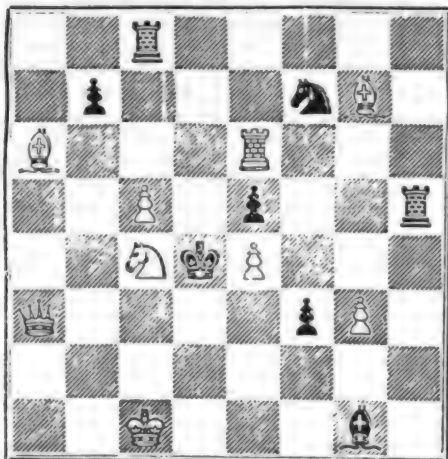
(Signed) J. J. ENSLIE.

#### CHESS PROBLEM,

By R. BRAUNE.

(Prize Problem.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 22ND, BY N. MARACHE.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1.—B. to Q. 2.       | 1.—K. to K. R. 5. |
| 2.—B. to Q. 8.       | 2.—K. returns.    |
| 3.—B. to Kt. 5 mate. |                   |

Correct solutions received from Gongen-sama. V.d.P., and W.H.S.

#### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

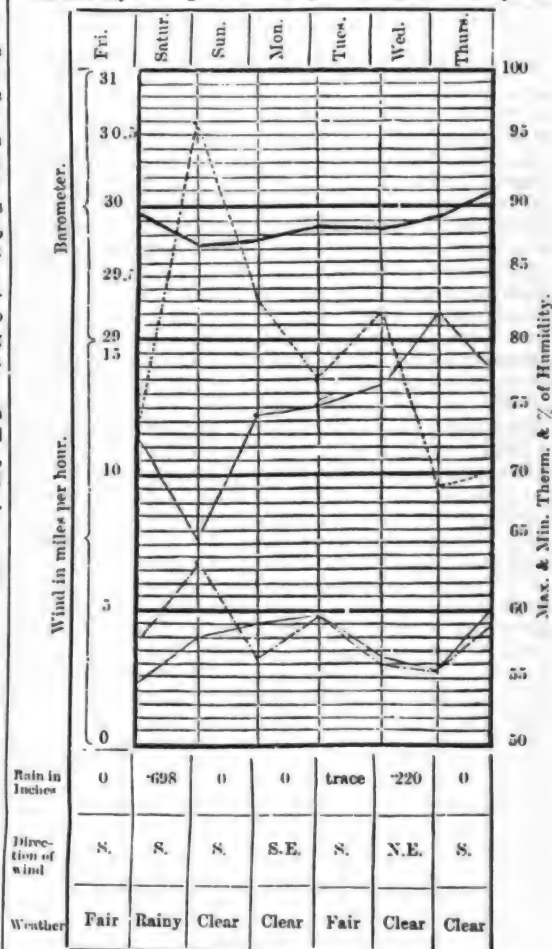
(For Week Ending 29th May, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Note.		Gold Yen.	Silver.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)		
		A. M.	Closing.						
1880.									
Monday.....	May	24	36	35	35	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	"	25	35	34	34	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	"	26	35	34	34	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	"	27	35	33	33	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	"	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	"	29	33	34	34	—	—	—	—

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 21ST, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



#### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

..... represents velocity of wind

..... percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 16.5 miles per hour on Saturday, at 8 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.104 inches on Thursday at 10 p.m. and the lowest was 29.710 inches on Saturday, at 2 p.m. The barometer has been throughout most of the week low, but rising. A maximum temperature of 82° was reached on Wednesday, the 26th instant, the range for that day being also unusually great. The amount was 24°·5, which is considerably higher than the maximum range during May of last year. It is a peculiar coincidence that the maximum temperature for May of last year was reached on the 26th being 84°·5. The total rainfall for the week was 0.910 inches.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### INWARDS.

May 22, British barque *Pym*, Stapleton, 748, from Antwerp, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 May 22, U. S. S. sloop *Alert*, Com. C. H. Huntington, 1,020, 4-guns, from Surveying cruise.  
 May 23, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, J. Watt, 317, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 May 23, British 3-masted schooner *Ching Tin*, Beckie, 304, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 May 23, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 24, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 24, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
 May 26, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,046, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 May 27, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 27, Japanese steamer *Iliogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

May 27. British steamer *Merionethshire*, Richards, 1,204, from London via Hongkong, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 May 28. Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Samusawa, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 28. Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 946, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 May 28. German barque *Androklos*, Voyt, 400, from Takao, Sugar, to Kwong Man Tai.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Suwida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. A. da Selveira, H. Sakata, J. Watanabe, Y. Murakami, S. Akaba, K. Kobayashi, T. Niino, G. Haraba, D. Reynolds, Dr. Schendel, Gov. Watanabe, Messrs. Fujikawa, Taneda, Grita and Ogawa in cabin; 4 Chinese and 96 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Messrs. T. W. Buchanan, W. S. Campbell, Bourier, Samaro Takaki, Rev. T. S. Carter and wife, Miss Jennie S. Vail, Messrs. J. M. Donald, Mrs. R. Burnett, The Hon. T. G. Grosvenor and wife, Miss J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. Resor, Jr., Mrs. Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schmitz and 2 children, Mr. E. Amaden and Rev. and Mrs. J. Hartale in cabin; 5 Europeans in steerage. For Hongkong: Messrs. J. L. Anderson, C. E. Hay, F. T. Nash and 222 Chinese.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—Col. and Mrs. Dickinson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Illies and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Macey, Mrs. Brower, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Mine, Mrs. Shinagawa, Governor Chida, Dr. Price, U.S.N., Rev. T. Alexander, Messrs. W. Bramsen, H. Browne, E. C. Kirby, W. Grigor, J. D. Carroll, J. Mahon, Potter, J. Colomb, Hogg, Fukuhara, Ashihara, Yoneschi, Furusawa, Kobayashi, Tada, Shinowara, Ikumoto, Shibusawa, Gama, Doi, Ohiki, Akamatsu, Matsumoto, Shiota and Hirano in cabin; 6 Europeans, 3 Chinese and 209 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong:—Messrs. G. Graham, J. Multer and Wong Sing Wam, in cabin; and 9 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

May 22. Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 23. British steamer *Oreonic*, Metcalf, 2,440, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 May 26. American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 May 26. Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Couner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 26. Japanese steamer *Kinkin Maru*, Davidson, 690, for North, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 26. Japanese steamer *Sakura Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 May 26. American schooner *Stella*, Werner, 50, Otter Hunting.  
 May 28. French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 May 28. British barque *Flecher*, Corlyon, 732, for Kobe, General, despatched by Malcolm & Co.  
 May 29. Japanese steamer *Suwida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Oreonic* for San Francisco:—Messrs. James Silkeap, E. Liddell, R. H. Sandeman, E. C. Ray, R. Gamman, Dr. and Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. Mentz, Miss King, Mrs. Pen Hallow, Rev. and Mrs. M. Lambuth, Captain H. Geary, R.A., Captain Thomsett, R.N., Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. S. L. Jones, Miss Jones and maid, Mr. Charles Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Banow, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. D. C. Green and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Center, child and maid, Mr. J. C. St. Clair, Miss N. A. Fielding, Mrs. D. S. Waterlow, Hon. J. C. St. Clair, Miss N. A. Fielding, Mrs. Hughes, H. J. Brown, and R. Ewing. For Liverpool: Messrs. W. H. Poate, J. Peltzer, Mrs. Wheeler and 2 children, Col. E. J. L. Froyman, Mrs. G. de Erdmann and 2 children, Miss Bachlendoof, Messrs. J. A. Frazer, Edward Whittall and Henry W. Masters. For London: Mr. Rankine Wilson. For Paris: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Aoki and maid, Messrs. Kido, Akabane, Duke de Blacas, Baron de Pibroc and Lavigny in cabin; five European in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Hon. T. G. Grosvenor and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hitch, Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Seki and two children, Mrs. Hawthorne, Mrs. Suda, Messrs. Santo, Okumura, H. W. Lea, Yamataka, Kobayashi, Hayaashi, Kambaga, Taki, Nino, Kawabara, Ah Tung, M. Sangster, G. Strom, and F. G. White.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—His Excellency Yanagihara, Mrs. Yanagihara and two servants, His Excellency Ida, Mrs. Ida two children and servant, Messrs. I. Ozaki, Hozaki, Magaki, Takata, Okubo, Watanabe, R. Niva, Tsudji, G. S. Smith, Harley, Ah Tai and Ah Chong.

Per Japanese steamer *Suwida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Okuhara and son, Messrs. T. Winkler, Hori, Fukuma, H. W. Hagart, E. C. Kirby and Kobayashi.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—Cargo ... 2,178 tons  
 Treasure ... \$ 875,048.50  
 Mails ... 47 bags.  
 Cargo for Yokohama ... 206 tons.  
 Treasure ... \$ 170,500.00

Per O. & O. steamer *Oreonic*, for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	—	—	—
Hioo	170	2,564	4,749	7,483
Yokohama	919	6,579	6,031	13,529
Hongkong	170	975	12	1,157
Total	1,259	10,118	10,792	22,169

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	200	—	200
Hongkong	4	44	7	55
Yokohama	—	57	—	57
Total	4	301	7	312

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—

Treasure ... \$ 265,000.00  
 " ... Yen 129,508.00

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—

Treasure ... \$ 12,000.00

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—

Local ... 7,631 pkgs.  
 Transhipment ... 714 "

Total ... 8,345 pkgs.

## REPORTS.

The *Pym* reports: Left Antwerp on the 27th of June; had strong E.W. gales in the Channel; light N.E. trades, and crossed the Equator on the 9th of August in long. 25 W. Had light S.E. trades, and on the 27th of August, in lat. 33 S., experienced a severe westerly gale which lasted for many days, the ship having to be hove-to at intervals. This weather continued for six weeks, while the ship made her easting on the 41st parallel. Arrived at Banjowangie on the 26th of November: had light winds and calms through the Macassar Straits, and having got through the Serangani Straits, steered a N.N.W. course, but next day found the ship by observation to be 29 miles S.E. of her position, and on the following day 75 miles. The current which carried her so much out of her course, brought her into a deep bay in the island of Toulour, some 90 miles S.E. of Mindanao. There the vessel was imprisoned by the currents and winds for three months although several attempts were made to get her out. While lying there the natives, who were friendly, supplied the ship with fresh provisions, and, on leaving, the master took the son of the Rajah of the island, named Moros Sarijn, and a German missionary's son as passengers. The vessel got out on the 9th of April, but through the strength of the current the vessel was 29 miles South of her position two weeks afterwards. Came outside of the Philippines with light winds and calms, and experienced variable moderate winds to the coast of Japan. Arrived in port on the 31st of May. Passage 333 days. On the 26th of October, at 6 p.m., the carpenter, a Swede, named Fogelstrom, fell from the jibboom overboard. A life buoy was thrown, but he failed to reach it, and the second mate jumped after him with a line; the boat was also lowered, but without avail: the unfortunate man sank before he was reached. The ship's crew are all in good health despite of the long voyage.

The British barque *Lord of the Isles* reports: Light winds and fine weather throughout.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* reports: Left Hongkong on May 18th, at noon. Arrived at Nagasaki, May 23rd, at noon. Left at midnight of same day, and arrived in Yokohama, May 26th, at 9.15 p.m.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	June 12th <sup>o</sup>
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 1st <sup>+</sup>
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 7th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 7th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 7th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	June 14th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	May 31st <sup>+</sup>
SHANGHAI, HIOO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 3rd

\* Left San Francisco, 22nd May, *Gaelic*.

† Left Hongkong, 25th May, *Tannaie*.

‡ Left Hongkong, 23th May, *Belgie*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	June 18th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 4th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 3rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 11th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	June 1st
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 12th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 13th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	June 14th
SHANGHAI, HIOO, & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 2nd

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 16/79	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Glenfalloch	Parkes	British steamer	1,480	Hongkong	May 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Guy Mannering	Mann	British steamer	1,300	Shanghai	May 20	Hudson & Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	May 27	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Seaton	British steamer	1,046	Hongkong via Nagasaki	May 26	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Merionethshire	Rickards	British steamer	1,204	London via Hongkong	May 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb 5	M. B. Co.
Radnorshire	Davies	British steamer	1,201	Kobe	May 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 13/78	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Androklos	Voyt	German barque	400	Takao	May 28	Chinese
Charles Dennis	Carney	American ship	1,710	New York	Apr. 21	C. & J. Trading Co.
Ching Too	Beckie	British schooner	304	Takao	May 23	Chinese
Clydesdale	Hatfield	British ship	1,825	New York	Apr. 17	C. & J. Trading Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Lord of the Isles	J. Watt	British barque	317	Takao	May 23	Chinese
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Rome, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Pym	Stapleton	British barque	748	Antwerp	May 22	Simon, Evers & Co.
Talco	Stolze	German barque	342	Takao	May 18	Chinese

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GENS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ...	4	1,020	—	Sloop	Cruise	Com. C. H. Huntington
Ticonderoga ...	11	2,220	—	Corvette	Corea	Commodore Shufeldt
BRITISH—Modeste...	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ...	Hiogo Maru	M. B. Co.	About June 1st at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	June 3rd at noon
Hongkong via Kobe...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	June 12th at 6 P.M.
New York via Kobe and Amoy	Radnorshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Amoy	Glenfalloch	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 31st
New York via Kobe	Harter	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Belgio	O. & O. Co.	About June 4th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About June 18th
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	June 2nd at 6 P.M.
Shanghai via Kobe and Nagasaki...	Guy Mannering	Hudson & Co.	May 31st

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—A slightly better feeling these last few days, especially in *Yarn*, and prices for English spinings are rather higher. *Bombay* kinds are more or less neglected. *Shirtings* quiet, but no weaker. *Lawns* a cent lower. Other *Cottons* unchanged. *Mousselines* have lost the recent slight advance. *Woollens* generally nominal.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$29.00 to 32.00
" " Good to Best ... ..	\$32.50 to 34.50
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... ..	\$29.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... ..	\$34.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... ..	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... ..	\$37.00 to 40.50

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.22½
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.00 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.55
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.65
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.50 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42, 3 in. " "	\$0.80 to 0.82
Taffeta-lace:— " 12 " 43 in. " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... .. 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.00
Figured Orleans ... .. 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... .. 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... .. 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... .. 29-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.25
Mousselines de laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... .. 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... .. 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... .. 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.38 to 0.40

**SUGAR.**—Some 5,000 piculs Formosa Brown found buyers early in the week at \$4.20, but since the arrival of the *Androklos*, *Lord of the Isles*, and *Chingtoo* with large cargoes, prices have fallen to our quotations.

**KEROSENE.**—Small sales have been made at \$1.62½ @ \$1.63, and the market closes as firm as it can be under pressure of heavy stocks.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... .. per picul	\$4.05 to \$4.10
Taiwanfoo in bag ... .. " "	\$4.00 to \$4.10
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... ..	\$8.00
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... ..	\$6.00 to \$7.50

Daitong ... .. per picul	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... .. " "	\$2.90 to \$3.25
Kerosene Oil ... .. case	\$1.64
Newchwang Peas ... .. picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—There is no business to report in Silk, rejections having even exceeded purchases by about 50 bales. Reports of the new crop continue good from all sides, the article is consequently neglected, and prices are purely nominal. Stock about 2,200 Japanese bales.

Shipments to date 17,658 bales against 18,278 bales at the same period last season.

	In London at 3/10½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.95 per kilo.		In London at 3/10½ per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.95 per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom...			Kakeda, —Extra .....	\$700 to 730 24/ to 25'	frs. 68 25 to 71 00
" Best nominal...\$620 to 630 21/5 to 21/9	frs. 61 25 to 62 25		" Best .....		
" Good ...\$595 to 610 20/9 to 21/1	frs. 59 00 to 60 25		" Good .....	\$660 to 680 22 9 to 23/4	frs. 64 50 to 66 25
" Good Medium...\$575 to 590 20' to 20 6	frs. 57 00 to 58 50		" Medium .....	\$560 to 630 20 1 to 21, 9	frs. 57 00 to 61 75
" Medium ...\$520 to 540 18' to 18 8	frs. 52 00 to 53 75		" Common .....		
" Common, In'r...\$510 to 530 17, 11 to 17, 11	frs. 50 75 to 52 25		Filatures, —Extra .....		50
Oshima, —Best .....	\$600 to 620 20 9 to 21 5	frs. 59 00 to 60 75	" Best ...	\$660 to 720 23 4 to 25'	frs. 64 50 to 71 00
" Medium .....			" Good ...		
Hamataki.....\$510 to 530 17/11 to 17, 11	frs. 50 75 to 52 50		" Med. & C'n \$630 to 650 21 9 to 22 5	frs. 61 75 to 63 50	

**TEA.**—The market is practically unchanged, lower prices being to a great extent neutralized by the usual falling off in quality. Settlements for the week 9,000 piculs: total to date 35,000 piculs. Stock 3,000 piculs.

The departure of the steamer *Glenfalloch* for Amoy has been postponed from the 28th instant, the date advertised, and she will now probably sail on the 1st proximo. The steamer *Radnorshire* is promised despatch to Kobe about the 2nd of June, and will afterwards call at Amoy to fill up; and the steamer *Harter* is said to be leaving Kobe about the 2nd proximo for this port, where she will complete her loading.

Common ... ..	
Good Common ... ..	
Medium ... ..	\$23 to \$24
Good Medium ... ..	\$25 to \$26

Fine ... ..	\$27 to \$28
Finest ... ..	\$29 to \$31
Choice ... ..	\$33 to \$36
Choicest ... ..	\$36 & upwards.

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/10½
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3 9½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3 10½
" " 6 " " .....	3 10½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight .....	4.78
" Private 6 ms. sight .....	4.94
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	3 ½ prem.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	3 ½ dis.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72½
" Private 10 days sight .....	73½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	92½
" 30 days sight Private .....	94
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	92½
" 30 days sight Private .....	94
Kinsatz .....	34 dis.
Gold Yen .....	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Flecho* has been withdrawn from the London berth, and has gone to Kobe to discharge part of original cargo. The S. S. *Guy Mannering* is advertised for Shanghai, via Japan coast ports.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.***CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**  
5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.

CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream,

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**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.**

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th 1878.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
**WILDEN WORKS.**  
 STOURPORT ENGLAND.  
**SHEET IRON,**  
 BRANDED  
 "BALDWIN-WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."  
**TIN PLATES,**  
 BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"  
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*Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled,  
 and Close Annealed.*

**Export Agents—**

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
 April, 1880.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

**Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in **TOKIO**.

Apply to

**EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,**  
 Agents.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAY-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
 RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,200,000.

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A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.

Yokohama, April 13, 1878.

Gmly.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

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Yokohama, June 5, 1880.

[£24 PER ANNUM.

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## REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, FOR THE FIRST EIGHT FISCAL PERIODS OF MEIJI.

TO the mere casual reader it will appear a work of supererogation to publish national accounts of periods, the latest of which is now five years old. But the more thoughtful observer, will see in their preparation and issue, a laudable desire to prove, first to His Imperial Master, and then to his countrymen and the world at large, the honest, large-minded desire, to place everything connected with the Okurasho—the Financial Department of the Government, clearly and undisguisedly before all scrutinizers, that has actuated Mr. Okuma, the late Chief of the Department.

The circumstances under which that gentleman took charge of the national finances, will doubtless be remembered by many. His predecessor had resigned, sending in a memorial to the Daijokwan, declaring that the financial condition of the country was alarming, and that the accounts showed an annual deficit of over two million rios a year. This was a statement well calculated to cause consternation among the ministers, none of whom had been accustomed to think much about this vast and important subject, and probably were quite satisfied that they had, in Mr. Inouye, a man well able to cope with difficulties that they were aware surrounded this particular branch of the Government.

One of the greatest difficulties that had to be met on the change of Government in 1868, was that connected with finances; and at the very time when Keiki, the recently recognized Shogun, was on his way to Kioto from Osaka, when his army preceded him, and came into con-

flict with the Imperial troops at Fushimi, and that battle was fought which drove him altogether from power, and office, and made him a fugitive, he had received an order from His Majesty to return to Kioto, for the very purpose of making him a *Gijo*, or Counsellor, with the view of arranging with him the best and fairest means of transferring to the Imperial Government the vast revenues of the Tokugawa family, which had paid all cost of Government heretofore, and seemed the only source from which immediate supplies could be derived. The disobedience of Keiki, in attempting to go accompanied by a large force, instead of by a moderate retinue under the protection of the daimios of Owari and Echizen, who had been the bearers of the Mikado's orders to him, upset everything; and led to that conflict which compelled the Government to seize by force what might have been placed in their hands after a just and liberal apportionment to the Tokugawa house and its hereditary retainers.

It may be well understood that, to a number of men, hastily thrown into the form of a Government, most of them more renowned for their zeal in the battle-field than for any administrative ability, the question of ways and means was a peculiarly perplexing one. The system that was being so ruthlessly overturned was one which now left the Mikado, the sovereign of the country, absolutely powerless to raise the smallest amount, either for his own or for national purposes. The Yedo Government received all taxes, and bore all expenditure. The Mikado had an allowance, like a mere pensioner. The treasury was not, as in other countries, a strong room filled with gold and silver; nor was the money placed in the hands of a national or any other bank: but it was in the shape of rice stored in large godowns in Yedo, received from the other provinces. As yet these warehouses were in the hands of the late Shogun's officers, and were not given over to the Emperor until the southern army reached the city, and the Commander-in-Chief consented to refrain from sacking it, on the condition that the Tokugawa would hand over everything peacefully.

The accounts, then, that we have before us, are from this period—from the 21st February, 1868—that is from a few days before the battle of Fushimi and the flight of Keiki. Mr. Okuma, in sending in the report to the Daijo Daijin, says:—"In the early days of the restoration, we were eager to correct the errors committed in the latter period of the Shogunate, and thoroughly to reform our financial policy. A civil war had broken out in the north-eastern provinces at the time of the restoration, and all affairs were in great confusion. Owing to these events, we could not occupy ourselves in preparing minute accounts of the revenues and expenditures." And again:—"Moreover the creations, abolitions, separations and amalgamations of Kuwan (Government), Shu (Department), Fu (cities) and Ken (imperial provinces) were of constant occurrence. The growth of home and foreign business, the development of army and navy, the reformation of the

judicial department, and the initiation of various works of public utility, such as railroads, telegraphs, etc., followed each other in quick succession. Especially in the Government of the different localities numerous improvements were made: in fact it is next to an impossibility for men to remember all the changes. The countless alterations were all, more or less, connected with financial affairs."

These are patent facts. They remind us, however, of the immense task that was cast on Mr. Okuma, when he was appointed to the office vacated by Mr. Inouye, with instructions to make a searching examination into the whole finance system, and to ascertain whether things really were as bad as had been represented. How faithfully, how energetically, how inquisitorially he entered upon his duties, the report before us shows. He, first of all, fixed his attention on the statement of his predecessor, and examined it item by item. At the close of his particular investigation, he was able to present a statement showing a very difficult result. Instead of the deficit of two millions of rios, there was a surplus; and there was no reason whatever for supposing that there was any extraordinary difficulty in keeping revenue and expenditure on even terms. The mistake made by the former minister apparently lay in valuing the rice in the Government godowns at too low a price. We are therefore prepared to see that, in the accounts now presented to us, this was one of the important matters which had first claimed Mr. Okuma's attention. The real importance will be recognised by the figures he gives in his preliminary explanation. The Han were abolished in the seventh month of the 4th year of Meiji. Before that "the number of *koku* of rice which came under the direct control of the national treasury was 8,906,000 in round numbers. After that event it increased to 82,805,000."

Besides the necessity of ascertaining the average price of rice during each financial period, was that of bringing all finance under the direct management of the Government. Hitherto, the rule had been "that the Fu and Ken, which were under the direct control of the Government, collected taxes in money and kind, and forwarded the receipts to the Exchequer, often deducting the sum for their own expenditures;" so that "the sums which were kept in Fu and Ken and spent directly for local purposes were not accounted for in the national revenues and expenditures."

The explanations given by Mr. Okuma of the items that seem to require them are so lucid and complete, that they carry conviction with them of the earnestness and integrity of the man. In many instances they are necessary, but we have not space to avail of them to any extent. It must suffice that there they are, and can be referred to by any into whose hands the Report may come.

The accounts and the explanations are divided into two books and an appendix—the first book giving the revenues and expenditures for the "eight fiscal periods," with "important events in relation to National finance;" the second, "explanations of every section of the actual accounts for each year," and "a comparison of the actual accounts with each other for the last three terms." The appendix details successive reforms in finance.

It is impossible not to be struck with the clear manner in which each kind of tax is arranged under its special head. Whether this is the result of foreign teaching, or the emanation from the native love of order we know not; but no foreign chancellor of the exchequer could improve very much upon it. It is easy to turn to any impost and find the amount received from it, and then to refer for explanations to the proper place.

There is no particular end to be served by quoting the figures to any extent. It cannot be of any interest to foreign readers to analyse receipts and expenditures of long past years, and particularly when the circumstances of their collection or disbursement, and the causes of their variations, require lengthy and minute description even in the Report itself.

Roundedly then the figures stand thus:—

The Grand total of Receipts for the 8 years	Yen 406,230,833.516
amount to .....	
" " " Expenditure .....	339,446,682.548
Excess of revenue over expenditure.....	Yen 46,904,170.973

This is a statement that might be received with incredulity, considering the fact that Mr. Inouye had found it hopeless to attempt to make both ends meet. Yet it must be remembered that it is the result of an inquisitorial investigation of the the entire system of finance, its collection and distribution, such as has really been carried out by a well-ordered government, and by a resolute, patient, and unswerving minister. There can be no object in falsifying anything; and there is a very decided advantage in telling the whole truth.

It was well that Mr. Okuma was at hand to take the finance in charge, and that he was willing, when called upon. He found his particular groove whatever other ministers had done; and he has remained in office ever since, steering the country through troublous times, finding means of raising money as required even for extraordinary demands, and preserving it by a keen watchfulness, and by a constant improvement in the national book-keeping from running into dangers which evidently have threatened it more than once.

Now, looking at the revenues let us see what they consist of. They are

Land Tax .....	232,711,463.416
Customs .....	8,497,665.084
Miscellaneous taxes .....	17,215,520.717
Income from Government Works.....	6,766,102.899
Repayment of ordinary Loans .....	2,551,932.366
Income from Government property .....	6,386,220.253
Ordinary Miscellaneous Income .....	8,731,945.247
Paper money issued .....	73,325,444.100
Loans .....	21,259,982.568
Repayment of extraordinary loans .....	16,533,689.968
Receipts of Bakufu and Han property .....	9,071,565.514
Extraordinary Revenues.....	3,289,299.384

Total .....406,230,833.516

And the expenditure was as follows:—

#### ORDINARY.

1. Kuwan and Sho.....	28,639,872.800
2. Army and navy.....	47,820,674.717
3. Local Government .....	38,753,089.545
4. Legations abroad .....	1,373,962.192
5. Redemptions and interest of Loans .....	8,721,936.831
6. All pensions and aids .....	93,270,804.808
7. Buildings, and repairing river banks .....	12,112,624.587
8. Rewards, relief, and advances for assistance .....	5,030,901.046
9. Ordinary miscellaneous disbursements .....	5,093,738.892

Total of ordinary expenditures .....242,801,605.418

#### EXTRAORDINARY.

10. Expenses for suppressing rebellions, etc.....	12,940,947.340
11. Expenses connected with Bakufu and Han .....	14,949,886.289
12. Expenses for government works .....	28,380,664.131
13. Expenses of the Imperial progress to the east, officers going abroad, and of industries, etc....	7,832,597.607
14. Extraordinary loans .....	31,369,861.415
15. Repayment of money borrowed, and grants for the surrender of pensions .....	18,023,908.908
16. Extraordinary miscellaneous disbursements .....	3,127,211.435

Total of extraordinary expenditures .....116,645,077.125

Grand total of expenditures .....339,446,682.548

Among the items of expenditure are some that possess much interest for foreigners. For instance the expenses of the various, rebellions and expeditions; of entertaining foreign guests; of constructing public works—railways, telegraphs, the mint, etc., all these are given in de-

tail, but only the amounts paid for them in each year, and total spent upon them up to the period at which these accounts close. It has been a common remark with foreigners that the Japanese Government does not know, and never will know, what the railways cost. It is from these accounts quite evident, that the Government knows to a cent what they have paid for them. Whether they can say that they are aware that all the expenditure was what may be called legitimate is another thing.

Mines, lighthouses, foundries, dockyards, all made their demands on the young Government. Looking at the figures, one gets dizzy in contemplating all that was undertaken by the boy Mikado and his utterly inexperienced Ministers. No wonder, we all cried out against the pace at which they were going. Embassies established abroad; students sent thither; schools and hospitals inaugurated; the whole judicial system changed; the army and navy formed; the men armed with the most recent weapons, and clothed in a becoming manner; ships purchased; barracks built, all these and a hundred and one other demands upon them, and yet the country burning for a foreign war—Corea, Formosa, China, it mattered not; no wonder that Mr. Inouye found his head swim with these incessant demands upon him.

And yet the country has carried, or is carrying, through, all that it undertook. It opens one's eyes to the real vitality that must exist in it, to read this report, and analyse its figures.

Mr. Okuma has certainly not wasted the time that has been spent in its preparation; and he has done wisely in publishing it. If it be followed up at no very distant date with a continuation to the last completed fiscal year, the whole will be valuable to foreigners, as well as to his own countrymen.

It is generally understood, that, although he is no longer Okurakiyo, yet he still exercises supreme control of the Department. His resolution to have all public expenditure submitted to the Department before being incurred, is a wise one. Hitherto, each Department has ordered what it requires, irrespective of the Okurasho, simply demanding so much money. In future, this will be changed. The particulars of all requirements must be laid before the office that has to find the ways and means; and doubtless this will make a mighty difference in the amounts called for.

#### PATENT RIGHTS.

OUR attention is again directed to this subject which we have already treated upon previous occasions. In both Japan and China the inventions of foreigners are unscrupulously appropriated. A writer in a Shanghai paper has recently made a few comments upon the absence of any protection in the latter country for foreign inventions. He says that any person is there at liberty to infringe anyone else's patent rights. "It may be convenient to do so but it is not creditable." Mention is made of a very grievous case. An American whistling buoy has been sold to the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Department as a muster; and some more, it is said, are being made by a local firm of engineers on the same pattern. The writer speaks of the "smartness" of this operation which, he repeats, is not "creditabile," unless the Chinese Government intends to compensate the patentees. No doubt this matter will receive due consideration in the approaching revision of foreign treaties with the empires of the east. Both patent right and copyright therein should be secured to native

and foreign industry, invention, and research. It cannot be very gratifying to the firm of merchants,—agents for the buoy company,—who imported the sample to Shanghai, to know that they have thus ruined their own chance of future sales. It is of course possible that the Government, if properly approached, may compensate the manufacturers whose ideas it is appropriating. There is one point, however, which must not be lost sight of, that may militate to a not inconsiderable extent against the chances of western patentees effecting arrangements in this and other Orient countries. We believe that the very heavy royalties, asked for by an establishment of English buoy constructors, were a serious impediment in the way of the introduction of a useful signalling contrivance into this country. Certainly the Government of Japan, and probably that of China, would be only too pleased to act honorably or even generously in this particular; but there is no reason why their necessity should be made the opportunity of European and American patentees. A little consideration on both sides is necessary,—a willingness by either negotiator to meet the other in a fair and accommodating spirit, pending that readjustment of international relations which should include a safeguard for the rights of property in articles which have demanded special study and experience, ingenuity, ability and expense, to perfect. We have no doubt that many foreigners now in Japan would be glad to introduce, and do their utmost to encourage the sale of, special patented articles of use in all the departments of manufacture. As it is, they are sagacious in declining to waste time and money on the importation of specialities that, as in the case which we have now cited from China, or in the more familiar one of Bell's telephones, will not command a market, but will open a profitable field to counterfeiters and impostors.

As we have previously indicated there is no law to prevent Japanese manufactories, any more than exists to prohibit their bookwrights and publishers, from stealing the notions of foreigners, and copying their patented processes, with the result that, even without a prohibitive duty, they can far undersell the imported wares of the original inventors, whom the absence of patent laws now places at a great and grievous disadvantage. Designers have an undoubted right to ask this empire, as well as any other nation, to pay for what it takes from the contriver as well as for what it purchases from the manufacturer. But there is a more practical view of the question than this. The promulgation of patent laws would create a considerable revenue, in the taxation of foreign patents, while the office requisite for registration would not entail much labor or any considerable expense. The patent offices of the United Kingdom are opulent and princely institutions. On a previous occasion we wrote that laws are as necessary for the encouragement of native invention, and for the protection of native individual rights, as they are justly necessary for those of foreigners. Through their introduction a new field will be opened to the energy and skill of native genius; and with a knowledge that his study and perseverance may bring him the profits of a useful discovery or invention, the Japanese student, chemist, or mechanic will have every incentive to labour and research. He will feel that his brains can supply the need of capital, and that the accident of poverty need be no hindrance to future success.

This is still true; and we continue to trust that the revision of the treaties will include special provision for the protection of foreign and native inventors and writers. And if even the re-arrangement of the agreements should be delayed, the Japanese Government could, by in-

dependent action, secure the safeguard of the important interests of its own people and its western guests.

THE late Empress of all the Russias, whose death was announced by telegram received on Friday evening, was the daughter of the late Louis the Second, Grand Duke of Hesse, and Wilhelmina, daughter of Charles Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden. She was born on the 8th of August, 1824, and had thus almost completed her fifty-sixth year. Her life can hardly have been a happy one, as, in matters of religion, she was a melancholy enthusiast. Added to this the fact that, from her early infancy she had been a chronic invalid, and her long estrangement from her pleasure loving, debonair husband, and there cannot be found many elements of felicity in her existence. Her conversion to, or adoption of, the religion of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which she became a passionate devotee, was the turning-point of her life. Her dislike of England was as intense as it was openly avowed; and many of the complications which have of late years arisen between that country and the land of her adoption will be traced, by future historians, to the influence which her peculiar circumstances enabled her to exercise. The result of the Emperor's neglect of his consort was that, whenever the latter asked a favour or urged the adoption of a measure, her wishes were gratified if they came within the region of possibility. There is no denying that a very important agent in European politics,—an agent whose influence was none the less because it was occult and mysterious,—has been removed from scenes of complication, trouble, and international jealousy. The death of the late Empress will be deplored by those whom her good qualities attached to her. She was the embodiment of many of the Christian virtues; but was neither sympathetic nor, in any but a very limited sense, amiable.

TWO much importance may very easily be attached to the memorial of Chang Chih-t'ung on the subject of the unfortunate treaty entered into by Chung How with Russia respecting Kulja. The fact of the document appearing, as it doubtless has by this time, in the *Peking Gazette* is of no moment in this connection, as documents on every conceivable subject are reproduced as a matter of form in that unique publication. We consider that this memorial may be taken, not so much as containing the official views of the Chinese Government, but of the party who are averse to foreign intercourse and have the most overweening confidence in the power and resources of the Middle Kingdom—a confidence which has survived, unshaken, the disasters and humiliations of over half a century. A perusal of the memorial shows that the supposed author reproduces all the old arguments in favour of maintaining as far as possible the seclusion of the empire. It is difficult indeed to believe, that Chang Chih-t'ung is really the author of the document in question. As a contemporary has aptly pointed out, "the absence of the customary cringing servility of expression is immediately noticeable; while, on the other hand, the forcible, dictatorial, and fearless character of the language employed is such as the Emperor or those near his person would be most unlikely to calmly brook, much less so completely to endorse, as asserted, if the document were indeed the veritable offspring of any Sub-Reader in China, however pure his motives or patriotic his soul. The chances are far greater that the bold writer would have incurred the loss of his head in reward for his temerity." The more reasonable supposition seems to be that, as the anti-foreign party have now a dominating influence in the councils of China, they have put forward this memorial, tentatively, in the name of

a subordinate. If Russia should recoil from pressing conclusions in the face of the covert threats held out, or if England should be tempted to interfere on the ground so cunningly presented that Russian success would be detrimental to British interests in India, then the memorial would have accomplished its object. On the other hand, the Government is not in my way compromised by the document. It is, or at any rate may be alleged to be, unofficial, and can therefore be repudiated, if necessary, without any loss of prestige. At the same time the memorial shews clearly and distinctly the very one-sided nature of the treaty entered into by Chung How, who seems to have resigned to Russia everything which China incurred vast expenditure and spared no exertion to obtain—a rendition of her ancient territory held in trust by Russia under special treaty provisions, not one of which afforded the slightest pretext for the concessions wrung from "a sluggish ambassador" (as Chang Chih-t'ung terms Chang How) in St. Petersburg. The strong reinforcements to the Russian naval forces in the China Seas are evidence that the repudiation of Chung How's treaty will not be acquiesced in by the northern power, and, unless China succumbs, hostilities are inevitable. Russia cannot afford to quietly submit to what would be considered by her central Asian subjects a serious rebuff from China; and any such course of action would probably light the torch of revolt in all the conquered Khanates and ultimately prove more disastrous financially than a war with China, in which Russia must eventually be victorious and obtain full compensation. If hostilities should break out the course of Japan, whatever the sympathies of the people may be, is clear and unquestionable; a strict neutrality should be observed under all circumstances and temptations.

THE officers of the *Vega* expedition included an Italian lieutenant, Mr. Bove, a young gentleman of large attainments and great energy, and possessing the full confidence of his distinguished chief. Since his return to Europe he has presented, in concert with Commandant Negri, the Italian Minister of Marine, the draft of a scheme for Antarctic explorations, the object being to explore southern lands and seas to the lowest latitude which it is possible to attain. Starting in May, 1881, if possible, the expedition after touching at Gibraltar, will enter the Atlantic, in which ocean deep sea soundings will be taken. Monte Video will, it is expected, be reached about the beginning of August. On the Plata a vessel will be engaged to carry supplies of coal to Tierra del Fuego, and at the end of September the expedition will again start on its course between Patagonia and the Falkland Isles, tending always to the South Shetland Isles. Here will begin the great labours and the most profitable investigations. Mr. Bove speaks of the certainty of the existence of land round a great part of the Antarctic circle, if not of the whole of it. A writer in the *Times* says that

"It will remain for the Italian expedition to solve the problem, to verify doubtful indications, correct those which are erroneous, to advance towards the south, and winter there. This the two projectors of the expedition think they will be able to accomplish. At the South Shetland Islands, which are well known, and are now the resort of many whalers, French especially, they hope that some day or other Italian whalers will be found. From the Shetlands the expedition will steer to the south-west, and endeavour to penetrate a line of land which was observed by Dallman, a Hamburg whaler, some few years since. Thence a movement will be made towards the land where Bellinghausen marked the lofty capes of Alexander and Peter, and the western lands observed by Wilkes in 1839. At this point a serious discussion must arise as to future movements. It would be desirable to coast along the land of Bellinghausen and, if there were any appearance of a "continued mass," to steam for the back of the islands which Wilkes

believed to exist, and thus enter on the south of Ross's Sea, where the winter might be spent. Should, however, expectation be disappointed, the winter might be passed on the Bellinghausen land, and preparations might be made for entering Ross's Sea. The intrepid voyagers think that with a strong vessel it would not be impossible to penetrate beyond Ross's Sea, and complete the studies which were made of the flora, the fauna, and the mineralogy of the Antarctic region. Having examined these lands and sea, it is proposed to move towards Adele, discovered by D'Orville in 1840, and here it is thought it might be possible to land and winter. Continuing their course to the west, they intend running along by the Southern Continent, where the existence of land is certain, and endeavour to penetrate through the ice, as did D'Orville, Wilkes, and Rossel. The hope is that canals on the ice might be found through which they might attain a remote latitude, or, running along them when massed into a continent, arrive at Kemp or Endermet, where they could pass the second winter. Before returning to Italy it would be necessary to find some port where to refit, and Hobart Town is suggested."

### THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

**F**EW buildings remaining as monuments of past history are so laden with thrilling incident and fanciful association as the ruined castles of all countries, such as stand gaunt and tenantless on sea-crags or hill-side; gnarled ivy growing in their crumbling walls which the storm and sunshine of centuries have mellowed into harmony with the colouring of surrounding nature. They inspire emotions in imaginative minds kindred somewhat to the exciting impulses awakened by the measured movement of armed masses; the strains of martial music, and all the pomp and pageantry of war. Displays of modern warfare with its cruel murderous mechanism are indeed far less truly deserving of emotion than the silent testimony which these shattered strongholds bear to fearless deeds of daring and endurance, wrought long ago in the days when the imperfect machinery of war left scope for individual prowess and skill, and when each man's life was sold dearly, struggling hand-to-hand with his foe. Within those now deserted ramparts has been witnessed many a heroic deed of courage and endurance of privation; and around them has been enacted many a hard fought struggle in which undaunted bravery, and all the skilled contrivances of the ages of chivalry were present in the field. No wonder then that castles should be the favorite theme of ballad and of story. Not alone as scenes of heroism and self-sacrifice, but also as the scenes of chivalry and love are they known among poets and romancers. From the legends of the gallant knights of Spencer, who wooed and won fair ladies in their castle homes, to the tales and rhymes of Scott or the Tennysonian Idyls, these fortresses have been peopled by our favourite writers with devotees to the subtlest arts of peace as well as with martyrs to the cause of patriotic war.

The castles of Japan figure in the country's history with like stirring interest of incident. There is scarcely one stronghold still standing but has a special story of exploit, heroism and suffering. The rivalry of the powerful families and of the larger provinces, like the rivalry of towns in Italy, or of states in Greece, has been the cause, in the long warlike times of the nation's past, of covering the whole soil with numerous castles both small and great. Among the many hundreds which at one time existed, the ruins of some hundred or more are still distinguishable; but of these comparatively few remain in sufficient entirety to deserve still the name of fortalice. The wooden towers and battlements of many have been destroyed or become decayed by time, the sites being now marked only by those deep moats, grassy slopes and steep escarpments which exist, as indestructible as of yore. Some fortresses have been forcibly destroyed, their slopes broken down, and their moats filled up by successful generals or administrators in order to increase their own power by diminishing the chances of rebellion and defiance. Japanese castles are more notable, perhaps, as works of military engineering skill than as architectural constructions. The wide moats, often resembling large canals, have been cut through hard soil to a surprising depth, and the huge earthworks formed testify to enormous labour and expense. The bold stonework which faces the high slopes often reminds one, in its lithic massiveness, of the old Cyclopean masonry

of the cities of Grecian colonies. Portions yet remain to mark the extent, position and arrangement of the largest of the fortresses. At Osaka castle, built by Hideyoshi, immense blocks of stone form the walls, some in cubes of over twenty feet, showing that marvellous labour has been expended in quarrying and transporting them. These engineering works have stood long since battlements and building ceased to exist. There are, however, still many remains of the curtain walls, keeps and turrets, which form the most prominent and picturesque features of the city buildings. Their diminishing stories, and curved salient roofs, crowned with bronze fish or dragon-shaped terminals, present a bold quaint skyline which most other Japanese edifices lack. These military constructions, moreover, though but wood and plaster, are far more solidly built, and present a far stronger and more enduring appearance, with their broad plastered surfaces and narrow barred openings, than do the ordinary fragile erections of the country. Any one riding through the old gateways of the capital will be struck by the massiveness of the huge beams and posts, as well as the heavy gates and hinges of the portals. In some cases the circuit of the walls and gates originally enclosed the complete city, the neighbouring rivers being conducted in large artificial canals, so as to form the spiral moats round the town and castle. In others, the castles stand, mountain-fortresses, on the slope or crest of some steep hill with the city at their feet. Of these mountain castles many may be seen by the tourist who passes through the valleys of the hilly provinces.

The lowland castles comprise, within their inner moats, a wide space containing the barracks of the soldiers and the *yashiki* of the commanding officers, as well as temples, cemeteries, storehouses and the large inner tower or keep which formed the last resort for the besieged in time of war. Great skill and contrivance appears to have been employed to ensure the comfort and lengthened sustenance of the inmates. Excavations upon the sites of some of these old castles have revealed bronze pipes and aqueducts and other secret resources by means of which the necessities of long isolated existence were supplied. It is interesting to note the planning and contrivance by which these fortresses were disposed to protect the position as well as to study the details of their various defences. Fixed wooden bridges span the moats leading to the heavy wooden gateways, always flanked by turrets, the gateways themselves being so arranged with inner courts and side openings as to be well commanded, and to defy direct uninterrupted entrance.

Such of these monuments of military strength and feudal conflict as still remain in partial preservation will well repay the visitor, who will be able to gather from the history of past times some stirring story for each epoch.

### THE U. S. S. "ALERT" AT AWOGASHIMA.

**T**HE officers of the United States sloop-of-war *Alert* have lately been employed in an undertaking which will prove of considerable service to mariners, as it increases the knowledge already possessed of these seas. The *Alert* sailed from Yokohama on the 8th of May, for the purpose of searching for the San Francisco and Sylph Rocks, and a shoal reported to be in Latitude N. 31°53' and Longitude E. 140°32'30." Some doubt had been expressed as to the existence of these dangers and it was the mission of the officers of the *Alert* to set the question at rest. For the following notes of the cruise we are indebted to Lieutenant Hunter, the navigating officer of the *Alert*, so that the information may be regarded as authoritative. It is satisfactory to know that the most careful scrutiny failed to discover the rocks and shoal reported, although regular lines of sounding and observation were run for their supposed position; these dangers may therefore be removed from the charts where they have so long figured to excite the apprehensions of seamen. The special object of the cruise being accomplished, the officers of the *Alert* visited the little-known island of Awogashima, the southernmost inhabited island of that chain which extends south from the Gulf of Yedo, for the purpose of ascertaining its true position. Awogashima is about thirty miles south of the island named on the English Admiralty chart *Fatsizio*, but is known in Japan as *Hachijo*, and is the place where in the time of the Bakufu Government, political prisoners used to be exiled. On the 9th of May, a party of officers from the *Alert* effected a landing upon Awogashima and were hailed by the inhabi-

tants as the first foreigners who had visited the place. The position of the island is laid down on the United States hydrographic chart No. 529 as in Latitude N. 32°37', Longitude E. 139°49', but the observations taken on the spot show that the true position is in Latitude N. 32°29', Longitude E. 139°44'49". The longitude is subject to the correction of the chronometers for sea rates and depends upon the flagstaff at the British Naval Depot being in Latitude N. 35°26'33" and Longitude E. 139°39'24", a position assigned to it after careful observation.

Although the weather at the time the *Alert* visited Awogashima happened to be exceptionally good, a landing was effected with difficulty on the north-eastern side of the islands, the surf breaking heavily on the rocky shore, and it was subsequently ascertained that there is neither bay, cove nor inlet which would afford anchorage or shelter to a craft of even the smallest description.

The party of visitors went over the island and found that the natives, who were estimated to number altogether about two hundred, lived on the high land back from the shore in thatched houses of considerable size but kept in a miserably dirty state. These unfortunates may be said to be almost entirely cut off from the outer world, their island produces nothing but a small quantity of raw silk in addition to what supplies their absolute necessities. For water, the people have to depend upon the rainfall, and fuel is very scarce.

The north-western part of the island was also inspected and found well cultivated as compared with the remainder. The highest point at this end was ascertained to be 905 feet above sea level. Time unfortunately did not permit of the southern portion of the island being visited.

Altogether Awogashima must be an extremely unpleasant abode, the inhabitants look half fed and half clothed, they are exposed to great vicissitudes of climate, extreme heat in summer and biting cold in winter, they are also to a great extent shut off from communion with the fellows, and are the most wretched boorish-looking Japanese ever met with. They seem entirely devoid of amusements to while away the dreary monotony of their existence. The occupation of fishing even is almost denied them; so dangerous is the coast that there are few days when a boat can leave, or land on the island. We understand that the *Alert* has orders to clear up many more unsolved problems, such as the supposed existence of the San Francisco and Sylph Rocks. No more suitable occupation could be allotted to a man-of-war in these "piping times of peace," and it will be a satisfaction to every one that the task has been entrusted to such competent hands as those of Commander Huntington and his staff.

#### RACING NOTES.

By DARK.

AS the first meeting of the "Nippon Race Club" is now so near at hand, the public generally have been daily expecting to see a few sporting notes from the widely celebrated pen of the "Sporting Editor," or from the somewhat more unruly quill of the usual "own correspondent" of the *Japan Gazette*. These not having appeared, I have endeavoured to cull a few hints from some of the *knowing ones* as to the prospects of the coming meeting. Various opinions have been expressed; some talk about a glorious meeting which will be carried on with *éclat*; others say that there is not a pony on the course that can get out of its own way or keep clear of its own hadow, while the number of ponies that "I have seen over and over again" do the five furlongs on the outside in just under 1. 23, is almost astounding. The best criticism on the prospects of the meeting was, however, made by one of the *fair sex*—without whose enlivening presence even the Gold Cup at Ascot is but a tame affair—who in reply to the hundred-times-and-again repeated query, "Do you think there will be good races?" replied naively, "The racing may not be good, but I hope there will be plenty of people to look on;" and in this sentiment I cordially agree. On looking through the entries I find that in all forty-two ponies are nominated, and of these such a number are selected from the Imperial Household stables, the Rikugunsho, or are owned by Japanese private individuals, that was in Yokohama cannot tell much about them, by name, until the Official Race Book is published, but those who have from time to time attended the meetings at Mita and Oyama, will doubtless recognize

some of the winners at these pleasant little reunions. On one point, however, the Committee of the N. R. C. may be congratulated and that is that their first meeting will bring together a finer collection of native and half-bred ponies, than has ever before been seen on this course. The griffins that have been brought down to Yokohama, purchasers have to take them all in all, are not worth looking at and only one has found a purchaser for racing purposes: he has been appropriately named the "Coming K." with, the hope that he may come to the fore some day.

The old ponies whose names are "familiar in our mouths as Household Words," all appear to be in good working order, and will doubtless win their fair share of the races. Mr. Angot's ponies—most of which we have seen before—are looking well so far as one can see, but there appears to be a superfluity of elastic, and swollen bandages and sundries about them, which is somewhat puzzling to the uninitiated. Among the China ponies that have not yet run here are *Cynosure*, *Clown*, and *Daisy Chain*. The first named ran very well in Hongkong about fourteen months ago, but broke down badly in the training here last Spring, and may or may not have now recovered his one famous turn of speed for three-quarters to one mile. *Clown* was trained in Shanghai for the last meeting there, but did not run; and is therefore with *Daisy Chain* a fresh aspirant for turf honours. They will, however, have all their work out of to run in company with the old ponies.

The Committee have been energetic in making improvements in the paddock; and although the grand stand is but a sorry building, everything has been done to render it as comfortable as possible for the meeting, and many requisites have been attended to, notably the new arrangements for carriage accommodation. With fine weather we should have an enjoyable meeting, after which we hope that the funds of the club will be able to afford the erection of a permanent Stand, good stables and other inducements to make racing in Yokohama what it was the good old times of '68 to '72.

#### JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

X.

HIS EXCELLENCY INOUE KAORU.

HIS Excellency K. Inoue is a Choshu man by birth, and very little is known about the earlier part of his life, but he always had the reputation of being possessed of good financial capacity. In the time of the war of the Restoration he fought on the side of the Imperial party, and greatly distinguished himself by gallant services. After the war was over, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance and placed in sole control of his department. It must be remembered that the newly organized Japanese Government, in succeeding to that of the Bakufu, found the national resources impoverished and in great confusion. Financial administration in that time must have been a very difficult matter, and it was entirely owing to His Excellency's ability that reforms were introduced into the treasury. Shortly afterwards Mr. Inoue, regarding the future state of Japanese finances as unhealthy, memorialized the Government on the subject, and his scheme being disapproved by other members of the Cabinet, he at once resigned his office, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Okuma Shigenobu.

On his retirement into private life, Mr. Inoue started a commercial firm under the name of the Senshu Kwaisha, in the control of which he displayed great commercial ability. Afterwards he was appointed a member of Senate. In 1875, the Koreans fired upon the Japanese man of war *Unyo Kan*, while she was surveying the coast of Kokwa-su. This outrage resulted in a conflict between the Koreans and the Japanese, the latter successfully and very easily defeating the former, and taking possession of an island on the coast, occupied by a Korean force. A great many Koreans were killed. A Japanese mission to the peninsular kingdom was decided upon in the following year. The subject of this sketch was appointed Vice Ambassador under His Excellency General Kuroda Kiyotaka, and the expedition had a satisfactory and peaceful termination. A treaty of commerce and friendship was concluded between the two countries. On his return Inoue resumed his functions in the Senate. He was next sent to England, where he remained for some years. The assassination of the late Home Minister, Okubo Toshi-

michi, in 1878, having caused a vacancy in the Ministry of Home Affairs, His Excellency Ito Hirobumi was transferred to that Department from the direction of Public Works, and Inouye was recalled from Europe, and nominated Privy Counsellor and Minister of Public Works. In the latter part of last year he was removed to the Foreign Department in place of His Excellency Terashima. This office is rightly considered a very important one at the present day, when the revision of the treaties is in contemplation; and though changes were effected in the Ministry in the beginning of this year, they did not affect the subject of this memoir, who retained his functions both in the Privy Council and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

#### SANITARY REFORM IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In a letter published in last week's *Mail* Mr. A. J. C. Goerts has attacked with no small violence a lecture of mine on the above subject. That lecture was delivered to students, and neither was, nor proposed to be, more than a simple statement of the main principles of sanitation, from an engineering point of view, with special reference to the present very urgent needs of Japan. I did not think that anything in it could possibly hurt the susceptibilities of other advocates of sanitary reform. Nevertheless, it has drawn Mr. Goerts out of his habitual seclusion, and has subjected you to a communication which, with its appendices, fills ten columns of your space, and is nearly two columns longer than the lecture itself.

Mr. Goerts asserts, and endeavours to prove, two not very consistent propositions: First, that the point which I chiefly tried to enforce in the lecture was untrue; and, second, that what I said had all been said before by him.

As to the first of these charges:—I said, as the starting-point or motive of my lecture:—"The engineering aspect of sanitary reform in Japan has not yet received the attention it deserves." This statement is so obviously true to any one who has given attention to the matter, that it is not a little surprising to find Mr. Goerts asserting instead "that the engineering aspect of sanitary reform in Japan has not in principle been neglected, but has in reality received the attention it requires." One naturally asks:—"What is sanitary reform, in principle?" We know what it is in practice, but evidently Mr. Goerts is not speaking about that. The solution however comes later on, when he proceeds to endeavour to prove his case. He says "the Central Board of Health . . . is composed of medical and chemical men, *one engineer* (the italics are his), a police officer, and a secretary of the Department, as will be seen more in detail in the official notification . . ." Now Mr. Goerts can scarcely be ignorant that there neither is, nor has been, any engineer on the Central Board of Health. The engineer member has no existence except in the official notification of the constitution of the Board. I suppose this is what is meant by the adoption of a sanitary reform "in principle." We have another illustration of his meaning when he tells us that Mr. van Doorn's plan of iron water-pipes for Tokio (of which by the way I was quite well-aware) has been adopted "in principle," but not in practice, on account of its cost. Again, further on, he assures us that "it is the intention to appoint gradually in each *Ken* and *Ken* . . . one engineer," &c., "but," he is careful to add "as for the moment a sufficient number of competent men could not possibly be found to fill the respective posts in the various *Ken*, it is clear that the measure, although adopted in principle, can only gradually be put in practice." His way made easy by these gathered good intentions, Mr. Goerts advances upon me with the triumphant question:—"How then can Mr. Ewing write that the engineering aspect of sanitary reform in Japan has not received the attention it requires?"

The second of the two charges cannot be better stated than in his own way:—

"Many very true remarks are made by the author . . . but we find exactly the same remarks in the reports of the Yokohama

Board of Health, and in my own paper on the drinking water of Yokohama."

"The ameliorations advocated by Mr. Ewing in his lecture were recommended by me and others long before he gave his lecture."

"Although these remarks are perfectly true, Mr. Ewing does not say that I stated this fact already two years ago."

"There can be no objection to Mr. Ewing repeating the statements made by me and others, but we should like to have then the source mentioned, in such a way that the reader may know to whom the matter is originally due."

"I beg to state that I have pointed out the same defects and that I have recommended the same improvements a long time before Mr. Ewing's lecture."

"The lecture is merely a repetition of what has been written before by me and others."

The fourth and fifth of these quotations refer to a passage in my lecture where I said, and showed by experiment, that the observed progressive impurity of the Tokio water as it passes through the system of pipes, was probably due chiefly to the back flow of contaminated water from the distributing wells. This explanation was, I believe, originally suggested by Dr. H. Faulda (*Trans. Asiatic Soc. of Japan*, Vol. VI page 101). So far is it from being due to Mr. Goerts that, not only does he not mention it eighteen months later when accounting for the impurity of the water of Yokohama, but in his letter to you he misrepresents my statement of it in a way that shows he has even now failed to apprehend the point of the explanation.

The other sentences quoted above refer to parts of my lecture in which I tried to explain to an audience of students the most obvious applications of sanitary science to the requirements of Japan. No doubt most of those things have been said before, and no doubt also they will have to be said again and again before any action is taken in the matter. When one points out the evils of stagnant gutters or polluted soil, he does not expect to be accused of plagiarism, and I am sure Mr. Goerts has some more enduring title to fame than his discovery that "the drains now in use are leaky in many places," or even his bolder generalisation that "the proximity of the gutters to wells and dwellings make them still more dangerous to health," which he has quoted in order that the fount of my inspiration may be seen. I did give a general reference to his paper on the drinking water of Yokohama, but I could not acknowledge it as the source of ideas I did not take from it, still less of ideas which were not in it.

I should have left Mr. Goerts' letter to expose itself, had he not done what is happily unusual in public discussion. Speaking of the removal of excrement, I said "the system now in use is, I think, by no means a bad one, if it be properly carried out, and any sweeping change such as the introduction of the foreign water-carriage system—even if it were practicable—would be a more than doubtful advantage." With this before him Mr. Goerts writes:—"There is one original feature in this lecture, and that is Mr. Ewing's opinion that Japan . . . ought now at once to possess all the modern system of sewerage and drainage, which we admire in some of the more advanced European states." Even this is not the worst. Mr. Goerts gives some nineteen sentences which profess to be quotations from my printed lecture, and of these more than half do not exist in the lecture at all. I do not mean that the sentences are altered by the mere elisions which are permissible in quoting; they are mutilated in sense, form, language, and grammar. In several cases they are so changed that the idea in the text is completely misrepresented; sentences which are not mine either in meaning or expression he has quoted, with inverted commas, as part of my lecture. I do not much care for perversion of meaning or motive, but Mr. Goerts might have spared my grammar, and not have credited me with verbal eccentricities which are peculiarly his own. The least that one can ask of a critic is that he should quote correctly. To misquote, not once but often, and to attack not what was said, but the misquoted version of it, is, at its best, very culpable carelessness.

Yours very truly,

J. A. EWING.

The University,  
Tokio, June 1st, 1880.

## SANITARY REFORM IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—Will you allow me a little space to correct a misconception which Mr. Geerts, in common with some others who seem not to have read Dr. Martin's paper on the water supply of Yedo, are labouring under. Mr. Geerts says:—"Why does Mr. Ewing neglect to mention the earlier analyses, made (in 1875) of the Tama and Kanda waters by Dr. Martin, who was then attached to the Government Sanitary Laboratory, and who published the results in the Transactions of the German Asiatic Society." "Dr. Martin has demonstrated earlier than anybody else, that the water of the Tokio aqueduct loses its original purity in its course through the wooden pipes within the city." I have no doubt that Mr. Ewing is quite able to answer Mr. Geerts' question for himself, but I wish to point out that the claim which is made on behalf of Dr. Martin is quite misleading.

Mr. Geerts does not give the exact reference to this paper, but I must assume that he means that which appears in the 11th Heft of the German Asiatic Society's Transactions of the date November 1876, not 1875. It would be a misconception of the relation which my analyses bear to those by Dr. Martin, even if his were much more extensive than they are, to suppose that their publication a year before mine, could render the latter unnecessary. During the autumn of 1877, Tokio was visited by a severe epidemic of cholera, and it was especially in connection with that circumstance that it was thought desirable to know something about the quality of the water supplied to the inhabitants of this city. I must admit that at that time I had no knowledge of what Dr. Martin had done, but very soon after the publication of my paper I was kindly told that "all that had been done before," a piece of information which, of course, made me consult Dr. Martin's paper. As the above opinion seems still to exist in the mind of Mr. Geerts, I think it desirable to point out, what can readily be seen by any one who is sufficiently interested to compare the two papers, how totally different they are in their aims and in their results.

Dr. Martin commenced with a brief and pretty accurate account of the water supply, and the analyses he gave amounted in all to three;—two of the water from the Tama supply; and one from that of the Kanda;—besides which he added the degree of hardness of seven surface waters. Except the statement that the original Tamagawa water gave no reaction with Pormanganase, and that the organic matter of the Kanda water amounted to 0.07373 grammes in 10 litres, there were no results given which bore in the least upon the suitability of the water for drinking purposes. All the other numbers merely showed the proportion of mineral salts dissolved in 10 litres of the water, and it is hardly necessary to explain to the readers of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, after the frequent discussions which the subject has given occasion to, that, within moderate limits, the amount of mineral salts present gives no indication of the potable quality of the water. The only possible exception to this statement is in the case of the presence of chlorides and nitrates, the latter of which are products of the oxidation of the nitrogenous organic bodies, and as such, are, therefore, perfectly harmless, but which are regarded as pointing the finger of suspicion to the water as having previously been impure. Dr. Martin determined (by what process he did not mention) the amount of nitric acid contained in the water at the end of the Tama supply, and decided that it was quite normal ("in sofern durchaus normal"). The amount of solid matter in the original Tama water he stated to be 0.35137 grammes in 10 litres, and 0.4613 grammes in 10 litres at the end of the supply. From this very moderate increase in soluble solid matter, from the absence of sulphate of potassium, and from the small amount of alkaline chlorides, Dr. Martin considered that he had proved "*dass kein directer Erguss von Uebersaesser hinein stattgefunden, sondern es vielmehr die, dass kleine Risse im Netzwerke oder porösen und vermoderten Holz eine art Diffusion zuzwischen dem Wasser in den Röhren und der umstehenden Feuchtigkeit hergestelltt haben.*" It will be seen upon what meagre experiments Dr. Martin based his opinion that the water becomes impure by leakage and diffusion, rather than by direct contamination by impure water. Neither the

amount of mineral matter, nor the amount of nitric acid found by Dr. Martin in the Tama water at the end of its course, would lead one to suppose that the water was unfit for drinking, a judgment which could be founded only upon a knowledge of the amount of chlorine, free and albumenoid ammonia, and nitrates. Such information was given in my paper, not for one or two places only, but for water collected from fourteen different points on the two supplies, and it proved conclusively that the impurity increased in amount progressively with its distance from the source. I am quite willing now to leave the matter of in the hands of your readers.

I am, Sir, &c.,

ROBERT W. ATKINSON.

University of Tokio, 1st June, 1880.

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—I noticed in last Saturday's *Weekly Mail* a letter, signed "A. J. C. Geerts," which seems to contain a good deal of hitherto unpublished official information. Among other things the writer says:—"Japan has made enormous strides in the education of its people. From the poorest peasant child to the highest in rank, all go to school in this country." During the year 1877, according to the last report of the Minister of Education, only 39.9 per cent. of the children of school age received instruction, while 60.1 per cent. did not: so I infer that there must have been an increase amounting to something over a hundred and fifty per cent. since then. It is too bad of the authorities to have kept back such gratifying news, and only now to let it leak out through the Benton Laboratory in this accidental way; still: I cannot but offer them the hearty congratulations of

A DELIGHTED FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Tokio, 3rd June, 1880.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 2nd June, 1880.

The Onks:—*Jenny Howlett*, first; *Bonnie Marden*, second and *Warhorn*, third.

An international conference will be held in Berlin on the 15th of June, to discuss the Greek frontier question. The Ulemas,—Mahometan fanatics,—counsel resistance to the demands of the Great Powers.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIN CE QUE DOIR; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 15TH YEAR, 6TH MONTH, 5TH DAY, DO-YO-RI.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

## BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at Iida Machi, Tokio, the wife of Jas. ELLERTON, Jr., of a son.

The M. M. steamer *Tanis* and O. and O. steamer *Belgie*, arrived from Hongkong on Monday last. The P. and O. steamer *Malacca* left for Hongkong on Friday, and the O. and O. steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco this morning, at nine o'clock.

We observe in the Hongkong *Daily Press* an obituary notice of and able and accomplished author on eastern subjects, one well-known to the old residents of China and Japan:—

Mr. Robert Fortune died on the 13th April, at the age of sixty-seven. The deceased was born in the county of Berwick, Scotland, in 1813, and received his education at one of the excellent parish schools in that country. After completing his education he served an apprenticeship as a gardener, and after-

wards obtained employment in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh. There he had good opportunities of obtaining a sound knowledge of botany and of the higher departments of his own profession, so far as they relate to the cultivation of sub-tropical and tropical plants under glass in a temperate climate, and these opportunities he was not slow to turn to good account. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to a post in the gardens at Chiswick, where his abilities and acquirements attracted the attention of London naturalists. In this sphere he acquitted himself with so much credit that in 1842 the Botanical Society of London despatched him to Northern China to make botanical exploration of the country. His journey was most successful, and he sent home a very large number of rare and valuable plants, some of which were quite unknown in this country. Besides this he became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life, and gave to the world in 1847 the result of his adventures in his "Three Years' Wanderings in Northern China." This work, which placed its author in the foremost rank of contemporary explorers, attracted much attention, and Mr. Fortune, who upon his return to England had been appointed curator of the "Physic Garden" at Chelsea, was in the summer of the following year entrusted by the East India Company with a mission to proceed again to China to make investigations relative to the cultivation of the tea plant. After an absence of more than three years he returned to England, and having published his valuable work entitled "Two Visits to the Ten Countries of China," he started once more to pursue his adventurous career, and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence Among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea; being the third visit from 1853 till 1856." The year following he was employed by the United States Patent Office on behalf of the American Government, to collect for them seeds, chiefly those of the tea plant in China and the East—a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. Mr. Fortune had been a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Athenaeum*, but his latest important work was published in 1863. It was entitled "Yedo and Peking, a Narrative of a Journey to the Capitals of Japan and China," and devotes special attention to the natural productions and agriculture of the districts visited.

On the 30th of last December, a London correspondent of the *London and China Express* wrote as follows:—

My correspondent in Yokohama writes me by the last inward mail that the three European banks there were closed on Monday, November 3rd, being the Mikado's birthday. So far so good. My correspondent also informs me that the banks were closed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th November, thus being open for business only two days during that week. Very few, if any, of the mercantile community of Yokohama now attend these so-called "races." I should like to know if these interruptions to business obtain the sanction of the head offices here?

This effusion has attracted the attention of a commentator in this neighbourhood who might be a pseudo ecclesiastical functionary in *partibus*. Over the signature "Houoco" he thus replies:

Referring to the letter in your issue of January 2nd last concerning bank holidays, and apart from the fact that the banks here were not closed on the 6th and 8th November last, except in the afternoon, I should like to inquire from your correspondent, "Merchant," to what "races" the third sentence of his letter refers. Is it the "European Bank Race," the "Mikado's Birthday" Race, or the "Mercantile Community" Race, to obtain the sanction of their "head offices" for a holiday, which we all enjoy here, as much, perhaps, as "Merchant" enjoys his bank holidays at home?

A correspondent of the *Japan Daily Mail*, wrote on the 2nd instant from Shimogawa as follows:—

I have a black and tan English terrier bitch about four years old which has not had pups for 12 months. A few days ago I received a present of two very small kittens from a friend in Yokohama. The bitch could not bear the sight of them at first but, strange to say, last Monday I found her lying in the corner of a room with the two kittens sucking at her. Since then she will not leave the kittens nor nor let a stranger go near them and to-day I find she has plenty of milk for them. Several of my friends know the dog and have seen her sucking the kittens.

It will be useful to the public to know another simple test for oleomargarine in addition to that which we published some time since. An American paper says that "a good test is to heat the substance in a small fryingpan. Butter will gradually get brown and smell nicely, even when already beginning to burn black. Oleomargarine will never get brown, but will directly, if the heating continues, change from clear yellow fat to black, and emit all the while the odor familiar to those who live near

a fat factory. A little practice and attention will enable any person not only to distinguish by sight and smell between oleomargarine and butter, but even to find out the approximate percentage of the former, or of any other fat in any compound sold as butter."

A telegram was received last evening announcing the death of Her Majesty the Empress of Russia. This was not unexpected as the deceased lady had been in a most precarious state of health for some time past. The flags of the consulates and men-of-war will be at half-mast for two days.

The interest which attaches to the nomination for the Presidency made by the Republican Convention in Chicago, is probably responsible for the rumours current. Up to the present no telegram on the subject has been received in Yokohama, but, as we mentioned the other day General Grant's nomination is almost certain, as he has already carried New York and Pennsylvania two States which give him, we understand, fifty-eight votes at the Convention. As the candidate nominated must receive a plurality of votes the proceedings at the Convention may last for several days. It is not improbable that this will be the case on the present occasion, because there is a strong section of the republican party who are opposed, not to Grant personally, but to a third term, considering it contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Dr. J. B. Gill has written a small work on *Indigestion; What it is, What it leads to, and a New Method of Treating It*. This little manual abounds with useful information. Dr. Gill sets forth in clear and intelligent fashion the causes of indigestion, its results as affecting general health, and the best means for its prevention or cure. Like most specialists he is, perhaps, a little inclined to overrate the importance of the subject of which he treats, but this is pardonable, for his arguments are convincing, if his examples are a little exaggerated. For instance, he says "We meet an old friend in the street: we give him a civil greeting; he repays us with an acid rejoinder. "Poor old A.'s stomach is upset again," we kindly plead to ourselves in extenuation of his rudeness." This explanation of a friend's discourtesy might well be the true one, but most people, we think, would simply feel annoyed, and would not stop to speculate upon causes. Dr. Gill starts with the assertion that "indigestion covers the whole domain of medicine," and upon that ground urges the necessity of paying constant attention to the state of the stomach. To keep it in good working order the constant use of the bath is shown to be absolutely necessary. In fact, the "new method" for the treatment of indigestion consists in the outward application of water. Various kinds of baths are considered, and their merits contrasted. The sponge bath or "tub," dear to the hearts of Englishmen, is strongly recommended for the preservation of health generally, and as a safeguard against indigestion in particular. Dr. Gill is careful to say, however, that in cases when cold water produces blueness and shivering, tepid water should be substituted for it. The chapter on the vexed question of diet is the least satisfactory in the book. A number of hints are given as to what to eat and what to avoid, but the conclusion arrived at is in effect to what is one man's meat is another man's poison.

The engagement of Mr. C. J. Van Doorn as Chief Engineer of the Construction Bureau of the Home Department having terminated, he will be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor who will thank Mr. Van Doorn for the valuable services rendered by him to the Empire during his residence in Japan. This afternoon, the Minister for Home Affairs will entertain Mr. Van Doorn at a farewell banquet in the Enriokwan, when all the officials of the department will be invited.

We were sorry indeed, to see so few assembled in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening; had it not been for our Scotch *élite* who rallied to greet their old compatriot, some ladies who generously braved the unpleasant weather, and the regular *habitués* whom we meet at every entertainment, the house would have been well-nigh empty. Mr. Black deserves better than "a beggarly array of empty benches;" for although the cynic may remark with a sneer that the artist is past his prime, yet for the sake of "auld lang syne" a larger proportion of the crowds who have filled the auditorium in years gone-by should have at

least shown their gratitude for pleasant evenings passed away. The programme was a regular *alla podrida* of songs—melancholy, sentimental, mad, merry and mirthful. We were sorry to find our old favorite laboring under indisposition. Let any one try an evening's monologue, with a racking toothache, and he will be able to make every allowance for shortcomings which will occasionally appear in the best regulated performance. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Vinay for so kindly undertaking the accompaniments; and if in all cases he did not quite catch the peculiar rhythm of "real" and "plauxy" (indeed who but a born Scot or Celt can?) or rise to the sublimity of Handel, yet all was atoned for by the concluding number performed *con amore* on all sides and accompanied *à merceille*.

Graphic accounts of the entertainment given by the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador in Paris, have lately appeared in the home papers. We read however that numerous thefts marred the success of the entertainment. "Almost all the ladies lost their pocket-handkerchiefs, umbrellas and hats were stolen without number, the Persian Ambassador lost his gold cigarette case, and the son of the Marquis Tseng had his toque, which was ornamented with many seed pearls and a handsome brilliant, stolen."

Religious ceremonies, when regulated by the formalities and etiquette of a Court are apt to lose much of their original significance, if not to degenerate into a mere farce. An English paper informs its readers that "the wretched beggars whose feet are washed every year on Good Friday by the King of Spain are the most unhappy of mortals. They are forced to take six footbaths a day for a week previous, and a whole army of chiropodists are let loose upon them to extract corns, polish, and perfume. This year a veteran Republican inscribed his name on the list of beggars desirous of having their feet washed by the King, and, the identity of the individual escaping notice, the 'Red' had the supreme felicity of seeing his Sovereign literally at his feet."

We read in an American journal that professor R. S. Roberts of Pittsburg has been conducting interesting experiments in using petroleum for a fuel in blast furnaces. He made many attempts with the Fanny furnace at West Middlesex, Mercer county, but was much disheartened by water accompanying the oil into the crucible of the furnace. He has, it is stated, at last succeeded and experiments made on Friday, the 2nd of April, proved that the oil can be injected into the crucible of a blast furnace in quantities of from ten to one hundred gallons an hour in each tuiere, minus water even in suspension; that its presence adds largely to the volume of the furnace gases, and increases their heating powers, and the very nature of it proves that its heating powers in the crucible of a blast furnace, are simply immense. Another fact has been clearly established, that crude petroleum used in the smelting of iron will dephosphorize it, which should bring the use of it as a prime factor in blast furnaces.

Those who were out soon after sunrise yesterday morning, says the Baltimore *Sun* of the 5th of March, when it was quite warm, with a mild atmosphere, observed thousands of worms crawling upon the streets and sidewalks. They were seen in great numbers in North Baltimore, on the solid pavement on North avenue, leading from Charles street to York road. They were very much like the common mud or fishing worm, varying in length from three to eight or nine inches, with quite a large, flat head and sharp tail, rough surface, from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch in circumference, and brown in color. Some were dead or motionless, others moving. There was a peculiar shape and conformation about them, differing materially from the fish-worm. It was absolutely impossible for them to have come out through the solid Schillinger pavement—hence the hypothesis is they were rained down during the shower of Wednesday night, and must have descended from a mild atmosphere in the upper regions. When the sun's heat grew more powerful most of them died or withered into seeming inanimate nothingness and finally disappeared. Such a natural phenomenon, though rare, is within the recollection of many Baltimoreans. These singular creatures were seen by many persons in the city, as well as those residing in its suburbs.

We collate below and arrange in alphabetical order, from the fifth annual report of the Minister for Education, the names of all the cities and towns in the empire which in 1877 had a population of ten thousand and upward, giving the number of inhabitants, and (in italics) the name of the provinces in which the towns or cities are situated:—

Aikawa, <i>Sado</i> .....	16,979	Niigata, <i>Yechigo</i> .....	33,832
Akita, <i>Ego</i> .....	36,054	Nagasaki, <i>Hizen</i> .....	46,661
Aomori, <i>Mutsu</i> .....	11,864	Oten, <i>Omi</i> .....	19,613
Amagasaki, <i>Settsu</i> .....	14,193	Okasaki, <i>Mikasa</i> .....	14,524
Akashi, <i>Harima</i> .....	18,327	Obama, <i>Wakasa</i> .....	15,479
Choshi, <i>Shimosa</i> .....	25,137	Ogaki, <i>Mino</i> .....	10,310
Fushimi, <i>Yamashiro</i> .....	21,544	Okuyama, <i>Bizen</i> .....	32,553
Fukuyama, <i>Bingo</i> .....	17,721	Ononichi, <i>Bingo</i> .....	16,290
Fukui, <i>Echizen</i> .....	40,863	Odawara, <i>Sagami</i> .....	13,495
Fukuoka, <i>Chikuzen</i> .....	22,347	Osaka, <i>Settsu</i> .....	284,105
Gifu, <i>Mino</i> .....	12,467	Shinagawa, <i>Musashi</i> .....	11,492
Higo, <i>Settsu</i> .....	30,408	Senju, <i>Musashi</i> .....	32,180
Hachiwoji, <i>Musashi</i> .....	10,552	Shinminto, <i>Yechu</i> .....	19,360
Himeji, <i>Harima</i> .....	25,924	Sakai, <i>Idzumi</i> .....	40,596
Hiroshima, <i>Aki</i> .....	75,760	Sendai, <i>Rikuzen</i> .....	52,074
Hakata, <i>Chikuzen</i> .....	20,340	Sakata, <i>Ego</i> .....	18,838
Hagi, <i>Nagato</i> .....	30,508	Shibata, <i>Yechigo</i> .....	18,062
Hikone, <i>Omi</i> .....	27,786	Shimonoseki, <i>Yugato</i> .....	19,532
Hirotsaki, <i>Mutsu</i> .....	34,774	Saga, <i>Hizen</i> .....	29,512
Iwai, <i>Rikuchiu</i> .....	13,702	Sanjo, <i>Yechigo</i> .....	14,873
Iwaido, <i>Rikuchiu</i> .....	10,533	Shidzuoka, <i>Suruga</i> .....	33,000
Ishinomaki, <i>Rikuzen</i> .....	10,004	Tokio (city), <i>Musashi</i> .....	594,283
Inatsu, <i>Bizen</i> .....	11,676	Tokushima, <i>Iwa</i> .....	57,008
Iwakuni, <i>Sano</i> .....	11,295	Toyama, <i>Iechu</i> .....	46,473
Kanazawa, <i>Kaga</i> .....	108,263	Takaoka, <i>Iechu</i> .....	24,694
Komatsu, <i>Kaga</i> .....	10,421	Tsuruga, <i>Iechizen</i> .....	12,652
Kuwana, <i>Ise</i> .....	15,202	Takata, <i>Yechigo</i> .....	25,651
Kofu, <i>Kai</i> .....	11,984	Tau, <i>Ise</i> .....	21,981
Kashiwazaki, <i>Echigo</i> .....	10,744	Takefu, <i>Yechizen</i> .....	11,116
Kumamoto, <i>Higo</i> .....	44,779	Tsurugaoka, <i>Utsu</i> .....	25,064
Kochi, <i>Tosa</i> .....	27,012	Takamatsu, <i>Sauuki</i> .....	47,883
Kagoshima, <i>Satsunan</i> .....	.....	Takasaki, <i>Kotsuke</i> .....	13,191
Kokura, <i>Bizen</i> .....	15,765	Tokuyama, <i>Sano</i> .....	11,668
Koriyama, <i>Yamato</i> .....	14,351	Takayama, <i>Ida</i> .....	13,931
Kurume, <i>Chikugo</i> .....	15,420	Toyohashi, <i>Mikawa</i> .....	11,105
Kioto, <i>Yamashiro</i> .....	229,810	Tsuyama, <i>Mimasa</i> .....	14,500
Kawagoye, <i>Musashi</i> .....	13,433	Tottori, <i>Inaba</i> .....	39,593
Kobe, <i>Settsu</i> .....	11,031	Uwajima, <i>Iyo</i> .....	11,616
Marugame, <i>Sauuki</i> .....	13,183	Usuki, <i>Bungo</i> .....	10,120
Matsuyama, <i>Iyo</i> .....	28,294	Uyeno, <i>Iyo</i> .....	12,576
Murakami, <i>Echigo</i> .....	10,836	Uyeda, <i>Shinano</i> .....	10,041
Matsumoto, <i>Shinano</i> .....	16,206	Utsunomiya, <i>Shimotsuke</i> .....	18,840
Matsushiro, <i>Shinano</i> .....	10,106	Uwotou, <i>Iechu</i> .....	10,791
Morioka, <i>Rikuchiu</i> .....	31,499	Wakamatsu, <i>Imabiro</i> .....	21,442
Mito, <i>Mitachi</i> .....	17,892	Wakayama, <i>Kii</i> .....	62,197
Mayebashi, <i>Kotsuke</i> .....	10,672	Yamagata, <i>Izen</i> .....	24,143
Miyatake, <i>Tango</i> .....	11,133	Yokkaichi, <i>Ise</i> .....	11,250
Maytuye, <i>Idzumi</i> .....	38,382	Yamada, <i>Ise</i> .....	18,431
Nishinomiya, <i>Settsu</i> .....	11,174	Yokohama, <i>Musashi</i> .....	64,313
Nunobiki, <i>Suruga</i> .....	12,125	Yonagawa, <i>Chikugo</i> .....	19,791
Nagoya, <i>Owari</i> .....	135,715	Yonezawa, <i>Izen</i> .....	27,544
Nakatsu, <i>Bizen</i> .....	23,000	Yamaguchi, <i>Sano</i> .....	10,085
Nagasaki, <i>Yechigo</i> .....	20,029	Yonago, <i>Idzumi</i> .....	11,068
Nara, <i>Yamato</i> .....	22,746		

The plague of rats in India seems to be as hurtful now to crops as it proved last year. We learn that what the natives call *musa-gardi*, or a plague of rats, has appeared in the Cawn-pore district. These animals cut down the corn, which is as yet unripe, and strip off the partially-formed grains. This is the more curious at this season as the grain is so far unfit for food and is left by the rats scattered on the ground. It is, however, disastrous to the prospects of the coming harvest, which are even now seriously affected by this pest. The natives estimate the damage done so far at about two musas in the rupee; but as there will be a month more before harvest, this estimate will not be likely to cover the loss to the cultivators, who seem helpless, looking on the whole affair in the light of *Kismet*.

A sexton in Gloucester, Mass., was summoned to prepare for burial an aged man with whom he was well acquainted. Arriving at the house he was requested to go up stairs to the bedroom where the body was lying. Up he went, and while removing his coat he was dumbfounded to see the supposed dead man rise in bed and in a hollow tone of voice articulate: "Hallo, John, how are you; Shake hands." The sexton was almost frozen with horror; but in a moment said, "I came up Sam, to see if you didn't want me to make a new kind of gruel." The sick man assented; the gruel was made and carried up, and the affair passed off. The patient lived until the next day, and when the sexton was again summoned there was no resuscitation.

We learn from the *Shanghai Courier* that Spanish papers state that it is proposed to establish a mail service between Cuba and China. It is not stated how the mails are to be conveyed. The British steamer *China* has been purchased for

the direct mail service about to be established between Spain and the Philippines, and will be the first vessel of the new line. She arrived at Barcelona from England in March, and her name is to be changed to the *Magallanes*. The *China* was built in 1861.

The Board of Trade Returns of Exports from the United Kingdom for the three months ending on the 31st of March last, show a gratifying increase in the Japanese consumption of British goods. The following are the principal items:—

EXPORTS.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31ST.			
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Cotton Yarn and Twist...lbs.	4,175,600	6,396,800	£ 148,999	£ 271,664
Piece Goods ..... yards	10,898,200	12,297,900	136,960	177,846
Woolen and Worsted manu- factures ..... yards	57,500	177,400	9,584	17,261
Worsted Stuffs ..... yards	588,800	1,762,700	18,284	55,718
		Total Value.....	£ 312,885	522,489

According to the *Hongkong Daily Press* the following are the members of the new Government and of Mr. Gladstone's last Administration:—

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.	LAST LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.
FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.	
Mr. W. E. Gladstone.	Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.	
Lord Selborne.	Mr. Selborne.
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.	
Earl Spencer.	Lord Aberdare.
LORD PRIVY SEAL.	
Duke of Argyll.	Vincent Halifax.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	
Mr. W. E. Gladstone.	{ Mr. R. Lowe. { Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
SECRETARY, HOME DEPARTMENT.	
Sir W. V. Harcourt.	{ Mr. H. A. Bruce. { Mr. R. Lowe.
SECRETARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	
Earl Granville.	Earl Granville.
SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.	
Earl of Kimberley.	Earl of Kimberley.
SECRETARY FOR WAR.	
Mr. H. C. E. Childers.	Mr. Edward Cardwell.
SECRETARY FOR INDIA.	
Marquis of Hartington.	Duke of Argyll.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.	
Lord Northbrook.	Mr. G. J. Goschen.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Professor Fawcett.	Dr. L. Playfair.
PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRADE.	
Mr. J. Chamberlain.	Mr. John Bright.
CHANCELLOR DUCHY OF LANCASTER.	
Mr. John Bright.	Mr. John Bright.
PRESIDENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.	
Mr. J. G. Dodson.	Mr. J. Stansfeld.
VICE-PRESIDENT COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.	
Mr. A. J. Mundella.	Mr. W. E. Forster.
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.	
Mr. W. P. Adam.	Mr. W. P. Adam.
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.	
Mr. W. E. Forster.	Marquis of Hartington.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Sir Henry James.	Sir Henry James.
SOLICITOR-GENERAL.	
Mr. F. Herschell.	Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.
JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.	
Mr. Osborne Morgan.	Mr. A. S. Ayrton.

A startling surprise, after the fashion of the story of Ginevra, was experienced some short time ago by a party of Styrian wood-cutters in the forest of Drümmling. They began to fell a venerable oak, which they soon discovered to be quite hollow. Being half decayed it speedily came to the ground with a crash,

disclosing a skeleton in excellent preservation. Even the boots, which came above the knee, were almost perfect. By its side was a powder-horn, a porcelain pipe-bowl, and a silver watch on which was engraved the name "H. von Krackowitz, 1812." The teeth were perfect. It would seem to be the skeleton of a man between 30 and 40 years of age. It is conjectured that, while engaged in hunting, he climbed the tree for some purpose, and slipped incautiously into the hollow trunk, from which there was no release, and he probably died of starvation.

During the first quarter of the present year the value of the gold and silver bullion imported by Great Britain from Japan amounted to £154,950, as against £280,877 in the corresponding period last year.

In the action of Cocking v. Morgan, in which a point of much interest to shippers of goods is involved, judgment was given for the defendant. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Smyrna correspondent of the *Times* gives a sad picture of the wretched state of the rural population of Turkey. The Christians are, however, better off than the Moslems. Of the latter the correspondent says that "in many respects their condition is worse than that of their Christian neighbours; for example, they do not enjoy, as do the Christians, the sympathy and influence of the Christian nations of Europe. Their sons are drafted into the army, while all Christians are exempt from military service on payment of a military or exemption tax. The Government shows as little mercy to the Moslems as to the Christians in the levying and collection of the tithes. An illustration of the heavy manner in which these exactions fall upon the people, I may mention one small Turkish village which I visited during or near the close of the late war. An old man gave me the names of 92 able-bodied men who had been drafted into the army from that village, not one of whom had returned. I visited another Turkish village, around which the grain was rotting in large piles, because the tithe-collector had a quarrel with the Government in regard to the terms of the contract by which he had bought the tithes of that village. These villagers were all simple-minded agriculturists; very few of them knew how to read. Yet why should they be made to suffer the evils of bad government? The Christians of Asia Minor have many and heavy trials, but I confess that the Moslem peasantry appear to me to suffer even more than do the Christians. My blood has often tingled at the recital of their wrongs, especially when I have remembered that the money which is wrung so mercilessly from them is squandered at Constantinople in idle and extravagant luxury. When I have asked myself what do these people need to make them happy and prosperous citizens, I have been compelled to reply—The first and the essential thing is good government. Most of them are industrious, most of them are honest and peaceable; the Moslems certainly are all loyal supporters of the authority of the Sultan, notwithstanding the real grievances of which I have spoken; but they are constantly appealing to a force which is used to plunder rather than protect them."

We notice in an English journal that the Master of the Rolls had before him recently an application of a Mr. Skipton, who sought to set aside a resolution of the committee of the Naval and Military Club, expelling him from the club. It appeared that Mr. Skipton had previously been expelled from the Hanover-square Club, on the charge of winning seven or eight thousand pounds at écarté from a guest whom he had invited to the club and made drunk. The committee of the Naval and Military Club investigated the charge, and expelled Mr. Skipton. Sir G. Jessel said he could not interfere with the discretion of the committee, and the action was dismissed with costs.

The *Heeres Zeitung* contains an article on the Brighton Volunteer Review, by a German officer who witnessed it, and who writes in the most appreciative way of all the Easter Monday operations. The steady, soldierly way in particular in which the troops marched past, after the prolonged fatigues of travel and fighting, elicits from this critic the heartiest praise, and he concludes by saying that, after seeing the Brighton Review, one could only entertain a favourable opinion of the military worth of the English Volunteer Army.

The *Philadelphia Press*, of the 27th of last March, says that "an excitement was caused this morning at the dock of the East river between Stanton and Rivington streets by the disemboweling of a large whale, which was towed through the Sound yesterday and brought down the river last night by the steam tug *Curtis*. The marine monster had been hoisted on a float at the side of the pier, and lay on its back. It is called by the owner a fine-back whale, and is a male. It measures sixty five feet in length, and before being disemboweled was over sixty feet in circumference at the thickest part. It is now over 15 feet through at the shoulders, and its lower jaw, which is fringed with a brush-like screen of whalebone, is about 14 feet long, the upper jaw being much larger. The eyes are not much over two inches in length, and the ears are even smaller. The tail has a spread of over 12 feet, and the captain of the police boat *Seneca* said that if that tail while the monster was alive had struck his vessel all dispute about her would have been ended. There were ten barrels of herrings taken from the inside of the whale during the morning, and it is no wonder that the fisherman were so anxious to destroy him. The color of the whale is mainly black, but some white places are to be seen. The sides and under part have a series of indented stripes, similar to the rind of a piece of pork after it has been scored for baking. These stripes were natural, and were not the result of accident. The monster was caught last week outside of Provincetown in Cape Cod harbor, and was killed with harpoons, one of which is still in its side, having been broken off and bent during its struggles to escape."

General Bristow, who is publishing in the *Philadelphia Times* a series of articles upon the annals of war, briefly and tersely recites the military history of General Grant, as follows:—"Before he was 34 years of age Grant had participated in two great wars, captured 500 guns, more than 100,000 prisoners, and 250,000 of small arms, redeemed from rebel rule over 50,000 square miles of territory, re-opened to the commerce of the world the mightiest river on the globe, and stubbornly pursued his path to victory, despite all obstacles. Since then he has crushed out rebellion in the south, re-established the authority of the Union over a territory larger than France, taken 200 battle flags, scores of cannon, thousands upon thousands of prisoners, and hundreds of thousands of small arms, and then modestly returned to the capital of the nation to disband his army of a million men, lay his sword at the feet of the Congress of the people, and wait their pleasure whether he should fill a high station or become an humble private citizen. The world furnishes few such examples of greatness and humility, and our country only one other—that of George Washington."

The *Pull Mall Gazette* states that "the *Golos*, discussing the chances of a war between Russia and China, says that the frontier between the two States, though 10,000 versts in length, is only accessible for military operations at two places. One of these extends from Lake Saissan and the Upper Irtysh to the triangle of Kuldja, while the other is the district of the Amoor and the Ussuri. As to the triangle of Kuldja, the *Golos* believes the Chinese would find an attack upon it so dangerous that they would not attempt it; and so long as the position is in the hands of Russia it will, if held only by a small force, protect the whole frontier line as far as the Irtysh. Moreover, there are now residing on Russian territory in Turkestan several men who, if let loose upon the Chinese, would kindle a flame of insurrection in their newly acquired provinces. Among these are the son of Yakoub Beg, of Kashgar; Hakim Khan, who only last year surprised the town Axa and disturbed the whole country; and Panyachu, the brave leader of the Dzungars. The Amoor and Ussuri frontier, on the other hand, is far more vulnerable. With the exception of a small detachment of Cossacks, there is not a soldier in the whole of Eastern Siberia who could be ordered off for the defence of this frontier. All the local troops are occupied on garrison duty in the towns and prisons nor has any attempt been made to fortify the frontier, as a Chinese attack was deemed out of the question."

The *Times* reports that a daring burglary was committed on the premises of Mr. James N. Routhledge, of English Street, Carlisle, jeweller and silversmith, on the night of Tuesday the 13th of April. "The shop is a prominent one in the principal

business street of the city. The burglars obtained entrance from a lane at the back. They mounted a roof by means of a ladder, pulled it up after them, ascended another roof by the same means, and took off several slates behind a chimney. On getting inside the roof, they scrambled to a trap-door and fastening a rope to a joist swung themselves to the floor of the topmost story in the building. In the shop they seem to have gone leisurely and methodically to work. Both the front windows were examined and cleared. The cases on the counter were ransacked. Six trays of silver watches were carried upstairs to be packed and the trays were left neatly arranged on the floor. Several opera-glasses and two or three gold watches, which had been brought in for repairs, were also taken. Large articles were uniformly avoided. One case containing bright gold ornaments was left untouched. Among the missing articles are the following:—Ten gold lever watches; eight gold Swiss watches; 70 English silver levers; 75 silver Swiss watches; 105 bright and coloured gold Alberts; 30 bright gold guards; 30 coloured gold ladies' Victoria chains; 100 gold neck chains; 250 gold lockets; 30 scarf rings; 50 coins enamelled as brooches, &c.; 250 small trinkets; 40 gold pencils; 70 gold signet rings; 100 ladies' gem rings; 200 gold keeper-rings; 80 wedding rings; 200 gold brooches, some plain and some set with precious stones; 50 pairs of gold chain links; 50 pairs of gold solitaires; 100 sets of gold studs; 20 suites of links, studs, and buttons; about 200 gold breast pins; 60 pairs of gold earrings; 20 gold bracelets; 20 gold pencils; and many other articles. The loss is estimated at very little short of £4,500. It would no doubt have been greater had not the bulk of the gold watches and many of the best gold ornaments been locked away in the safe on the previous night."

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1880.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained June 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	6	1	7	—	—	7
2nd .....	1	3	2	1	2	4
3rd .....	14	8	10	—	12	22
4th .....	2	1	2	—	1	3
Charity .....	1	1	2	—	—	2
Total .....	24	14	23	1	15	38

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon-in-Charge.

#### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 10th April, 1880.

In point of interest, Nordenskjöld, Prince Napoleon, and Marie Bière, are surpassed by the Comtesse de B—. A few evenings ago she gave one of her famous balls, where all that is distinguished in the aristocratic and fashionable world was present. In receiving her guests, she was aided by her sister. When the Baroness de S—, a lady of Russian origin, arrived, the Comtesse de B— turned her back to her; the sister did the same, and having directed a valet to conduct that lady at once to her carriage, the Comtesse and her sister retired, packed up their trunks, and set off to Brussels with the agility of a defunct financier. The Baroness, when in Russia, escaped strangulation by some masked men, who entered her bedroom: failing in this, they later attempted to set fire to her bed, by placing a slow match beneath it in a shoe. She then came to Paris, where her misfortunes, accomplishments, wealth and connections, opened every *Salon* to her. One afternoon the Comtesse de B. and her sister drove to the studio of M. and Mme. Florence, portrait painters, and discovered they were simply in the presence of the husband of the countess and the beautiful Baroness. *Hine ille torrens.*

Mme. Edmond Adam is a rich widow, not fat, but fair and forty. She is editor and proprietor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, the republican and lively competitor of the Orleanist *Revue des Deux Mondes*, said to have more subscribers than readers. A base late proprietor declined to publish an article on "God," on the plea that it possessed no actuality. Mme. Adam has commenced a series of Wednesday receptions, where music and lit-

enture are the standing dishes, with occasional representations by the leading theatrical artists. One is certain to encounter there every old and new celebrity, save Gambetta, who ever remains conspicuous by his absence, acting it is said on Weller's advice, to "beware of the Vidders." Gambetta avows he is married to the Republic as other people are affianced to the Church, and his chief enjoyment is to pass his holidays in his *bonno retiro* near Versailles with a few bachelors, playing at skittles and nine-pins, with, for change of exercise, a literal carrying out of Candide's advice "to cultivate your garden," and so secure health, ease, and serenity, the three graces of epicurean philosophy.

Mme. Patti and Nicolini must be coining money, as every off night they are engaged in Paul and Virginia extracts from the leading operas; their joint fee is fr. 6,000 an evening, and they generally manage to kill two birds between ten p.m. and one a.m. The *diva* has bought up all the photos representing her between her husband and Nicolini—a trinity not at all desirable. At Baron de Hirsch's *Soirée*, where the Rothschilds are surpassed in sumptuousness by their co-religionist, Patti created a great sensation by singing a ballad from Mignon; the orchestra was composed of the *chefs* of that of the Grand Opera, each of whom is a maestro in his line. The concert room recalled a corner of the gardens of Bagdad, and the artists sang in character. In fact, since Patti and Nicolini warbled in evening costume in the garden scene of *Faust*, at the Princess de Sagan's ball, the incognito could not be repeated. A few extra bank-notes enabled the *diva* to don an Egyptian costume for appearing in the third act of *Aida*. She looked strangely beautiful in the *bistre* tint, which delicately veiled her white features without blackening them. Baron de Hirsch is a Bavarian, and the well-known banker "dear" to Turkey; he owns the hotel formerly rented by the Princess de Metternich, and once the property of the ex-Emperor. Like all Jewish financiers, he loves a title and a decoration, even if it should commemorate the Crusades. This is not in accordance with the democratic spirit of the times, and Israelites are democrats. But, when the nobility become bankers and stock-brokers, the Jews, always having a revenge to take, may be excused for going in for high-dignity honors. A cross is not exactly a decoration for a Jew; the Cabana of Antwerp are more in their rôle, as their cutcheon is "Davids Harp." Rothschild should adopt Nod's ark, and Hirsch, Solomon's Temple. However, vanity, like Guzman, knows no obstacle. The Duchesse Descazes wore a white satin robe, with garlands of natural roses round the skirt, and a bouquet of roses on the right shoulder. Another "sweet dress" was black moire with a long train, an orange scarf, and rivers of diamonds in the hair.

Mme. de Boy was in black velvet; she wore the "Phrygian" coiffure, a fichu of scarlet silk, tied up behind like the Bordeaux country girls, her blond locks retained by a diamond crescent. She is this season the *diva di primo cartello*: no fête in Paris would be considered complete without her: she is the spoiled child of the salons, and being a foreigner, the attention is not homage, but greater patronage. To a style of beauty which commands, she unites suppleness of mind, and a good sounding name: she is tall and robust, with a constitution of steel, as must possess every queen who is at the beck and call of "the world." She is rich too, or what is the same, has unlimited credit, possesses a fine picture gallery, and gives exquisite dinners. She is a Swede, and Sweden rules Paris just now:—there is Nordenskjöld to commence with and Prince Oscar for the finish. She is a blonde, with eyes as profoundly blue as a northern sea. Her beauty is pleasing and juvenile; she is devoid of pretention, charms without appearing to do so, and possesses that supreme attraction—she is natural. She has already dethroned Mme. Bernadaky, whose sculptural beauty struck but never retained you.

How many thorns lie concealed in the roses that strew the path of a Parisian Queen of Beauty, who must expire like all royalties. Curiosity burrows like a mole subterraneously round the sovereign. A thousand stories are current about her fortune, birth, and conduct. Her origin is low, her millions are a blind; she may be a Montpayon; perhaps has killed her children like Medea. She is imitated all the same; hostesses dispute as to who shall possess her, and her red head dress will become a *mode*. The husband of such a beauty is most to be pitied: the world as a rule regards him as an idiot; then he must be ever on the watch lest a wolf should enter the fold; he must be at once the most reserved of lovers, and the most pronounced of husbands: a slip will make him ridiculous, and ridicule kills.

The Duchess of Newcastle is now Mrs. Tom Howler. She is daughter of the celebrated banker Hopes and after eighteen years of a miserable union with a worthless duke, casts off her weeds, and weds her husband's private secretary. But Tom Howler is a splendid looking fellow and of very elegant manners. He has a good tenor voice, and attempted the stage; but failing to become a Mario de Candia, has succeeded in being the husband of a duchess. It is refreshing in this prosaic age to see queens marrying shepherds, and love treating parchment scrolls as so much waste paper. The

duchess is very popular in French society, and her mansion, in the rue de Miromenil, is furnished with great taste.

Another illustrious recruit to the fashionable world is the Prince of Wales, who needlessly sacrificed his popularity, by an undignified sympathy with that now *dodo* dynasty—Bonapartism. He will cut out the Prince Oscar, who has a good deal of the hobbledy-hoy in him, and who made a laughable blunder in coming to the Princess de Sagan's ball with a transparency under his dress-shirt. Viscountess de Corval is to give a fancy ball in honor of the Prince of Wales, where all the gentlemen are to appear in scarlet. The prince will sign the marriage contract of the Marchioness de Galliffet's daughter—aged 18—fortuneless and devoid of the radiating beauty of her mother, our first of fashionables. Her intended husband is double her age, a millionaire, and brother of the Princess de Sagan. This lady and the Marchioness de Galliffet, represent the Anglo-mania clement in French Society; they adopt, "ye manners and ye customs" of England; keep only English servants, read only English literature; and, unable to have their children born on the banks of the Thames, have them, as a compensation, baptized with English names.

Nordenskjöld must be as glad to escape the ovations given to him by the French, as he was to get clear of the last band of ice that barred him out of the sweet waters of Asia. *L'Homme de Glace* ate his last dinner with the author of *L'Homme qui Rit*; and Hugo, over the walnuts and wine, complimented him on having opened an additional road for the universal republic: Stanley received the same incense for his voyage across the dark continent, and doubtless if de Tracy can reach the South Pole, the old man eloquent will eulogize him similarly.

The public is becoming oblivious of the Jesuits, whose notice to quit will expire by August. Emile de Girardin says that there are 3,000 in France, not 1,480 as given by the official Cocker. It is better to agree with Figaro and Garibaldi, and admit that they are "here, there, and everywhere." They and the other religious orders must submit to the law or take up their beds and walk. Prince Napoleon has been indulging in some political fireworks. He claims to be democratic and anti-clerical, asserts the Republic is right in dispersing the Jesuits, &c., and takes French leave of his quondam allies, the royalists. All the effect this manifesto has produced is to give Paul de Cassagnac fits, and necessitate his keeping the black border on his journal the *Proys*, till the empire finds an emperor, and since it is an elective institution. Why not propose himself? Prince Napoleon has only written one letter more; for France he remains the same; he represents a dynasty that reposes on no principle, no authority. Bonapartism has never been more than an adventure, which speculated on the country with a historical label that cost dear, collapsed like a circus when abandoned by success; it is not now even *debris*, it is dust.

Mlle. Auelore, the leader of the movement against "masculine autocracy," refuses to pay her taxes, till she be accorded the right to control their expenditure, by voting for a representative. French gallantry unhappily will take the form of a baliff. During the expiring days of the Second Empire, one gambon played at Hampden, and every year the authorities had to seize his cow for taxes:—but he bought the milker in.

On one occasion Bernadotte, King of Sweden, was very ill; he refused to be bled, till the doctor promised not to mention the appearance of his arm. "Death to Kings," was tattooed thereon, a device of Bernadotte's, when a simple soldier of the Republic.

"Garcen, this turbot is not so good as you served me this day week." "I can assure you, monsieur, it is the same fish."

A man, half seas over, on stepping into some pools of water, complained that they were his shoes which drank, but it was himself who was drunk.

Since the queen of Spain promises an heir to the throne, the princess of the Asturias, heiress presumptive, mourns so inconveniently the hopes that leave her, that simple expulsion is on the cards for auntie *in pique*.

Siberia, according to a French traveller, is the most intellectual region of Russia:—the educated classes are all transported there.

Alphonse Daudet's brother having published "Souvenirs of Macmahon's Presidency," some wags sent two alienists by appointment to visit the author.

Sarah Bernhardt is at last baptised:—her portrait figures on cigar boxes and squares of soap.

A lady is now calling on theatrical managers with two cwt. of manuscript plays; and invites them to make a selection.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, accompanied by several subordinate officers of the department, inspected the Yokohama Custom House on the 27th ultimo. They returned to Tokio the same evening.

His Excellency Yanagiwara, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, and His Excellency General Ida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, left for Europe on the 28th ultimo, in the French mail steamer *Volga*.

Mr. Chida, Governor of Hiroshima, and Mr. Tada, Chief Secretary of Okayama, arrived in Tokio on Friday last, the 28th ultimo.

A musical entertainment took place in the Aoyama palace on the 27th ultimo, in the presence of Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager.

Mr. Iwamura, Governor of Kagoshima, accompanied by several of his subordinate officers, has arrived in Tokio to report to the authorities respecting the land-tax and industries of his prefecture.

His Excellency Sugi, Assistant Minister of the Imperial Household, is shortly going to visit the Northern provinces on official business.

The local assembly of Kanagawa Ken is to meet for the despatch of business on the 8th instant.

To inaugurate the approaching visit of His Majesty the Emperor to the provinces, an official banquet is to be given on the 13th instant, in the palace, to the Imperial Princes, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, and the Choku-nin officers of the different Departments.

His Imperial Highness Kita-Shirakawa, Chief Commissioner for the Second National Exhibition, and the other members of the Commission, will hold a preliminary meeting on the 2nd instant.

The Kencho, the police stations, and schools in the prefecture of Okinawa (*Loochoo*), are to be built in the European style at an estimated cost of 74,000 yen.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister was received in private audience by His Majesty the Emperor, on the 31st ultimo.

It is currently reported that Mr. Shiota, a 3rd class official of the Foreign Department, is to be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France in place of His Excellency Sameshima.

Mr. Nabeshima, Governor of Okinawa Ken (*Loochoo*), who lately arrived in Tokio on official business, returned to his prefecture Wednesday last, in the *Hiroshima Maru*.

The Superintendent of the Central Board of Health left Tokio on the 2nd instant, for Osaka, Hiogo, and Nagasaki.

A meeting of the local sanitary board is to be held in Osaka to consider what precautionary measures are to be taken to guard against cholera.

Their Excellencies Matsukata, Minister for Home Affairs, and Komo, Minister for Education, will leave the capital on the 8th instant in advance of His Majesty, and await the imperial procession at the post town of Kameyama.

His Excellency Yoshii, Vice Assistant Minister for Public Works, who has been in Kiushiu on an official tour of inspection, returned to Tokio on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Funakoshi, the new Governor of Chiba Ken, returned to his prefecture on the 1st instant.

Mr. Nabeshima, Governor of Okinawa Ken (*Loochoo*) returned to his post on the 2nd instant.

The local assembly of Sakai met on the 1st instant.

Messrs. Murata and Yamawaki, Secretaries of the Daijo Kwan, have been ordered to Germany.

His Excellency Terashima, *Sangi*, will shortly give a soirée at his private residence at Shiokane, to which many prominent gentlemen both in public and private life will be invited.

Almost all the Government Departments found a deficiency in the appropriations for last year, but the Department of Education had an excess of more than one thousand yen.

Tokugawa Keiki, the ex-Shōgun, has sent Mr. Hayashi, a shizoku of Shizuoka ken, as his representative to return thanks to His Majesty the Emperor, for his recent social promotion.

His Majesty the Emperor will visit His Excellency Terashima, *Sangi*, on the 9th instant. Their Majesties the Empress and Empress-Dowager will also call upon His Excellency during the afternoon of the same day.

His Majesty the Emperor entertained the Prime Ministers and the Privy Councillors at a banquet in the European style, in one of the buildings in the Fukiago Park, on the 4th instant.

The following officials will accompany the Emperor in his

visit to the provinces:—Their Excellencies Sanjo, Prime Minister; Terashima, Ito, and General Yamada, Privy Councillors; Tokudaiji, Minister, and Hijikata, Vice Assistant Minister for the Imperial Household; Matsukata, Minister for Home Affairs; Kano, Minister for Education; besides about four hundred subordinate officers.

Mr. Yamaoka, Chief Secretary for the Imperial Household, who left the capital with his staff in the middle of last month in advance of His Majesty, is now at Aichi, and will start from there for Kioto and Kobe about the 7th instant, and then return again to Kioto where he will await the arrival of the Imperial procession.

It has been officially announced that from the 4th instant the Daijo Kwan will be opened at 8 a.m. every day, Sundays excepted, for the transaction of business, and closed at 2 p.m.

The office hours of the Home and Finance Departments are to be similar to those of the Daijo Kwan.

The Governor of Tokineki Fu, Corea, has communicated with the Japanese Authorities at Fusan respecting the despatch of a Korean Ambassador to Japan. It is said that the Ambassador will leave Fusan at the beginning of this month, and the traders in that port will entertain him at a farewell banquet prior to his departure. The Ambassador will call at Shimonoseki, and Kobe, and then proceed overland to Tokio along the Tokaido. It is expected that he will remain in the capital for four months, and visit Nikko and other places of interest during his stay in Japan.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that Her Majesty the Empress is a great adept in the art of fancy needlework, and has lately embroidered two robes for the young Prince Harunomiya. Her Majesty also intends to embroider a robe for the Emperor. Our contemporary mentions that Her Majesty is greatly interested in historical works relating to the ancient days of Japan, and studies them continually.

It is rumoured that the new civil code which is now in course of publication, will be translated into English and French for the use of foreigners.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that in order to be prepared for the cases of cholera which may be expected during the hot weather, a quantity of carbolic acid has been distributed by the Tokio Fucho among the different ward authorities.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

During the absence of the *Tsukuba Kan* on the cruise to North America, the *Kinjo Kan* will be used as a training ship.

There will be a rifle competition in the grounds of the Toyama Gakko (Military College), on the 13th of next month. Foreigners will be allowed to compete as well as Japanese.

Lieutenant-Colonel Katsura and several other officers, received the insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun on the 29th ultimo.

The eight military cadets who successfully passed the recent examination in the Kiododan have been appointed sergeants.

Dr. Hayashi, Surgeon-in-Chief of the army, has been ordered to inspect the Osaka, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto garrisons.

A native paper says that:—"At Shimizu on the 27th ultimo, the crew of the *Kongo Kan* were manoeuvred in a night attack and defence of the port. One portion of the crew was landed to represent the defenders, and at 9 o'clock at night the mimic warfare commenced with a furious cannonade from the ship on the town. This was quickly responded to by the party on shore, who repelled an attempted landing from the boats. The big guns thundered and the sharp rattle of small arms was kept up, until daylight when the invaders being defeated and having retreated to their vessel, the struggle terminated."

The Staff Office has published a history of the different wars engaged in by Japan from the time of Jimmu Tenno.

On the 31st ultimo one regiment of the Imperial Guard was reviewed at Asukayama, and another at Ezaki.

His Majesty the Emperor will, before setting out on his visit to the provinces, witness a review of the Imperial-Guard in the Fukiago park.

The *Kongo Kan* returned from Suruga on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

Port Admiral Hayashi visited the Russian man-of-war *Djigit*, on Wednesday last.

The commanding officers in the Japanese army held a meeting on the 1st instant, in the War Department.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Chogyu Shinbun* says that "a report is current to the effect that a German, Mr. —, employed by a certain Department at a high salary, has sent in a long memorial on the state of financial matters, and affirms that in order to rescue the finances of this country from their present difficulties, there is no other course open than the raising of a fresh foreign loan, so as to provide funds for the withdrawal of the paper money now in circulation. We cannot, however, ascertain any foundation for this statement."

An enormous quantities of coal are found in the districts of Kiyase and Hikayama, in the province of Chikuzen, a railway about eight ri in length is to be built between Kiyase and Hadatsukasa, in the province of Buzen. It is estimated that the new line will cost much less than the Kobe-Ootsu extension, and that it will tend to greatly develop the coal-mines of the district. The work is to be commenced on the 15th of this month, the Government granting a subsidy.

The 1st National Bank, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Okura & Co., are going to establish branches at the port of Fusan, Corea. The Tokio Marine Insurance Company intends to establish branches at Gensan, and also on Miyako-jima, one of the Loochoo islands situated very near to Formosa. The branch of the Marine Insurance Company at Gensan will be under the supervision of the Mitsui Bishi Company, and that at Miyako-jima, under the direction of Mr. Mase Hambei.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.

The *Kumamoto Maru* brought thirty thousand bags of rice to the capital from the northern provinces on the 27th ultimo, and eleven junks brought twenty-seven thousand bags of the same cargo from the provinces of Mikawa, Ise, Owari, &c.

The following is the return of exports and imports at all the open ports of Japan for the month of April last:—

Imports .....	Yen 3,433,855.39
Exports .....	" 1,188,000.06

Excess of Imports .....	Yen 2,245,855.33
Export and Import duties and miscellaneous receipts .....	Yen 204,320.95

The Noshiro mines in the province of Echigo were thought to contain large quantities of copper, but when they were lately properly tested it was found that the ore contained only one-fifth copper, the remainder being sulphur.

A new road is to be constructed across Sekiyamagoye, between the prefectures of Yamagata and Miyagi, at an estimated cost of 80,000 yen.

The mint is now very busily engaged carrying out orders from persons in China for silver coins, and instructions have also been received from the Finance Department for the coinage of 300,000 silver yen before the approaching summer vacation. The Mint authorities have therefore increased the number of employees, and carry on work with great rapidity. The coinage of the 700,000 yen ordered from China, will be completed before the 20th instant.

The Yokohama native Chamber of Commerce held its usual meeting in the Town Hall, on the 4th instant.

It is said that the tempo will be withdrawn from circulation in the month of October next.

The *Akitama Maru* on her first trip to Gensan, Corea, arrived at Fusan about 1 p.m. on the 17th ultimo. The vessel had on board, Consul General Maida, between two and three hundred passengers, and a very large cargo. In consequence, she was unable to take any more passengers in at Fusan, and left there in company with the man-of-war *Awaki Kan*, at 6 p.m. on the 18th, for Gensan. These traders of Fusan who had been long waiting for the opening of Gensan, were greatly disappointed when they found the Tokio merchants got there before them through there being no room in the steamer. The *Kanko Maru* arrived at Fusan at 1 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, carrying, as usual, a large number of passengers.

The Tokio Rice Exchanges will be permitted to recommence operations after about the middle of the month when the new regulations will be completed.

A native paper says that the Osaka mint authorities have lately procured samples of the money in circulation in different

foreign countries, and will send in exchange eight of each of the coins used in Japan.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From a report lately published by authority we learn, that the population of Japan at present numbers 34,338,404 people; of whom 17,419,785 are males, and 16,918,619 females. This shows an increase of 340,955 over the census of 1875.

A native journal states that there are thirty-six islands in the vicinity of Japan whose circumference is over one ri. They are divided as follows:—

Above	1 ri and under	10 ri	One
10	"	20	" Fourteen
20	"	30	" Five
30	"	40	" Six
40	"	50	" One
50	"	70	" Two
70	"	100	" One
100	"		Six

The reported death of Mr. Mutsu in the prison of Miyagi Ken, has been contradicted in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.

A telegraph line, now in course of erection between the towns of Kofu and Nagoya, will be completed about the 15th instant. The distance between Fusan and Gensan, Corea, is one hundred and twenty-five ri by sea, and one hundred and twelve ri by land.

It is now under consideration to open the Kioto-Ootsu railway line, which is almost completed, on the 15th of July next, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Mr. Orushima, one of the writers on the staff of the *Hokushin Zasshi* having published two articles in that periodical, one on the Meeting Regulations, and the other under the title of "Powerful at Home, and Powerless Abroad," both violent attacks upon the Government and therefore infractions of the Press Laws, has been condemned to thirteen months imprisonment. Mr. Kashima, the publisher of the periodical, has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment as an accessory.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that Shakagatake, in the Oumineyama range, has burst into active eruption. At the end of April, the mountain commenced to send forth quantities of smoke, which gradually increased, and at the present time a large crater has been formed. There was an earthquake in the province of Iki on the 23rd of May, which destroyed a great number of houses, and caused the death of many people and cattle.

Cases of cholera are reported to have occurred on the 30th ultimo at Suwacho, Asakusa, Tokio, and the village of Nami-tachi, in the prefecture of Kumamoto. A case resembling cholera is also reported from the village of Furukata, in Kumamoto.

The construction of the street tramway in Tokio, projected by Mr. Taneda Seichi, is shortly to be commenced. It is expected that the work will be completed before the opening of the second National Industrial Exhibition next year.

It is reported that the Tokio-Takasaki railway will be extended to Maibashi via Iseaki.

The railway line now in course of construction at the Kamaishi mines, in the province of Iikuzen, will be completed about the month of July next.

There was a fatal case of cholera in the village of Fukiage, in the prefecture of Saitama, on the 30th ultimo.

Nakamura Rokuza, Furusho Kamon, and Kimura Tsuruo, all Kumamoto men, and Murao Keisake, a Hiroshima man, who have long been kept in prison on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination of the late Hirotsawa, *Sanyu*, have been declared innocent upon that charge, but guilty of the murder of the late Sawada Emori, a *shizoku* of the former Kochi Han. Nakamura, as the principal offender, was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years by the Daijishin-in, on the 2nd instant, while the others were released on various grounds, and from the fact of their being so long in custody.

A native journal states that during the past month twenty-seven foreign ships arrived in Yokohama with 141 foreign, 2,329 Chinese, and 195 Japanese passengers. Thirty-four foreign ships left, one hundred and twenty Japanese ships arrived, and one hundred and nineteen left.

Kofu and Nagoya, Tsu and Otsu, the towns lying in the route of the forthcoming Imperial progress, are to be connected

by the telegraph, which will be opened for communication about the 12th instant.

The extension of the gas mains from the Yorozyo-bashi (Megane-bashi) to the premises of the Museum in the public gardens of Uyeno, was commenced on the 3rd instant.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 30th May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 3,103.36
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,172.58

Total.....Yen 10,275.94

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 6,036.30
Merchandise, &c.....	" 943.67

Total.....Yen 7,879.97

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 30th May, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 15,470.42
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,872.30

Total....." 17,342.72

Miles open, 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,686.95
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,243.53

Total....." 10,930.48

Miles open 47.

#### NIPPON RACE CLUB.

##### ENTRIES.

##### FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 7TH JUNE.

1.—THE CLUB STAKES.—Value \$150. Second pony to receive 50 per cent. of entrance fees. For Japan Ponies. *Bona fide* (Griffins that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

The Coming K, Paradoxe, Sendai, Shiba, Odaki, Yawato, Warlock.

2.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value \$150. For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Kicho, Kiso, Takiro, Tokio, Hahen, Hokuse.

3.—THE YOKOHAMA CUP.—Value \$——. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Cynosure, Clown, Daisy Chain, Kingfisher, Chief Mongolian.

4.—THE RIKUGUNSHO CUP.—Value \$200. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Katerfelto (late Dribblet), Phœbus (late Nizoku), Kiosen, Odaki, Miakogawa, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma (late Arlequin.)

5.—THE SEMIDA STAKES.—Value \$150. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of four or more races in Tokio or Yokohama, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Tsurugaike, Sirkesse (late Penguin), Admiral Rous, Warwick, Hokuse, Bon René, Hahen, Asagawa (late Momi-dji), Tokio.

6.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP.—Value \$250. For Japan and China Ponies; weight as per scale. Winner of No. 3 or No. 4, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Cynosure, Clown, Daisy Chain, Usugumo, Yawato, Kingfisher, Chief Mongolian.

7.—THE ———.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies; weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

The Coming K., Katerfelto, Pegase (late Iwashi), Sendai, Miyaoka, Oyama, Jim Hills, St. Elme, Annandale.

8.—THE BANKERS' CUP.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 or No. 6 excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

The Coming K., Katerfelto, Paradoxe, Pegase, Shiratori Taki (late Lako), Kien, Odaki, Miakogawa, Usugumo, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma, Annandale.

##### SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE.

1.—THE TEA CUP.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama; weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

The Coming K., Paradoxe, Pegase, Sendai, Shiba, Odaki, Yawato.

2.—THE SHIMOSA CUP.—Value \$150. For Half-bred Ponies; weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Kicho, Takiro, Tokio, Sirkesse, Admiral Rous, Warwick, Hokuse, Bon René, Asagawa, Hahen.

3.—THE SILK CUP.—Value \$——. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; weight as per scale. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Cynosure, Clown, Daisy Chain, Kingfisher, Chief Mongolian.

4.—THE PRESS CUP.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 7, first day, excluded. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

The Coming K., Katerfelto, Pegase, Sendai, Yawato, Miyaoka, Oyama, Jim Hills, St. Elme, Annandale.

5.—THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Katerfelto, Phœbus, Odaki, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma, Miakogawa, Usugumo.

6.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—For China and Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 6, first day, excluded. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance \$5.

Skedaddle, Cynosure, The Coming K, Kiosen, Usugumo, Yawato, Miyaoka, Checkmate, Gled, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma, St. Elme, Kingfisher, Chief Mongolian, Annandale.

7.—THE NAIMUSHO VASE.—Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Winner of No. 5, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Kiso, Sirkesse, Admiral Rous, Warwick, Hokuse, Bon René, Asagawa, Hahen.

8.—THE FUJYAMA CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Winners and non-competitors excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

The Coming K, Katerfelto, Paradoxe, Pegase, Phœbus, Shiratori Taki, Kien, Odaki, Miakogawa, Miyaoka, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma, Annandale.

##### THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value \$150. For China and Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Once round and a distance. Entrance \$5.

Bonny Doon, Cynosure, Gled, Checkmate, Kingfisher, Annandale.

2.—THE JAPAN CONSOLATION.—For Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Value, \$100. Weight as per scale.

The Coming K, Katerfelto, Paradoxe, Pegase, Phœbus, Odaki, Miakogawa, Usugumo, Yawato, Miyaoka, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma, St. Elme, Annandale.

3.—THE HALF-BRED CONSOLATION.—For Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Value, \$100. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

Tsurugaike, Tokio, Sirkesse, Admiral Rous, Warwick, Hokuse, Bon René, Asagawa, Hahen.

4.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.—For Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Value, \$100. Weight as per scale. Once round. Entrance, \$5.

Skedaddle, Bonny Doon, Cynosure, Clown, Checkmate, Kingfisher.

5.—THE MIKADO'S VASE.—For Japan Ponies. Champion. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Katerfelto, The Coming K, Shiratori, Taki, Kien, Kioson, Odaki, Minkogawa, Usugumo, Yawata, Oyama, Jim Hills, Satsuma, Amundale.

6.—THE GAIMUSHO CUP.—Value \$150. The winner to receive also 50 per cent. of Entrance Fees. Handicap. For China and Japan Ponies. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Skodaddle, Bonny Doon, Cynosure, Katerfelto, The Coming K, Clown, Phœbus, Shiba, Daisy Chain, Minkogawa, Usugumo, Gled, Jim Hills, Chief Mongolian, Amundale.

7.—THE HALF-BRED HANDICAP.—Value \$150. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Kicho, Kioso, Tekiro, Sirkesse, Admiral Rous, Warwick, Hokuse, Bon René, Asagawa, Hahen.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

Rangoon, 19th April.—Theebaw is still alive. The rumour of his death was caused by the palaces being closed until recently. A great panic prevails at Mandalay, where the sacrifices are firmly believed in.

Rangoon, 22nd April.—There is no reliable Mandalay news, except that it seems Theebaw is alive. Human sacrifices are denied, but many people are said to be missing, and the panic is general at Mandalay. The Burmese Government ascribe it to four drunkards having seized some people and committed robbery. They were ordered to be publicly beaten round the city. It is thought here that such a panic could hardly be caused by four drunkards, and that the stoppage of trade would not have ensued without reasonable cause.

Bombay, 22nd April.—At the Police Court this morning Mr. Briated, the chemist's assistant who made up the prescription for M. Grondona, was charged on remand under the penal section with causing death by a rash and negligent act. The Magistrate said the Superintendent of Police, had informed him that the Government, after consulting its law officers, purposed offering no evidence, and therefore the prisoner would be discharged.

Colonel Austin, of Dave Carson's troupe, who arrived this morning, attempted to commit suicide in the presence of his wife this afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflicted a deep wound, injuring the jugular vein. He is in a precarious condition.

Ghuzni, through Cabul, 24th April.—Our European dead in the action on the 19th were buried on the ground by Chaplain Warnford after the enemy retreated. The tribes engaged in the action were from the country south of Ghuzni; none of the Ghuzni tribes joined, they preferring to await the result of the engagement, which has had the effect of quashing any plan that might have been made for defending this place.

The surrounding Mullicks from Wardak and elsewhere have now made submission.

Mahomed Jan's brother and many other Sirdars are coming in from the Mustaffi's fort. Mahomed Jan himself had fled to Zurnut. Musa Khan with Mushk-i Alam is at the latter's own fort. Mushk-i Alam is reported to have done all he could to encourage the late tribal gatherings. Our troops are in capital health and spirits, though they experienced much difficulty in getting supplies owing to the desertion of the villages along the line in obedience to orders from hostile leaders, who for twenty days marched their force parallel to our right flank dominating the tribesmen. The Hazaras, too, though friendly, were productive of much inconvenience. They burned all deserted villages and consumed supplies that otherwise would have come to us. Ghuzni itself is in a wretched condition, the walls being in absolute disrepair. They could not stand for one hour against modern artillery. The troops halt here two days and then proceed to Sheikhabad, from which place the majority of the division will probably be sent on to Kushi and Kurram. The weather is splendid.

Allahabad, 26th April.—Messengers from Abdul Rahman to his friends in Cabul have arrived. Their statements shew that the Sirdar is not as strong in Turkestan as was supposed. He has little money, and his troops are

still in arrears of pay though given rations. He is still at Kundami trying to organize a force.

The stories, circumstantial though they were, of Abdul Rahman's visiting Ghori, Kinjan and Indarab, appear from recent accounts to have been false, as no mention is made of his having left the direct line between Mazar-i-Sharif and Faizabad.

It is reported that Musa Jan after the fall of Ghuzni was taken away by Mushk-i Alam to Shahpur. His tutor, Mahomed Yussuf, was wounded in the fight. Yussuf's brother was killed.

The news of the capture of Ghuzni is not yet fully believed in Kohistan and Cabul.

From reports received to-day there is no doubt that in several places in Kohistan collections of armed men are watching with anxiety the proceedings of their deputation in Cabul. Mir Butcha has promised to come in to-morrow or Monday.

A rumour of armed bands being within 10 miles of Shopor to-day was proved to be groundless by a reconnaissance made by Kennedy and Dagg; all was found quiet beyond Paenminar Kotul.

London, 27th April.—A difficulty has been experienced in forming the new Ministry, as the Radicals claimed to be re-elected. Lord Derby, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Rosebery, declined seats in the Cabinet.

St. Petersburg, 27th April.—It is reported that the author of the Winter Palace explosion has been arrested.

London, 28th April.—Mr. W. P. Adam has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Works.

Aden, 28th April.—The *Mongolia* with the mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at seven this morning.

London, 29th April.—Mr. J. G. Dodson has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain is President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Mundella is Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Sir Henry James is appointed Attorney-General. The Marquis of Lansdowne is Under Secretary for India, and Earl Morley Under Secretary for War. Lord Carlingford has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

London, 30th April.—Lord Carlingford has declined the appointment of Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. F. Herschell is appointed Solicitor-General, and Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman Financial Secretary at the War Office.

Obituary.—Lieutenant-General Percy Hill.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria have sent generals to congratulate the Czar on the anniversary of his birthday, which is considered as a renewal of cordial relations between Russia and the other two Empires.

Parliament assembled yesterday, when the new members were sworn in and Mr. Brand elected Speaker. Silver 52½.

London, 1st May.—Lord O'Hagan is Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Osborne Morgan has been selected as Judge Advocate-General.

London, 3rd May.—*The Times*, in a leading article, announces that a grave error has been discovered in the estimates of the expenses of the Afghan war, exceeding three million pounds.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in a speech to-day at Leeds, stated that he believed the deficit in the Indian Budget is from four to five millions.

Lord Rippon starts for India probably on May 15th.

An association is forming to obtain the abolition of the duty on silver plate, in the interest of the rupee.

The *Borchgrevink* with the Princes on board has returned to England.

Rome, 2nd May.—Owing to the defeat of Signor Cairoli, a royal decree has been issued closing the Chamber and fixing new elections for the 16th.

London, 3rd May.—Major-General Sir J. M. Adze has been appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance.

Upon the motion of the Government, a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire whether Mr. Bradlaugh can dispense with the oath of allegiance. Consols closed at 99½.

London, 5th May.—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph, stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley is most probably to succeed Sir Frederick Haines.

The *Standard* urges the immediate recall of Sir J. Strachey.

The troopship *Malabar* is preparing for sea to convey Lord Ripon to India.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that Gordon Pasha has been appointed Private Secretary to the new Viceroy.

Mr. Lowe is to be raised to the peerage.

London, 6th May.—The order for the preparation of the troopship *Malabar* to convey Lord Ripon to India has been countermanded, and his Lordship will proceed in the P. and O. steamer *Ancona*.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### A CURRENT RUMOUR.

(Translated from the *Choya Shimbun*.)

A RUMOUR is now current among the public that the Government is about to revise the press laws, so as to make them more severe and repressive. We know not whether such really is the intention of the authorities, but as, when one dog barks at a shadow, thousands of other dogs commence to bark also, trusting in the first one, even so those who would not have initiated the current rumour, now find their minds with some suspicion on the subject; therefore, regardless of any ridicule which may attach to us for our too ready credence in such a report, we will now comment upon it, treating it as accurate.

In the first place, we must examine the reason why our Government considers the existing press laws imperfect and wishes to make them more strict. Secondly, when we ascertain this we must then inquire how does the Government expect to accomplish its end. In our opinion, the Government, considering the political agitators who have appeared in different parts of the interior injurious to the safety of the community, just as weeds are prejudicial to a plant, may have come to the conclusion that the people, being still in a state of political infancy and utter ignorance, were unable to see the difference between good and bad measures of administration, and just and unjust laws. It would then follow that it is the fault of the newspapers that those childlike and simple people have now become enlightened and induced to direct their attention towards the condition of the administration and the laws, and to plunge their beaks into the acts of the Government. Therefore, in order to suppress the politicians in the different localities, and protect the peace of the country by cutting down the evil results which might be expected before they had out, the authorities consider it necessary to bring the newspapers further within the power of the Government, and, in order to make the influential papers powerless and submissive, so as to be unable to oppose the authorities, it is absolutely necessary to make the press laws very strict. Now we will ask our readers may not this be the case?

Well, the fence of seclusion which surrounds the Government is impervious to us, the people. Therefore taking our supposition as correct, we shall proceed to examine whether or not the Government can by such a process accomplish its end.

Now, listen to the words of some well-educated men! One says that the present is a very anxious moment, and therefore every body must act cautiously; while another says that the Government must turn the needle of its policy in another direction at once, otherwise it is impossible to foretell what change will take place among the people. Thus, we find that, with the exception of some ignorant flatterers, no one pretends that the present state of our community is safe and peaceful. Therefore we say it is a duty incumbent upon the Government, which is responsible for the tranquillity of the country, to direct its careful attention to all affairs, so as to remove the causes of evil before they culminate in disaster. It is owing, however, to the events of some years past that the people in the different districts have now become very eager to possess political rights, and they sometimes commit acts of violence, and thus embarrass the Government. Is there any reason why the people, who have been crushed to the earth for several hundred years under an oppressive Government, have now suddenly lifted up their heads and commenced to argue and discuss respecting political subjects? One cause for this is owing to the fact that the Govern-

ment, being desirous of rivalling the different countries of Europe and America, has acted with great energy and thus improved and enlightened the minds of the people; while another is that the newspapers, by always advocating liberal views, have stirred up the people to a sense of their rights. However, it being the natural tendency of all things that an advantage is always followed by a disadvantage, though the green buds have fortunately come out of the earth without any interruption, through the hard and laborious work of both the Government and the journalists, yet the weeds have sprung up at the same time, although neither the Government nor the papers expected any such result. Now the Government has only looked at the evil effect produced on a small part of the people, and, forgetting the interests of the vast majority, has suddenly veered round in its policy, and putting blame upon the newspapers that have taken part with it in planting the seeds, now wants to compel their submission with the idea that by so doing all evil consequences will be averted. How can the Government succeed in its object in this way? Granting that the politicians in the interior might at first have been enlightened and incited by the newspapers; at present they walk alone, and are quite independent. It is quite obvious to anyone, that the journals are now powerless to control the public. Now we shall give an example of a plant and a weed. It is the business of a farmer to cultivate the land, and to plant seeds, but when the young green rice springs out of the earth, some weeds may be produced among it at the same time. Then, if we blame the farmer for producing weeds in the rice fields, he is highly annoyed and troubled. In what respect does this differ from the Government taking notice of the conduct of some bad young men who have appeared in the interior, and blaming the newspapers for their evil proceedings? We notice that the more the papers become restricted, the more the politicians become excited, but we are unable to find out any reason why the Government should be afraid of the movements of the evil-disposed young men, and therefore oppress the journals.

If the Government really desires to secure the tranquillity of the country, it would act more judiciously by complying with the wishes of the well-disposed classes and thus becoming in accord with them. This course would at once open the door for the promotion of the welfare of both the Government and the people, and thus prevent evil results before they arise, and it would not be a wise plan for the authorities to pursue any policy of maladministration in consequence of some anti-Government party existing in the country, which would create bad feeling between the rulers and the governed. The Government is like an experienced farmer, and knows perfectly well how to nurture a plant, and therefore it would not act in such a manner as to blame the gardener for the appearance of a few weeds, and thus at last turn the well cultivated field into waste land. If the rumour we have mentioned is quite unfounded, it is very fortunate both for us and for the community, and then we shall reproach ourselves for our hasty comments upon the subject.

## ON POLITICAL RIGHTS.

(Translated from the *Akebono Shimbun*.)

THE question of the distribution of political rights in our country is not a matter of yesterday, but originated with the commencement of the first year of the Restoration. Why do we say so? Because if the old notion that political privileges should always be retained in the hands of the mightiest had been allowed to prevail, it would not have been possible for worthy and able men, of the different clans, who did not belong to any well-known family nor held any high position, to sit in the Government, and be the ruling spirits of this Empire. It was for the most part owing to the labours of members of the Satsuma and Choshu clans that the Bakufu Government was destroyed, and that an expedition was fitted out against the different princes in the north-east, which successively brought them all to submission. Hence, just as Yoritomo overthrew the House of Taira, or Hojo destroyed the power of Minamoto, or Takanji established the Shogunate

which Ota, Toyotomi, and Tokugawa in turn took possession of, the princes of Satsuma and Choshu might respectively have become *Tai-Shogun* (Commander-in-Chief) and *Fuku-Shogun* (Vice Commander-in-Chief). Then, each having secured his share of the administrative power neither would ever have given way to the other, and the members of both clans would have been in constant rivalry, and affairs would have been as they were between Yamana and Hosokawa in their relations with Ashikaga. However, after peace was restored in the north-east, the modern leaders immediately returned to their respective provinces, and the authority of the Government was handed over to worthy and capable men selected from the whole country. Shortly afterwards the *Han* (clan rulers) were abolished and *Ken* (prefectures) were founded; and even the princes of Satsuma and Choshu were placed in the same rank as other nobles. These results were brought about by the exigencies of the time, the march of which even a mighty and well trained army would be unable to prevent. If one powerful man is unable to carry on the government alone, he has to share it with other people; and thus it happens that we are correct in saying that the fair distribution of political rights was founded in the beginning of 1868.

How was it then that the revolution in the year 1868, occurring in a feudal period, brought forth such vast results as had never been seen before? Perhaps the purpose of the Imperial House was to confer upon deserving princes a share in the administration; but the reason why, on the occasion of the great change, intelligent and active men from the different parts of the country were caused to sit in the Government, and take the actual rule into their own hands, was because the Bakufu had ruined itself, and made the whole population weary of living under its jurisdiction. It thus excited the best men of the nation, and enabled them to accomplish their end. We may add that it was, indeed, the result of natural consequence that the Emperor took the oath which contains five articles:—His Majesty promised that "he would act in conformity with universal principles of justice," and that "he would not make his subjects weary of his rule." Thus, as we have said, prompt and energetic measures were at once taken to satisfy the minds of the people. Administrative power was retained in the hands of those who had become possessed of it; and the princes of Satsuma and Choshu were placed in the same position as that held by any other nobles. In spite of all this, however, the division of political rights is confined to the members of the Satsuma and Choshu clans only, and is not made among the public of the Empire; because the cabinet is now composed of the members of the said two clans. So it is generally with the local Governments in different *Fu* and *Ken*, (the Tosa clan having already lost its influence, and the Iizen sept only following the lead of Satsuma and Choshu). How is it, then, that, though equal partition of privilege originated in the beginning of the year 1868, yet its consolidation in the hands of only a few functionaries has been more and more confirmed in the interval of thirteen years? The reason why princes, famous for great deeds, were not allowed to alone assume administrative power was the recognition of the principle that that power ought to be shared with others, and that political right should be one of the possessions of the people. The capable men of Satsuma and Choshu did not allow even their own gallant princes to take the reins of Government; but abolished *Han* and established *Ken*, thus securing for themselves the control of the affairs of the whole country. As regards politics they have done as they pleased, and in this way they have long independently exercised authority which they never wished to share with other people. This being so, does such a state of things differ from that which would have obtained if a Satsuma and Choshu Government had been established in place of the Bakufu? If the present were similar to the olden time, when anyone who defeated a ruler set up his own authority in his place, it would then be proper that the men of Satsuma and Choshu should take sole charge of the administration, or make their own princes respectively *Shogun* and *Fuku-Shogun*. Notwithstanding the fact that the principal of partition of political rights was recognized in the commencement of 1868, the two clans referred to have alone for a long time retained the administrative power for themselves.

Can we then hope to see the actual application of "con-

formity with the principles of universal justice," or "the people contented," as announced in the Imperial edict? According to the Emperor's promise "to act according to the principles of universal justice," political power should be shared with the people, and public affairs ought all to be administered in compliance with public opinion. We cannot say that to allow the Satsuma and the Choshu men alone to have the exercise of political rights without submitting it to the people is "in accordance with the general principles" spoken of. If the Emperor wishes to please the people, he has to yield to their will and not to oppose it. Now, our compatriots all desire to have a constitution granted, and a National Assembly established, so that they themselves may have a share in legislation; therefore, if the Emperor desires to please them, he will comply with their wish and take measures for the production of the required end. However, though they have forwarded memorials and petitions one after another to the Government, the authorities have taken no notice of them. How, then, do they please the people? Under these circumstances, if any one says that the Satsuma and the Choshu men heartily yearn for the pleasures of power, and are careless about acting contrary to the will of the Emperor, we cannot combat his opinion. Ah! it was a welcome opportunity for the Satsuma and Choshu men when the Bakufu Government ruined itself in the opinion of the inhabitants of the Empire. They possessed themselves of the authority wielded by the party they had destroyed, and the change was sufficiently pleasing to the people of both clans. If the energetic personages now in charge of the Government care nothing about the public of the country, we cannot approve their behaviour.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

SAMUEL COCKING v. D. MORGAN, Master, British Steamer *Flintshire*.

Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1880.

This was a claim for \$95.90, the value of two casks of chloride of tin. The further hearing of the case was postponed on the 27th of May ulto. to allow of the parties adducing further evidence.

Mr. Litchfield again appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D'Iffanger, of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., the ship's agents, represented the defendant.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Litchfield stated that he did not intend to call any further evidence and the plaintiff's case was closed.

Mr. D'Iffanger then called

Edward Divers, who being sworn, said:—I am a British subject residing in Tokio. I am a doctor of medicine. I am well acquainted with the compound known as chloride of tin. It is apt to deliquesce from contact with the atmosphere. I should think that the hot air of the hold of a vessel in the Red Sea would be sufficient to deliquesce it. If it was properly packed in a wooden vessel it would be very slowly affected. It is also liable to melt from heat. The hot air in the hold of a ship in the Red Sea would be sufficient to cause chloride of tin to melt without getting at it. If the chloride of tin was melted by heat it would rot wood slowly. The piece of a stave shown me (exhibit D.) looks as if it had been rotted by the action of melted chloride of tin. It presents a similar appearance. It is difficult to find any other packages for chloride of tin than wooden vessels. It should be packed in very strong air-tight casks. Even if so packed and melted by the heat of the hold or liquified in any way, it would rot the wood with which it came in contact.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—The only substance which gives off chlorine is chloride of lime. In the solid state, chloride of tin is safe to carry and handle. When melted it destroys wood. To do this it must be melted sufficiently to come in contact with the wood. There would also be a slight action from the effect of hydro-chloric acid, even if the chloride did not come in contact with the wood. The stave produced has evidently been rotted by chemical action, apparently by chloride of tin. I can detect the smell of hydro-chloric acid from the stave. Small quantities of chloride of tin come in bottles. If I was in the United Kingdom I should consider

casks good packages to contain it, when sent from one part of the kingdom to another. There is always sufficient moisture in the air to liquify chloride of tin. It is generally used as the mordant for the red colour in calicoes. If the cask in which chloride of tin was packed got broken, it would liquify quickly in consequence of the free access of air.

Re-examined by Mr. D'Iffanger:—For passing through the tropics I do not consider wooden casks sufficient packing for chloride of tin, as it melts at a temperature of something less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Otherwise I consider wooden casks suitable for even a longer voyage than that from London to this port.

This closed the defendant's case.

Mr. Litchfield then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff and mentioned that the action was brought for damage sustained by cargo while in the custody of defendant in his capacity as master of the *Flintshire*. The defence set up rested on the exceptions in the bill of lading. The 6th clause of that document had manifestly nothing to do with the case, because if the chloride of tin came within the category of dangerous medical substances, then the ship owner had power under that provision to throw it overboard. The defendant apparently relied chiefly upon the exception in the bill of lading which exonerated him from loss occasioned through insufficiency of packing. As to this contention, the admission in the bill of lading that the packages had been received on board in London in good order and condition—an admission which included the contents—was binding on the defendant. Counsel quoted the case of the *Peter der Grosse* 1. L. R., Probate div. p. 414. In that case the master of a Russian ship received on board his vessel at St Petersburg, 17 bales of down and 8 bales of feathers under bills of lading in the ordinary form:—"Shipped in good order and condition, &c., to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the port of London." Certain excepted perils were enumerated in the bills of lading and in the margin there were the words, "Weight, contents, and value unknown." The ship arrived at London, and the goods were delivered to the consignees, Messrs. Schootensack, Riecken, & Co., but a great number of them were found to be in a damaged state. At the hearing of the suit instituted on behalf of the consignees against the ship, it was proved that the damaged goods were, when taken out of the ship, in an unmerchantable state, and damaged both externally and internally, and that the damage was recent, and not traceable to any inherent vice in the goods. Sir Robert Phillimore in delivering judgment said:—"There is no question whatever as to the fact that these bales were taken out of the ship in a bad condition—in what one of the witnesses has called a not merchantable condition. The question which the Court has to determine upon the evidence before it is, whether the plaintiffs [the consignees] have succeeded in maintaining the position that these bales were put on board in good order, and that, therefore, the damage must have occurred from some cause with which the plaintiffs may not be acquainted, but which could not arise from the state of the cargo itself when put on board the vessel."

His Honour:—The plaintiff in these cases has to shew that no damage has been sustained through any inherent quality of the goods.

Mr. Litchfield:—The staves are stained on the outside as well as on the inside. No doubt Dr. Divers' evidence went to prove that the chloride of tin rotted the staves, but the appearance of the fracture shows plainly that the damage has been occasioned by external as well as internal causes, and that fact once being established the onus is thrown upon the defendant to prove how the damage arose. The defendant has therefore to shew, not only that the packages are broken, but that it was occasioned in some way outside his control. Now, no evidence has been given in what state the cargo was before reaching Singapore. The vessel was laden in London and some fresh cargo was taken in at Singapore, and, according to Captain Scott, at Hongkong also, which was rather unfortunate evidence, as the ship had not stopped at Hongkong at all. The defendant should have proved, if he could, that the damage had not arisen from the weight of superincumbent cargo stowed either in London or Singapore. He must also shew conclusively that no damage has been caused by his negligence. Counsel then referred to the same case page 419, where, after reviewing the evidence, the learned Judge remarked:—"It is clear, therefore, that these goods were taken out in an unmerchantable condition, and that they were

damaged externally as well as internally; that the damage was recent; that the damage was not one which would be naturally inherent in any goods, or in the feathers and down themselves; and that the feathers and down themselves were of the very best quality. Now, these points being established, it becomes important to consider what evidence is furnished by the bill of lading as to their condition when they were put on board; and I agree with the observation which has been made by Mr. Clarkson, that, fairly construed, and giving all due effect to the marginal note, the result must be that apparently, and so far as met the eye; and externally, they were placed in good order on board this ship. Well, then, if that be so, if the plaintiffs have shewn by *prima facie* evidence that having put these bales and bags in good order on board the ship, they were taken out in bad order both externally and internally, I agree with the observation which was made that it is not incumbent on them to shew either how or when the damage was done. It is for the defendants to displace the evidence, which certainly shews that it did not occur from any internal mischief inherent in the feathers or the down, and was not one which had any external appearance when they were put on board the ship." It has also been laid down in other cases that the liability of the ship commences and all responsibility of the shipper ceases from the time the cargo is received on board. In the authority just quoted the state of the bales when taken out of the vessel was an important element in the case.

His Honour:—In the present case it is in evidence that the goods were in such a condition that they could not be delivered, and ship-owners are not under any liability to repack cargo at the end of the voyage.

Mr. Litchfield:—They have to prove that they have not been guilty of negligence. II. L. R. Ad. and Eccl. Cases p. 346. In the case of the *Freedom*, the indorsees of six parcels of oil-cake claimed to recover damages for non-delivery of the oil-cake in good order and condition. By the bills of lading six parcels of 500 bags of linseed cake were "shipped in good order and well conditioned on board the *Freedom* at New York . . . to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the port of London, the damages of the seas only excepted." The plaintiffs alleged negligence which the defendants denied, and the Court held, on motion by the defendants to order the plaintiffs to give particulars of the allegations, that they were not bound to set out the particular acts or the character of the negligence which caused the damage. Sir R. Phillimore in delivering judgment said:—"The plaintiffs contend that by the bills of lading it is only incumbent upon them to prove that the oil-cake was shipped in good, and delivered in bad, condition, and that it was for the defendants, if they could do so, to establish by proof that the deterioration was caused by the only specified exception to the obligation contained in their contract, namely 'damages of the seas'." &c. After noticing the cases quoted by counsel the learned judge goes on to say—page 349—"The cause of the damage must be presumed to be within the knowledge of the defendants, and, accordingly, in their answer they have stated what the causes of the damage were, if any damage, which they do not admit, was done. It is to be borne in mind, also, that if the fact of the damage be established by the plaintiffs, the burthen of proving affirmatively that such damage was the consequence of the excepted perils lies unquestionably upon the defendants, and I think that the burthen of proving affirmatively that due care was also taken of the goods also lies upon them. If there was negligence in this respect, it must be presumed to be within their knowledge, and it does not appear to me that the plaintiffs are bound to set out the particular acts or the character of the negligence which caused the damage on board the defendants' ship."

His Honour:—I am quite prepared to admit that the defendant has to satisfy me how the damage occurred and that due care was taken of the goods.

Mr. Litchfield:—The defendant has to shew affirmatively that every care was taken of the goods and that any damage which arose was not caused by any act of his. The casks being broken, it is not sufficient for defendant to shew that the contents are liable to melt through heat. He must also shew that no conduct of his has tended to cause the cargo to arrive in its present state. Evidence should also be adduced to rebut any presumption as to how the damage was sustained. Everyone is aware of the practice of stevedores and

railway porters, who, if they come across a small fragile package of which they are requested to take great care, pitch it down as hard as they can, and then throw the largest and heaviest case they can find on top of it; no doubt to keep it in its place. That is what probably happened to these unfortunate casks, and goes far to account for the chemical action of the contents. The evidence for the defendant is not perhaps as satisfactory as it would have been if the master of the vessel had not been absent, who could have given an account of what had occurred to the cargo. That, however, was the fault of the defendant himself, who knew very well that the suit was pending and should not be allowed to prejudice the plaintiff. The important point was altogether wanting in the defence, that there was no evidence to show that the defendant had not been guilty of negligence.

His Honour:—I do not see that there is any object in my reserving judgment as my mind is quite clear in the matter. The facts are very simple. The plaintiff was the holder of a bill of lading entitling him to receive certain goods—chloride of tin. He applied for these goods and had some staves and some stuff in Chinese matting handed over to him. Hence this action to recover the value of the goods. The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect I have stated. The witness Cobden goes no further than to sustain the evidence of the plaintiff as to the state the goods arrived in. That witness could give no evidence as to the properties of the goods, as although he had had experience of chloride of lime, he knew nothing whatever about chloride of tin. The evidence of the plaintiff and Cobden, however, raised the presumption that the ship was liable for the damage which had occurred and this would remain so until that presumption was rebutted. The defendant called Scott, who proved that the cargo of the ship was stowed properly. Martin also gave similar evidence and that the condition of the goods was not attributable to the manner in which the vessel was stowed. The evidence of these witnesses, therefore, rebutted the presumption of bad stowage, but so far there was nothing to shew inherent vice in the goods. Upon this point a certificate was tendered in evidence, signed by a gentleman calling himself Director of the Japanese Government Laboratory. This certificate was objected to, but I need not, under the circumstances, give any opinion as to its admissibility or otherwise. However, it is manifestly more satisfactory to all parties to have the evidence of a gentleman who will come here and answer any question that may be put to him by the Court or counsel, than a mere certificate. Dr. Divers' evidence supplied the hiatus in the defendant's case, and left no doubt on my mind that the damage was occasioned by the heating of the chloride of tin. I consider, therefore, that the damage comes within the third exception in the bill of lading which relieves the defendant from responsibility for loss occasioned in consequence of insufficient packing. Dr. Divers' evidence shews that this chemical—chloride of tin—should be packed in glass or some other similar material for a voyage through the tropics, and judgment will accordingly be for the defendant, with costs of court.

## IN LIFE AND IN DEATH.

### I.

A long, old-fashioned, magnificent room, growing dim and shadowy in the twilight; a room fit to be haunted, lined with shelves full of hundreds of old books; a room that seemed really to be haunted, as the white busts gleamed out spectrally through the growing darkness. Far-stretching, silent and solitary; so large, that the one living figure in it was almost lost and swallowed up in space; so dreary in its vastness, that it was wonderful any living creature could endure to stay there.

Four great windows, side by side, looked out on a terrace, where a fountain played, and cold white nymphs stood as if turned to stone while they danced. The terrace was solitary, like the room that opened on it; only at one of the windows, leaning against the frame, and keeping a steady watch through the glass, was a man. The light was so dim even there that his figure was just plainly discernible; but it could be seen that he was not old—not, perhaps, quite young, but under middle age—slender, pale and worn. His profile against the window looked almost too delicate for a man; and his hand was painfully thin. That was all that could be seen—even that only now and then when he held up his watch to catch the light on its face.

Suddenly a soft, almost stealthily, foot came along the gravel. A woman wrapped in a large cloak, with the hood drawn over her head, came on to the terrace; the library window swung open and she stepped in.

"Is it really you, Helen, at length?"

"Am I too late? I could not come sooner."

"Not very late—but you come so seldom now, I suppose I am impatient."

She let him take off her cloak and stood quite passive while he looked at her for a moment and then bent down and kissed her. She was in a very simple evening toilet; not a tall woman, but finely and fully proportioned; old enough and beautiful enough to have suited a much richer style of dress than the plain white she wore; and with a kind of stately calm about her, even while she met her lover.

"Close the window, please," she said in her composed, musical voice: "I want to have a long talk with you, Philip."

He obeyed gladly. "I have scarcely seen you for a week," he answered, "and I have good news to-night."

"You see me three times every day—is not that enough?"

"If you call that seeing. Are there to be no more lessons, Helen?"

"I am afraid not. I did not make much progress last winter. My aunt noticed it."

His face glowed. "Last winter? No. But it was not altogether my fault. How often did you miss coming?"

"Several times, certainly. And, Philip, you know my reason."

"Lord Dainty was here, and you were often occupied."

"Other people as well as Lord Dainty were here, and I did not wish our secret to be discovered. You would certainly have ruined yourself if I had not been cautious for both."

"Perhaps you are right. But, Helen, it is hard to see so little of you as I do now."

She was silent for a moment. She had sat down in a great carved arm-chair that stood near the window, and he, standing opposite to her, leaned against the projecting side of the recess, and kept his eyes constantly on her face.

"Listen!" she said, looking up at him with a faint color flickering over her calm features. "Don't you think that this constant dissimulation has lasted long enough? Don't you think this secret-keeping ought to be put an end to?"

"Do you consent, then?" he cried eagerly.

"Hush! Hush! You misunderstand—"

"For three years," he went on quickly, "we have been living a lie: better the truth with any penalties it may bring, than to go on like this!"

"Yes, I am glad you think so."

"My darling, I began to fear I cannot tell what. Only to-night, as I waited, I thought you had tired of me; and now you will give yourself to me openly!"

He knelt at her feet—he took one of her hands and covered it with kisses.

"Stay," she answered. "Don't deceive yourself, or let me deceive you—that, at least, I have never done."

Something in her voice sounded as if she were trembling, and forcing herself to stand on the defensive against an accusation. She laid her other hand over his two with a kind of reluctant caress.

"I mean simply," she said, "that our engagement ought to be broken off."

The clasp of his fingers relaxed. He fell back a little, as if he had been struck, then grasped her hand more firmly than before.

"You are jesting!" he asked. He dare not assert that it was so—Helen Fortescue seldom joked; but he asked it in an agony.

"No," she answered. "You are hurting me. I am quite in earnest."

He got up, turned away from her, and went into the darkness of the room, staggering and catching at the tables and chairs as he went. She sat still by the window, with the pale light falling upon her golden hair, while she considered what she should say next to him.

He went all the length of the room, and came back to his former place opposite her, deadly pale, but ready to listen.

"I do not know," she began again. "Why I have not said this before. I have thought it for some time. We were very foolish three years ago, both of us; but we are not children now—not boy and girl, that we should not be able to give up our romance. My aunt's health is giving way, and, as you know, her income dies with her; when she is dead my uncle will have to live less expensively—he will think, first of all, of ridding himself of useless encumbrances. In fact, my home here, such as it is, is every day in greater danger. I ought to think of the future."

"Have you not thought? and I for you! Helen, you have been faithful to me so long, don't, don't change now. For heaven's sake be patient a little!"

"Is it a question of patience?"

"Yes, only that. To-day, this very day, I have had an appointment offered me."

She raised her head a little with a quick inquiring movement. She had loved him once, in her fashion; perhaps did still. She had been used to think that, with his foot on the first step of the ladder of success, he would certainly reach the top. If he had that first step now, she might still be true to him. But it struck her that there was a singular hesitation in his manner.

"It is a good thing," he went on, "almost an unhopied-for fortune; and yet it has its dark side. I should have to leave you for a year."

"Well?" she said, impatiently, as if that were a light thing.

"And it comes from a quarter I don't like."

"Can you afford to have preferences? I cannot."

"No, truly. But this is from Mr. Stuart, Lord Dainty's brother. He wants a private secretary, and will take me. It is in itself a much better thing than this, and will lead to something more."

"And yet you do not like it! Why not, Philip?"

"I think you know. You will say it is foolish; but except for the sake of making sure of you, I would not take it. With your promise, and for your sake, I will."

"And that very promise would deprive you of it. No, Philip,

you must take it—the first chance of prosperity which has come to you—but you must take it without me.”

“Never. Why, but for you, should I care for it? I have all the necessities of life here—and you.”

He came to her side and laid his hand softly in her hair, which still gleamed golden through the half darkness; but she leaned back in her chair, moving her head from under his touch.

“I have something to tell you also,” she said, “and you will not like to hear it. This morning I had a letter which is of importance to both of us.”

She paused a moment, shook off all hesitation, and went on quickly.

“Lord Daintree wishes me to marry him. He is rich, and I am tired of poverty; he is anxious to give me a home, and I am certain soon to want one. Ought I to refuse him?”

“You have accepted him! Your word to me is nothing, Helen!” He spoke brokenly and harshly.

“Not yet. I must answer his letter to-morrow.”

Suddenly he fell, half kneeling, before her, grasping her hands again passionately.

“You cannot do it!” he cried. “You are mine, and I will not give you up. I could not live and lose you.”

“Hush, pray hush, dear Philip!” she answered, soothing him as if he were an intractable child. “You see that I have come to consult you. I have done nothing, said nothing yet, that you need complain of.”

“You come to consult me?” he repeated bitterly. “Do you come to ask me whether I will give you up to this man who is rich, and can make you a countess?”

“Honestly, yes.”

“And you said you loved me!”

“I did—I do. But you know what I am and what our prospects, both of us, are. I don’t think I could bear to live in a small house, to have everything about me poor and miserable and straitened. It has been bad enough here as a dependent. It grows worse and worse as I grow older. I am weary of my life. Release me, Philip. Let us each seek something better for ourselves than this hopeless waiting.”

“I too am weary of life.”

He got up and stood facing her; while she also startled by something in his tone, rose, and waited with her hand upon the arm of her chair.

“Helen,” he went on, “there has been one inequality between us always. You have, when you choose, an iron will. I am naturally weak, easily persuaded. You have made up your mind to break your word to me, and to marry this Earl. You will do it. But for once I am as resolute as you. Here, in this very place where three years ago you promised solemnly in the sight of heaven to be my wife—here, where you have over and over again repeated your promise. I tell you I never will release you from it. To marry whom you will—get all the good you can from your bargain; but, married or single, rich or poor, living or dying, you are mine!”

He had raised his head with a threatening gesture. His words sounded like a curse. For all her steady nerves, she shuddered.

“Philip! hear me—let me speak—” she cried.

“No more. If I have been blind, it has been wilfully. Now I see. But you are bound, now and forever, in life and in death.”

He broke from her; and rushing away, through the window, past the white nymphs, and was lost instantly in the darkness.

## II.

The morning had been fair and lovely—village children were out gathering flowers and weaving garlands, according to their custom, to strew the bride’s path; but at 10 o’clock all changed. A heavy black cloud rose from the horizon, and passed before the sun: a strong, fierce wind seemed to follow it, and, shrieking round the church, swept the flowers from the path, and tore down the arch above the gateway. It fell with a crash upon the roof of the carriage, which that moment passed, carrying Helen Fortescue to her marriage. The startled horses plunged, and could hardly be drawn up at the church door; but the bride stepped out, calm as ever, though her face was deadly pale, and its delicate lines drawn in unnatural hardness. Her uncle, a feeble, querulous old man, followed her trembling, and as they passed into the aisle the storm burst. Sheets of rain fell like a deluge, vivid flashes of lightning shone, and quick terrified peals of thunder rattled over the building. The party gathered round the altar, but there was a minute’s pause while the clergyman waited for a lull in the storm before he commenced the service.

The lull came—heavy, deathlike, ominous. The darkness seemed to increase, but through the silence the clergyman’s voice was heard, low and unsteady at first, but rising fuller and clearer each moment, till he came to the words, “If any man can show just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace.”

“Then, at that instant, a peal of thunder, louder than before, shook the building; crash after crash it came, and in the midst of it a voice cried, “There is a cause. Before God I forbid this marriage,” but the thunder and the voice ceased, and the speaker was invisible. The frightened guests looked at each other, and then into the dim corners and recesses of the church, but there was no one but themselves and the old sexton cowering and trembling behind a monument. The bride caught at the altar rail, but neither cried out nor fainted; the bridegroom glanced round laughingly, hiding his dismay under a show of pride. The Vicar, stepping back, called aloud to the unknown to come forward, but none answered. A second and a third time he called, but in vain. Then they began to say that it must have been fancy—that the thunder had sounded like a voice—and that the marriage should go on.

So it went on: “I require and charge you both, as you will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secret of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be lawfully joined together—”

A strong shudder seized the bride, and shook the cloudy folds of her veil; but she repressed it, making no sign of hesitation. Then, in the pause after that solemn adjuration, there came another mysterious response, audible through all the church—an inarticulated sound, that was neither sigh nor groan, but more full of despair than even was either. And still there was no one visible. It might have been some strange effect of the wind, which still swept in stormy gusts round the building, rattling the windows and whistling through the crevices in the stone-work. But whatever it might be, it was not repeated. The marriage went on; and Helen, Countess of Daintree, turned from the altar to receive the congratulations of her friends.

“But oh, my dear,” said one lady to her grand-daughter, as they drove home to the Hall, “it is an ill-omened wedding. She tried hard for him, and she has got him; and I believe in my heart that she is a woman who would get what she wanted if she had to step over the body of her best friend to reach it. But it is a strange wedding!”

“Grandmamma, don’t say such horrid things! She is excessively handsome, and clever and charming. I don’t wonder he fell in love with her.”

“Charming!” and the old lady laughed scornfully. “Yes, they say poor Philip Conway found that out long ago—as well as others.”

“Philip Conway? Her uncle’s secretary? Why, grandmamma, you would not let me be civil to him.”

“You? That’s a different thing. He’s her cousin a few times removed, and quite as good as she is. However, it’s not my affair—nor yours. Ugh! what rascals!”

The bridal party reached the Hall while the storm was still at its height. They sat down to breakfast, and the depression and sense of awe which had been inspired by the tempest, and by the interruption of the service, passed gradually away. Speeches were made and toasts drunk, and the bride looked calm and lovely, and—except that she appeared perhaps a shade too calm—was perfect. But she stayed not one unnecessary moment. Her silent will broke up the party, and she found herself for the last time in her own simple solitary chamber. Her dress was changed, and she was ready for her journey, but at the very last she desired to be left alone. Then she locked the door and listened intently for a moment. She took a key from a hiding place in the back of her wardrobe, and unlocked the only drawer which was not empty. Even in that there was not much—a small packet of letters and notes, a small likeness done in water-colors, a book of verses. She took them out, lifting them with strange tenderness, and carried them to the hearth. That morning she had said she was chilly, and asked for a fire—it still burned brightly. She moved the coals, making a hollow in the hottest place, then quietly put the whole pile of things she held down into it. Then she clasped her two hands together, almost wringing them, and with a long, sobbing sigh, watched the fire gradually devour them.

But when she turned away and opened the door, and met her uncle coming up to fetch her, she went forward smiling to take his arm, without a cloud on her face. The old man was trembling and infirm, and they went slowly along the gallery till they drew near the staircase, when there were voices heard speaking loud and angrily below. All at once they ceased, and Philip Conway, dripping with rain, splashed with mud, torn, dishevelled, panting, rushed up the stairs in great strides. Face to face with the uncle and niece he stood a moment, laboring to speak—then suddenly his figure swayed, and he fell heavily forward at their feet.

One shriek burst from the new-made countess. Her husband, standing below waiting for her coming, heard it, and came to her. Others, servants and guests, came too. They lifted aside the body and let her pass. “He has fainted,” she said, in her soft steady voice; and behind her they said, “He is dead!”

The carriage stood at the door. Why should she delay her going because Philip Conway had fainted, or died, in her sight! The Earl and Countess were well on their way when the surgeon said those few words to Mr. Gaysborough, “Quite dead. Disease of the heart.”

## III.

Ten years since Helen Fortescue, poor and handsome, was changed into Helen, Countess of Daintree, rich and powerful. Ten years since Philip Conway was lifted, dead, out of the bride’s path. Nearly ten years since Gaysborough passed into the hands of strangers, and the story of that ill-omened wedding-day began to fade among the other traditions of the “old family.”

But in a distant country Lady Daintree shone as a star and reigned as a queen. No one had yet begun to say that the star was paling, the queen losing her inherent right or power of ruling. The Earl was her first subject—no more. Over him, and over the rest of the world, she maintained her ascendancy by two forces, distinct but allied—her beauty and her will. As for her beauty it had not waned by so much as a shade. It had shone out, after her brilliant marriage, in the most wonderful perfection—a beauty not only above criticism—imperial, absolute. She might have been a beggar maid or a king’s daughter—people soon ceased to trouble themselves with her antecedents; she made her beauty serve for family, fortune and training. Thus she gained her throne; having gained it her will kept it.

And now that she had been so long a successful woman, one class of persons alone spoke evil of her. To her maids she was no divinity. There were enough of them; for she seldom kept one about her more than a few months, and they all went away in the same mind. “She has an awful temper,” they said, “and seems as if

she never could be quiet for a minute. All the money in England would not pay one to face her, as she looks sometimes."

One other strange thing was known about her. She had consulted—no one knew on what subject—a certain clairvoyant, or dealer in supernatural mysteries, and had, moreover, been obliged to change colour when the subject was named, and to shudder involuntarily when disbelief in it was asserted in her presence. That she herself did believe in things not dreamed of in philosophy, was the consequent opinion of her friends—but it was a matter on which she refused to speak.

It was the Earl's pleasure as well as hers that their house in Blankshire should be a hospitable one. They spent most of the year there, and they were never alone. No matter how unpromising the season, they had always a party, and almost always it was large and gay. There were perpetual morning and evening amusements, a continual ebb and flow of dinner guests, and everything to make a dinner invitation worth accepting.

Perhaps this was the aspect of the case which presented itself most vividly to the masculine minds of the neighborhood. A fine house, a pleasant host, a beautiful hostess, a faultless dinner, and wines not to be equalled in the country—every man could appreciate these; every man accordingly appreciated the Countess's invitations.

One of these invitations was the subject of a little discussion one evening. It had been sent to Ralph Murchison, a young squire of the neighborhood, and he, going to his letter-case to find something else, had just pulled it out and tossed it to his friend and guest, Captain Conway.

"It includes you," he said. "All right. I was over there playing croquet yesterday, and took an opportunity of telling the Countess I expected you. Before I came away she begged me to bring you, to-morrow, which I promised. So you are booked."

"I don't believe there's a soul I know there," Conway answered, twisting the note round his fingers.

"More shame for you, then. There's the jolliest people in England always there, and it's the jolliest house to meet them at."

"Lady Daintry can't be very young," Conway said, irreverently, after a little pause, and through a cloud of smoke.

Ralph went off into a fit of laughter. "By Jove it is easy enough to see that you don't know her! The bare idea of talking of a woman like that not being very young!"

"Well, upon my word, I don't see the joke!"

"Why, man, she is scarcely a woman at all—she is a goddess! Do you suppose that because when we were small boys in Lower Fourth at Eton she was turning the heads of all London, therefore she can't turn any now? If you do, you are certainly mistaken. By Jove, there is not another woman in England to compare to her!"

"I'll tell you my opinion to-morrow night."

"Oh, I know it beforehand. You can't help yourself. But, do you know, I had a kind of half idea that she and you must be related."

"Had you? So we are—distantly."

"Explain it, old fellow. I only wish I could make her out a cousin of mine."

Conway knocked the ashes off his cigar, stretched himself comfortably back in his chair, blew a whiff or two lazily, and then answered, in a provokingly deliberate manner between the puffs, "Her great-grandmother and my grandmother were sisters."

"Is that humbug?"

"No; truth."

"You seem to be pretty well up in the relationship, after all."

"Yes, I am. Don't you know that I was brought up by a maiden aunt?"

"And she made you learn your genealogy?"

"Not exactly. I remember that particular relationship for a particular reason."

"What was that?"

"Can't you let a fellow smoke in peace?"

"Not if peace means silence. I had enough of that before you came. Go on."

"I remember it because I found various allusions to it in some papers which belonged to Philip, my elder brother."

"Never knew you had a brother."

"Perhaps not. He died ten years ago; about the time you were speaking of when we were in Lower Fourth."

"He must have been a good deal older than you."

"Fourteen or fifteen years. He was my half-brother, and I scarcely ever saw him. He was my guardian, however, the little time he lived, and a good one too."

"Did he know Lady Daintry?"

"Helen Fortescue she was then. He could not very well help knowing her, for they lived in the same house."

"How was that?"

"Philip was secretary to old Gaysborough of Gaysborough, who was a distant relation of ours, and who had married an aunt of your friend's. She, I suppose was an orphan—at any rate she lived with her aunt, and married from there."

"Well."

"Well, that's all. Poor Philip died there—died suddenly of heart disease, and what few papers and so on he left went to my aunt where on her death I found them. There were notes or memoranda, and Miss Fortescue was sometimes mentioned."

"I shall introduce you as a cousin."

"As you please; but I think it would be as well not."

Their talk rambled off after that to other subjects, and never came back to the relationship between the beautiful countess and the young soldier until the two friends were driving to the dinner party which they had discussed over their cigars.

"Well, Charlie," Murchison then said, "will you go in for cousinship or not?"

"No—at any rate not at present; so please keep quiet on the subject."

"As you like. Here we are."

They were all but late. So near it, indeed, that Conway had but one momentary glimpse of Lady Daintry as she received them before dinner was announced. He found himself, however, at no great distance from her at table, and Murchison smiled to himself as he saw his friend's eye turn instantly toward her.

"Ah," he thought slyly, "he'll be glad enough by and by to claim kindred."

But as dinner progressed, Conway still looked at the Countess. He said nothing to the lady beside him—he put away the dishes that were offered him—he did nothing but stare fixedly at his hostess. Again and again his introducer glanced across the table at him; with surprise and displeasure he noticed his extraordinary behaviour, and tried to attract his attention. No efforts were of the least use. Conway, when spoken to, either answered shortly or not at all—when merely looked at, remained evidently unconscious of the look. One after another the people who sat near seemed to become aware of something singular in his demeanour; the Countess alone paid no heed to it. Perhaps she was too much accustomed to admiration to be discomposed by the regard of a stranger—and yet the one now fixed on her might have been embarrassing from the very fact that it was not admiring. What did it express? Fear? surprise? incredulity? horror? All these, perhaps—nothing less strange and misplaced.

"What the deuce does that fellow mean?" Murchison thought to himself uneasily. "Has he gone mad all at once? or what is it? Everybody is beginning to notice him. Won't I give him a blowing up when I get hold of him!"

But as the long ceremony of dinner progressed, Ralph grew more and more uncomfortable. He saw that the influence of his friend's silence and strange behaviour was making itself felt—it seemed at last even to reach the Countess. She still talked with her usual grace to those beside her; but she grew slightly paler, and once looked for a moment steadily at Conway. Murchison, watching anxiously, was struck by the fact that, while her eyes evidently rested for that moment on the young soldier's face, his did not change or falter as if he met her glance, but rather seemed to look over or beyond her. She continued her conversation and he his gaze.

At last, when dinner seemed to have lasted twice the ordinary time, Lady Daintry rose.

The moment the ladies had passed out, and the door was shut, Conway turned to the gentleman next him, and in a voice full of horror asked, "Did you see it?"

"See what?" the other returned, and Ralph leaned across the table to listen.

"The figure that stood behind the Countess—a tall man, who mimicked everything she did."

The stranger drew a little further away; he evidently thought his neighbour was mad; and Ralph, coming round, took the empty place.

"Did you see it?"

"I saw you behaving as if you were out of your senses. What on earth did it all mean?"

"I don't know—except this. As we sat down to table there came a—thing—and stood behind Lady Daintry's chair. It seemed to come with her into the room. It stood there the whole time, now on one side, and now on the other. Whatever she did, it did; and it followed her away just now."

He shuddered, and Murchison shuddered too. There could be no doubt that he believed he had seen this—thing.

"But what was it like?"

"Like the shadow of a man—if it was like anything. A shadow having substance, if you can understand that."

"I daresay it was a shadow."

"Look at the place where it stood. The light is full, bright, equally diffused. No shadow could be there."

"Imagination, then."

"As you will; only never ask me to sit in the room with it again."

Murchison paused for a moment. He tried to persuade himself that Conway was practising a foolish hoax—that he had too much wine—even that this might be the first illusion of a coming fever. But none of these theories would stand. Conway was of a cool, unimpassioned temper, not the least given to practical jokes; he had not the faintest sign of physical illness about him. What he did show were strong, unmistakable symptoms of horror, and of perfect good faith.

Yet it might have been some fantastic effect of light and shade; and if so, it would certainly not reappear in the drawing-room.

"Come," he said, "let us go and join the ladies. If it was a shadow it will stay here."

"It is no use. And, to tell the truth, I shall be glad to get out of the house. Make some excuse for me—there's a good fellow."

"And let you go away with the idea that you have seen a ghost? I thought you had more pluck."

"Look here, Ralph, it is no use talking in that way. I say nothing about ghosts. I only say that I have seen—and I don't know why you should not have seen too—what I described to you. If I saw it again ever so often it would make no difference to me, except that it is uncanny—more than that, horrible—to see it standing there mocking everything she does." He shuddered. "And I suppose you don't entertain any idea of trying to lay the ghost, as you call it. I doubt whether the Countess would thank you."

"The Countess? Do you imagine she has any consciousness of it?"

"How can I tell? All I know, you know."

"Very well, then, come into the drawing-room, and try to find out something more."

He was obstinate, being fairly divided now between belief and unbelief, and Conway was obliged to yield. There were about a dozen ladies, young and old, in the room when he entered. Lady Daintry was sitting on a sofa talking to a dowager in black velvet

and diamonds. They were a curious contrast—one old, wrinkled, and shrivelled, gorgeous in black and scarlet and flashing light; the other in the very perfection of beauty, in a rich quaint dress of pure white. But behind them, standing so that the Countess's golden hair seemed to touch its breast, stood the dark shadow. Conway told Ralph by a look that it was there.

They separated immediately, and Conway found himself near the lady he had taken in to dinner. She was the only person with whom he had the slightest link of acquaintance, and she, after his neglect, was not disposed to be very gracious. He turned his back upon the sofa, and applied himself to being civil to her.

But it was a task beyond his powers. He felt himself drawn back irresistibly to look at the Countess. Other men had now come in, and she had left her seat; but wherever she went the shadow followed her, moving as she moved, and keeping always so near that it seemed as if she had put out her hand and touch it. Seeing this, Conway soon ceased to be able to see any thing else. He found a quiet corner and pretended to look at some photographs, but his eyes continually followed the spectre.

Once Murchison came to him.

"Well," he said, "is it there still?"

"It stands in the corner, between her and the piano. There, that girl who is going to play almost touched it!"

As Ralph strained his eyes following the direction of Conway's, he became aware that Lady Dainty was watching them both. She moved abruptly from the place where she stood, and cast a rapid, almost imperceptible glance backward over her shoulder. He fancied he saw her lip quiver and her colour change. Next moment, however, she deliberately crossed the room, and coming up to Conway, spoke to him.

It was only some question or remark about those photographs which he had not looked at; but while she spoke, and he answered, a curious scrutiny was going on. His looks, instead of resting on her face, went past her to the thing standing close behind; hers seemed to express suspicion, distrust, uncertainty. Her words were very sweet and gracious, her voice soft and unconstrained; but Murchison said to himself, "Does she know of it? Does she fear anything? Is it real after all?" Then he became aware that the Countess had asked a question to which Conway gave no answer. She stood waiting, the expression of her face deepening into an indescribable mixture of pride and terror, as he, bending a little forward, was wholly absorbed in the discovery, as it seemed, of some new revelation. Murchison made a step forward. The Countess turned suddenly away, pale as ashes, and Conway drew a deep breath of relief and turned to his friend.

"Ralph," he said, "I must go. Heaven knows why I should be the only person to know her secret, but I can't stay here longer and keep it. Are you ready?"

"What was the matter just now?"

"What could possess her to come and talk to me? I told you there seemed to be a dark mist about its head. Well, while she spoke, it leaned over her shoulder, and the mist seemed to open. I could see its face distinctly."

"What was it like?"

"A corpse! The features set and pinched and white—that was all I could make out."

"She suspects something. Come, we had better go."

They moved slowly toward the door. Murchison stopping here and there to speak to an acquaintance as he passed. But as the last moment he again turned to Conway.

"Look once more," he said; and as he spoke he felt himself shudder, for the horror of the vision had begun to affect him. "Take one last deliberate look at her, and don't carry away any fancies."

Conway obeyed. He glanced round the room in search of the Countess. She was quite at the further end and had her hand on the handle of the door, as if going out; but at the moment the two friends paused, looking at her, some one spoke to her and she turned from the door to reply. Murchison just perceived this, and then trying in Conway's face to discover what he saw, took alarm at the awful pallor which crept over it, and drew him quickly out into the hall.

"For heaven's sake what is it?"

For a moment Conway seemed unable to answer. His lips were white and stiff, his hands trembled, and he grasped his friend's arm to support himself.

"The mist was almost gone from about it," he said at last. "It is a corpse, long dead, decaying, livid, phosphorescent—I don't know what to say—it glimmers—it has shreds of a shroud hanging about it. Oh, it is horrible! horrible!"

He trembled convulsively. Murchison's own nerves thrilled.

"Come into the dining-room a minute," he said, "there are two or three men there yet, and then we'll be off."

They went in. It was still early, and the host sat patiently waiting the end of a political argument. Three or four of the guests were absorbed in it; they formed a little group at one end of the table. The rest of the room was empty. The two young men, after exchanging a word or two with the Earl, sat down apart, and Murchison asked:

"You saw it more clearly, then?"

"Yes, quite clearly. Don't ask about it now, I'll answer all your questions after."

"Better do it now. It is either fancy, or else the most awful visitation that ever mortal was subject to."

"Fancy! I tell you it is no fancy. You saw her take her hand off the handle of the door when that girl spoke to her? Well, the thing put its horrible hand on the handle as if to open the door, and its other arm was round her—not close, not absolutely holding her, but making as if it would open the door and draw her into the next room. But the horror was, that it loosed the

handle and raised its arm as I looked, and looked at me and beckoned!"

Their talk was suddenly interrupted. A shriek, ringing through the house, broke it off. Doors opened and shut in all directions; and the whole party, rushing into the hall, found servants hurrying wildly about, and the Countess's French maid screaming and exclaiming:

"My lady! my lady! She is dying—she is dead—she is poisoned! *Malheureuse que je suis!*"

Struggling on with the crowd the two friends reached the door of a small drawing-room opening from the larger one. In a low chair near the fire, sat the Countess, her eyes closed, her face white and rigid. A coffee-cup had fallen from her hand, and lay broken on the floor—a stream of the dark liquid marked her rich white dress. Beside her, on a table, was a small case, and the room was full of a subtle deadly odour. As the bolder or more intimate visitors gathered round, following the Earl, Conway laid his hand on Murchison's shoulder.

"There it is!" he said, "close beside her, bending down. It puts its arm round her."

The rigid figure so still in the midst of the terrified excitement, suddenly moved. The Countess opened her eyes. She turned her head slowly, as if looking for some one close at her side.

"At last, Philip!" she said distinctly, and died.—*Blackwood.*

## DR. MANUEL PEDRO DERANOGOZO'S BOLD EXPERIMENT.

On September the 5th, 1871, the town of Arica, in Peru, was startled by the commission of a dastardly murder. Francisco Hanna, in a fit of jealous anger, brutally decapitated his sweetheart with an axe. He was tried and sentenced to be executed by the garrote, when Doctor Manuel Pedro Deranogozo, formerly a Professor of Anatomy in the University of Lima, Peru, who was then, as he had been for years, engaged in his studies on the nerve centres, made a strange application to President Prado. The application was nothing less than that, as the murderer Hanna had forfeited his life, instead of being executed he should be given up to the applicant, who intended to make him the subject of certain experiments, the result of which might possibly prove fatal to the subject, in which case he would only suffer the just penalty of his crime, whilst they would positively be valuable as a contribution to a branch of medical science which, from the very force of circumstances, could be but very imperfectly entered into unless some such exceptional opportunity as this were availed of. President Prado took the matter under consideration, and the result was that, as the document read "in the interest of science, the body of the said Francisco Hanna was delivered up to Doctor Deranogozo, to be by him used as he saw fit." A private execution was announced, and to the Peruvian public Hanna suffered capital punishment January 3, 1872.

The very morning on which Deranogozo became the custodian of the prisoner, he commenced his researches. "The night before the date of the supposed execution," said the Doctor, who related his story to a reporter of the *Chronicle* on the eve of his departure for the East, en route to Europe, "I had caused a strong opiate to be administered to Hanna, so that when the two officers of the law laid their burden on the table of my dissecting-room, it was inert and senseless. The subject was a huge muscular man of about 25 years of age, with what you call a bad face. I must own," avowed the Doctor, "that I felt nervous when I considered what the result might be if such a dangerous character were brought to consciousness by my work, and if he should struggle with me for his life and liberty. I may as well tell you here that I had for aim, to prove at once, definitely and for ever, either that a man could or could not live after the removal of his brain. The cases in which this had been partially and brutally done by accident or on the battlefield, I was, of course, acquainted with; but I had never considered that these cases were in the least satisfactory. What I wanted done, and what for the first time in the history of the world I was about to do, was to carefully, scientifically, and gradually remove the human brain. You will of course at once see, too, that by experiments, the science of phrenology would be for the first time legitimately tested.

"Of course I was familiar with the result of the experiments made by Flourens, the apostle of vivisection, and had followed in the footsteps of Louget Onimus, Bonillaud and Goltz, whilst where Vulpian had boldly gone I had unhesitatingly marched after. Since 1869 I had experimented on the lower animals, but even the removal of the cerebral hemispheres of a dog did not satisfy me. I found that the animals thus operated upon—mutilated, if you will—in some instances retained general sensibility and power of voluntary movement, but lost the use of the senses of sight, hearing, taste and smell. In the case of other animals I found that the removal of one or part of both hemispheres was followed by no marked effects as regarded the intelligence or instinct of the animal, but that an incapability of spontaneous, voluntary movement was the result. The brain of a man was still an unexplored field, for hitherto the experiments had been made *post mortem*, and had only resulted in showing the possible cause of an effect previously visible. 'To be sure,' continued the Doctor, with growing enthusiasm, "I knew that a person may lose part of his brain and yet not exhibit any mental deficiency or disorder. I knew, too, that there had been cases, indeed one has come under my own notice, where one hemisphere may do the work of the whole cephalic ganglion. But all this only pointed to, without touching, the great point at which I aimed. At last I was going to see whether the supposition that certain parts of the brain, bound together as they are by commissural fibres, or fibres of association, have in reality separate and peculiar properties and functions. I was going to see what would be the result of the extirpation of one or more of the brain's convolutions, leaving the

others intact as far as possible. I was going to carry this remarkable work to an extent that no one had done more than dream of. In a word, I was going to try whether the brain was the centre of all thought and action, and prove, by actual flogging of the instrument, whether the whitely mass we so proudly use as a figure of speech for all that is intelligent, progressive, learned, even God-like, is really the sounding-string that set a world vibrating, or only the key-board which is simply an admirably constructed but purely mechanical system of leverage."

The Doctor's manner had grown more and more excited as he was uttering the above words. The eyes sparkled, the nostrils dilated, and he took off his hat to rub his thick crop of hair that actually seemed to bristle. Quietly down as suddenly, however, he drew a cigarette from his pocket and having lighted it continued as follows: "Looking at Hansa," he said, "who was to involuntarily aid me in these immense researches, I fancied I detected a slight tremor of his eyelids. I immediately applied a strong anæsthetic to his nostrils, and propping up his head and shoulders, commenced to work. The prisoner's hair was already cut short, or cropped, as you say, and a few strokes of the razor cleared out a blue-black space behind the left ear at the base of the occiput. Exactly, you are right: I was about to make my first move by destroying his combativeness. A necessary precaution, since, as you see, I am a small man, and he made for himself an evil reputation by his ferocious conduct while under confinement. Some, I have no doubt, would immediately have annihilated the cerebellum, and so at one stroke have destroyed the president of voluntary movement, but I preferred to go step by step gently to work. Close at hand on the operating table were my silver plates and a specially constructed trepan of large size. Making a cross incision in the scalp that overlaid the protuberance that was in itself an evidence of the truth of phrenology, I laid back the skin and set my crown saw to work. The skull was of unusual thickness, but my hand seemed gifted with unaccustomed vigor, and the round piece of bone was soon lifted from its position. Very delicately I severed the tough, pearly white dura-mater, removed the web-like arachnoid, and then hesitated a moment as the soft pin-matter allowed me to see the brain beneath. It was but a moment's hesitation, however, and separating as well as I could the particular convolution of which I was in search, I did my best to keep the knife from the larger blood-vessels, and the next instant Hansa was minus the first portion of his brain."

"I had barely time to apply a styptic, set in my silver plate and bandage his head, when my subject awoke to consciousness. He sat up, looked around, carried his hand to his head, and then asked if he were in hell or heaven. I had my story prepared, and told him that a friend had attempted to rescue him during the past night whilst asleep, but that before he was awakened the guards had become alarmed, and in a struggle he, Hansa, had received a blow from the butt-end of a carbine, which, it was thought, had been fatal. 'In this belief,' I said, 'you were brought to me as a dead body, as I am Doctor Deranogozo, Professor of Anatomy, for purposes which you will understand,' I concluded, pointedly."

"The poor wretch leapt from the table and fell on his knees at my feet. 'And now,' said he, 'now that you have discovered me to be still alive, you will not give me back to the executioner?'"

"No, you are safe with me; but you must remain here as quietly as possible for some time, until, indeed, I think it safe for you to leave."

"He would do anything, he said, and the quarrelsome, brutal man became from that time one of the most docile of servants. He did my bidding, it is true, as obediently as a child, but even after the fever consequent on the operation had subsided he displayed an almost infantile irritability toward inanimate objects with which he might happen to come in contact. Every day, almost every hour, and this even in my presence, he would break, tear or somehow destroy whatever article he could lay hands on. Reasoned with, he would express both sorrow and surprise, for he declared he never remembered having been so clumsy before, and once he stated, after having swept a statuette from its place, that his action followed an unaccountable and ungovernable impulse. This set me thinking, and I soon came to the conclusion that the removal of the convolution of combativeness had resulted in an irritation or inflammation of its neighbour, the convolution of destructiveness. It was just when I came to this conclusion that my patient was seized with a new freak. He became a veritable magpie, and now hid as persistently as he had broken. But instead of puzzling me, this second trick convinced me that I was right in my surmise, and I became sure that the irritation had spread to the organ of secretiveness. Especially was I certain of this when I noticed a disposition on Hansa's part to conceal his intentions. Fearful as to the result which this novel trait might bring about if left unchecked, I resolved to eradicate the cause."

"Under a trivial pretext, therefore, I made him inhale chloroform, and for the second time visited the interior of my patient's cranium. This time, to make matters sure, I trepanned both sides, and removed from the right and left the brain convolutions of destructiveness and secretiveness. The operation was successfully conducted, but although I supposed my explanation to him that the now smarting places on his head were due to a necessary treatment of the old wound, which, I informed him, had begun to look a little ugly, would be sufficient, he seemed to listen to the explanation with a marked lack of credence. Several times after that I caught him cying me attentively, and it was very evident that Hansa's suspicions were aroused. He would not even allow me to replace the bandages on his head, and it was only when a fever set in, accompanied by delirium, that I was enabled to make an examination. I removed one of the last-fixed silver plates, and on inspecting the lessened brain, found, as I had surmised, that the convolution of cautiousness, which lies directly above that of secretiveness, was in a highly inflamed condition. I would have remedied this at once, but that I was afraid what the consequences

of further vivisection might be upon Hansa in his then weakened state. I watched him carefully, in fact, I may say, tenderly, for eight weeks, at the end of which he was convalescent. It was not, however, until three months after, that I determined to push my experiments further. I decided to make a *grand coup*. 'This trepanning business,' I said to myself, 'is too confined in its results: it does not give me liberty of action; I must have full access to the seat of my researches.' Besides, I was convinced that the setting of the brain to fill up the vacancies caused by removal would stand as a difficulty in the way of my proceeding further upon a phrenological basis. So I had an ivory dome made to fit in place of the crown of Hansa's skull. He was reduced to insensibility, and whilst he was unable to move hand or foot, I plied my instruments to such good effect that in a very few minutes the whole upper portion of the parietal bones was removed for an oval space of four by six inches. The brain that remained seemed surprisingly active and healthy, and I could not help a smile as I remembered the words of the English poet, Shakespeare, that

The times have been  
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,  
And there an end.

I smiled, too, as one by one I removed what I judged to be the convolutions of self-esteem, cautiousness and firmness, to think how thoroughly I was making Hansa a creature of my own. Talk about Frankenstein—why, his horrible manufacture followed no will but its abominable own, whilst here was I bending some one else's work to my own volition. Frankenstein modelled an image out of ghastly clay and then had to flee from his monument of dread: I was taking a statue cast by a superior power and remodeling it to suit my convenience, my fancy if you will."

"I shall not weary you," said the Doctor to the reporter on the third day of their acquaintance—for it must not be understood that all the above information was gained during a single interview—"I shall not weary you by relating in detail all the events that attend the succession of experiments which followed: nor shall I give you the opinion that I am a pedant by indulging in a long, learned talk upon the various psychological and mental phenomena which accompanied this denudation of the home of intellect. Let it be sufficient to know that with all the ardour—and heartlessness, if you will—of a scientist, I again and again explored Hansa's skull and removed organ after organ of mentality, until he became a being without love or hatred, without hope or despair, without veneration or irreverence, without imagination or ideas of any sort—in fact, a brainless creature, an animal without even animal tastes, a man without a thought, a something absolutely without sense, one who from being 'a little lower than the angels,' had been brought down infinitely beneath the 'brute beast that perisheth.'"

"And he still lived?" asked the wondering reporter.

"Still lived!" echoed the excited Doctor, lifting his right hand high up and then bringing it smartly down upon the open palm of his left. "He still *lives*, sir!"

Here the reporter saw a way to arrive at a coveted end, and, half seriously, half sarcastically, as if the statement were a good joke and nothing else, he professed utter disbelief in the statement. Deranogozo at once took fire, and with the proviso already mentioned as to publication, invited his companion to accompany him to his room. Whilst proceeding there the Doctor explained the reason of his coming to San Francisco. "You know," he said, "of the troubles which have fallen upon my unhappy country. The political and then military disturbances interfered seriously with my peaceful labors. Pierola was no friend of mine, I did not know when the cursal Chilians might follow up our disasters at Piangua, Angamos and Iquique by an attack on Callao, and being a native of San Francisco—not this San Francisco, but our San Francisco in Peru—I took heed of the coincidence and resolved to quit South America and come here. I left Peru early in December last, the interval between this and that time having been spent at Punta Arena, where I have a brother living."

"And do you intend remaining here?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no," answered the Doctor, "I go East—that is, we go East to-morrow morning, and after staying a short time in New York, I shall proceed to Europe, and there, before the great learned societies, exhibit my man without brains and gain immortality."

Here the door was reached, and opening it the Doctor ushered his visitor in. Carefully closing it behind them he led the way into an inside room, the door of which was locked, and at length the reporter was in the presence of the mystery. Lying stretched on the bed was the figure of a tall young man, whose closed eyes and slowly heaving chest showed him to be sleeping. No, at least, thought the reporter, and said as much, but Doctor Deranogozo only laughed and said, "Oh dear, no, that is his normal condition."

Approaching, the Doctor drew down a shawl which covered the lower portion of the young man's body, and asking the reporter to feel the well-filled limbs, said, "You see, he is by no means a skeleton." No movement was made of the body as the limbs were touched, nor had the brown, slightly bearded face altered one whit in its awful vacancy—not of expression, but of everything approaching it.

"And now," cried the Doctor with an air of triumph, "See where I, Manuel Pedro Deranogozo, have scooped out a man's brains as a monkey might scoop out a coconut." With this, while the reporter could not keep down a nervous shiver, the Doctor took off a black velvet cap from the unconscious, witless, brainless young man and displayed a glistening, ivory cover of oval form which fitted like a lid in Hansa's skull. Lifting it by a small ivory button, the anatomist took from the interior a quantity of soft lint, which he said was necessary to keep out the cold, raised the patient into a sitting posture and asked the reporter to "look in." What had been the seat of faculties, aspirations, was now only an empty sphere, which rattled like a box under the Doctor's finger-nails. A silver plate covered the bottom of the interior to protect the *medulla*

*oblongata*, but save for this, the skull was just like that to which it had been compared—a scooped-out coconut.

"Can he hear us?" asked the reporter almost in a whisper, as the cover was put back in its place.

"I am not sure," answered the Doctor, almost wearily, "nor am I certain whether he possesses any sensibility whatever. You see the fact is that my encroachments have gone so far that not only are the paths of association broken up, but the centres themselves of ideas also. When I feed him it is with the food rolled into pellets washed down by whatever liquor is handy; but except for the consequences of indigestion, I might just as well feed him with pebbles and ammoniac. I shout into his ear, or fire off a pistol to it, but I am not sure whether he hears, because he makes no motion of having heard. Still he may hear, yet have no idea of the impression caused. The question of the relation between sense and sensibility is here more than ever unsolved. I cover him with extra clothing because applying a thermometer to his body I find it marks only 60 degrees. After being covered his body heat is 79 degrees, but whether he feels that warmth I cannot say. I place camphor-oil under one nostril and asafetida under the other; but whether he smells both or either I do not know. I place him on his feet, and whilst he may walk forward, he is just as liable to fall down backward."

"Then, it seems to me," said the reporter hesitatingly, "that this man without brains is just as great a mystery as he was with brains."

Dr. Deranogozo remained silent a moment, and then said with the sad sigh of fallibility, "Sometimes I almost think the mystery has deepened."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

To all my friends I say once more  
"Good-bye" but only "au revoir."

1.  
"Have a cigar?"—"No thank you, Sir."  
"The 'weed' in this form I prefer."

2.  
The oldest Histories of this Land  
Are buried in its desert's sand.

3.  
A period of time: soon past  
An age at first—it dies at last.

4.  
By War's alarms be troubled never,  
Sweet sign of Peace—O! live for ever!

5.  
Does the wind blow wet and cold?  
Your compass take—the point's soon told.

6.  
When asked if you this light can guess,  
You can but make one answer—"yes."

7.  
A dance adapted to the frisky  
People addicted to Scotch whisky.

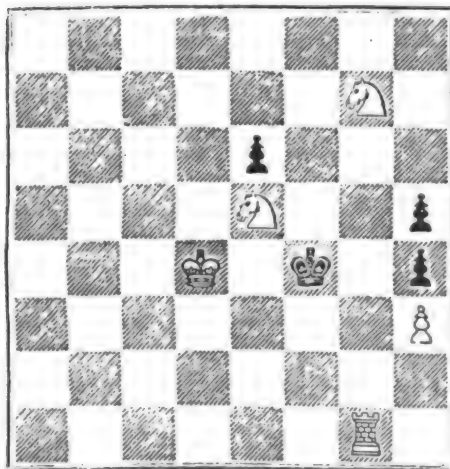
8.  
This final light may be a *horre*,  
But that is *all*—and nothing more.

SAYONARA.

#### CHESS PROBLEM,

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF MAY 29TH, BY R. BRAUNE.

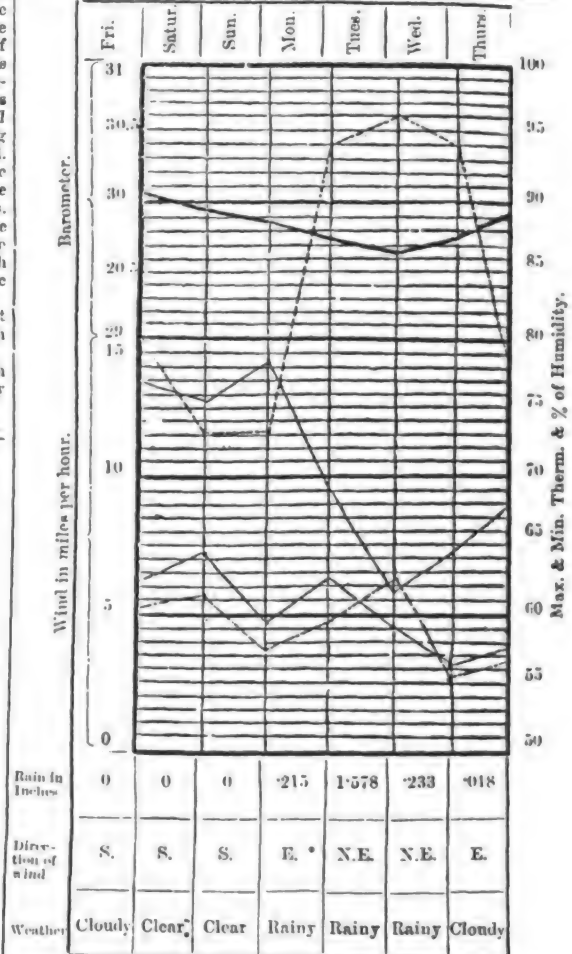
- 1.—Kt. takes P.
- 2.—Q. takes B. ch.
- 3.—Kt. to Kt. 4, mate.
- 1.—B. to K. B. 6. ch.
- 2.—K. takes Q.

No correct solutions received.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, MAY 28TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



#### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind  
.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 15.5 miles per hour on Friday, at 1 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.020 inches on Friday at 7 a.m. and the lowest was 29.608 inches on Saturday, at 2 p.m. There was a steady fall in the barometer until the minimum was reached and there has been a steady rise since. The thermometer has accompanied the barometer in its movements: the maximum temperature having fallen from 78°.5 on Sunday to 61°.7 on Tuesday, and then rising after that. The total amount of rain during the week was 2.044 inches. During the corresponding week of last year, rain fell every day, the total amount being 4.408 inches.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### INWARDS.

- May 31. Russian corvette *Djigit*, Captain de Livron, 1,334 tons, 8 guns, 250 H. P., from Honolulu.
- May 31. French steamer *Tunais*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- May 31. British steamer *Belgie*, Meyer, 2,627, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.
- May 31. Japanese steamer *Shiro Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 1. Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 3. Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 4. Japanese barque *Samaura Maru*, Spiegelthal, 925, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.
- June 4. Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicolle, 960, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.
- June 5. Japanese steamer *Koruri Maru*, —, 810, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tunis* from Hongkong:—Col. Cauliffe, Messrs. Beaumont, Goulcur, Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Schüt and two children and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Robinson. 4 Chinese on deck.

Per British steamer *Belgie* from Hongkong:—Capt. C.A. Fletcher, and 1 Chinese for Yokohama; R. D. M. Kie, and 526 Chinese for San Francisco.

Per Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru* from Hakodate:—Six Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—His Ex. Shotweger and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Wakiyama, Mrs. Seki, Mrs. Nakayama, Miss Shervinton, Mrs. Wakiyama, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuka, Mrs. Seki, Messrs. Reid, Van der Polder, Von Fischer, Col. Shervington, J. Thomson, J. Johnson, Makiyama, Chikimitsu, Oaska, Idichi, Ogata, Mori, Seki, Kaga, and R. Davidson in cabin; 3 Europeans, 16 Chinese and 294 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mr. H. D. M. Ewan, U.S.N.; and 1 Chinese in steerage. For Liverpool: Rev. Canon Scott.

## OUTWARDS.

May 29, Japanese steamer *Samida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
May 30, British ship *Clydebank*, Hatfield, 1,825, for Hongkong. General, despatched by Fraser & Co.  
May 30, German barque *Talor*, Stolze, 312, for Newchwang. General, despatched by Chinese.

May 30, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Samusawa, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 30, Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

May 31, American Corvete *Ticonderoga*, Commodore Shufeldt, 2,220 tons, 11 guns, for Corea.

May 31, British steamer *Guy Mansergh*, Mann, 1,300 for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by Hudson & Co.

June 1, Japanese steamer *Hioyo Maru*, Thomas, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 2nd, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, Watt, 317, for Takao, despatched by Chinese.

June 2, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 3, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,343 for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 3, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,204, for Samusawa, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 4, Japanese steamer *Sharin Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 4, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

June 5, British steamer *Belgie*, Meyer, 2,627, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

June 5, British steamer *Merionethshire*, Rickards, 1,204, for Kobe, General, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

June 5, British steamer *Radnorshire*, Davis, 1,201, for New York via Kobe and Amoy, Ton, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.

June 5, American ship *Charles Dennis*, Carney, 1,710, for Manila, Ballast, despatched by C. J. Trading Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Samida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Okuhara and son, Messrs. T. Winckler, Hori, Fukuma, H. W. Hagart, E. C. Kirby, and Kohayashi.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Funasawa and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Carter, Mrs. Gordon, Miss J. Roberts, Messrs. Ban, Osumi, Nagayo, Nabeshima, A. de Silveira, J. Sharp, Nagawa, Miura, Fukasawa, R. D. Robinson, E. Hogg, Kusaa, Matsui, Minato, J. Mahon, and Fujita.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—3 Europeans, 1 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie* for San Francisco:—For Liverpool: Miss Shirvinton, Revd. Canon Scott, Col. Shirvinton. For Paris: Mr. L. Wertleimber. For London: Mr. Platt. For Hamburg: Mr. T. L. Nielsen. For San Francisco: Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. H. D. McEwan, R. D. McKie, H. Ripley, W. L. Todd, U.S.N., Captain and Mrs. Bridges, Mr. F. J. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, and servants in cabin; 2 Europeans in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tunis* from Hongkong:—  
From Europe ... .. 2,119 pkgs.  
" Hongkong ... .. 1,481 "

Total ... .. 3,600 pkgs.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. \$260,908.00  
" ... .. Yen 75,864.00

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. \$8,000.00

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—  
Silk for France ... .. 6 Bales.

Per O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	1,276	—	1,276
Hioyo	511	780	3,508	4,805
Yokohama	—	1,761	4,202	5,963
Hongkong	—	5,840	1,119	6,959
Total	511	9,663	8,829	19,030

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	6	225	—	231
Hongkong	1	290	—	291
Yokohama	—	88	—	88
Total	7	603	—	610

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports: Left Hongkong on the 25th May at 3.51 p.m., encountered light N.E. winds and fine clear weather throughout the voyage. Off Murato Saki, May 30th, passed the three masted schooner *Laura R. Burnham*, bound to the S.W. Off Rock Island, May 31st, passed British barque *Flecher* bound South. Arrived May, 31st at 4.35 p.m. Time, 5 days 23 hours 5 min.

The Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru* reports: Left Hakodate on the 30th of May at 6 a.m. Experienced variable winds and dirty rainy weather throughout the entire passage. Arrived at Yokohama 1st June.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 5th June, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Sat.		Gold Yen.		Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		A. M.	Closing.				
1880.		Noon.					
Monday.....	May 31	35	33½	35	380	326	113
Tuesday.....	June 1	36	36	35½	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 2	37½	35	35	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 3	34½	35½	34½	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 4	35	35	35	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 5	35	35½	35½	—	—	—

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	June 12th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 15th
HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	June 7th
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 7th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	June 14th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 14th
SHANGHAI, HIOYO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 10th

\* Left San Francisco, 22nd May, *Gaelic*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA	P. M. Co.	June 18th
AMERICA	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG	M. M. Co.	June 11th
HAKODATE	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE	M. B. Co.	June 12th
HONGKONG	O. & O. Co.	June 13th
HONGKONG	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOYO & NAGASAKI	M. B. Co.	June 9th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man of war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINJHASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONN.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEE.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Courier	Clarke	American steamer	498	Kobe	Nov. 1679	Walsh, Hall & Co
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruiso	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1378	M. B. Co.
Tanais	De la Marcelle	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	May 31	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	June 3	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Androklos	Voyt	German barque	400	Takao	May 28	Chinese
Ching Tuo	Bockio	British schooner	304	Takao	May 23	Chinese
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Pym	Stapleton	British barque	748	Antwerp	May 22	Simon, Evers & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	—	Sloop	Cruise	Com. C. H. Huntington
BRITISH—Modeste ... ..	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead
RUSSIAN—Dijigit ... ..	8	1,334	250	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain de Livron

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ... ..	Takachiho Maru	M. B. Co.	About June 7th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ... ..	Tanais	M. B. Co.	June 11th at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	June 12th at 6 P.M.
New York via Kobe ... ..	Harier	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About June 18th
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	June 9th at 6 P.M.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between us is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding debts will be collected and all claims paid by O. KEIL, who will continue the business for his own account with the same style or firm name of

CRANE & KEIL.

W. A. CRANE,  
O. KEIL.

Yokohama, 5th June, 1880.

YOKOHAMA  
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, (the last of the Season) will be given in the

ROOMS OF THE ASSOCIATION,

No. 39, Water Street,

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Friday, the 11th Instant,

Commencing promptly at 8.30 p.m.

Admission for Non-members, - - - 50 Sen.  
Yokohama, 5th June, 1880.



NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THE RACES WILL TAKE PLACE at YOKOHAMA, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of JUNE.

Pouces will be measured at the Grand Stand, Yokohama, between 6 and 8 a.m. on the 28th and 29th May; or at the Gunkikioku Biyojin, Moto, Shitotsutashi Yashiki, Tokio, on the 27th and 28th May, between 2 and 4 p.m.

The Entries will close on the 29th May, at 4 p.m., and must be by that time in the hands of the Hon. Sec.

For Programme, Bye-Laws, &c., apply to the Honorary Secretary.

Yokohama, 14th May, 1880.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN consequence of the meeting of the above Club, the BANKS and MERCANTILE HOUSES will be closed on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th instant.

Yokohama, 5th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A

PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION  
OF CHARITABLE OBJECTS,

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVAL BAND.

(Kindly lent for that occasion),

ASSISTED BY THE

"TOKIO - GESANG VEREIN,"

AT THE

SEIYOKEN, UYENO,

—OR—

SATURDAY, the 12th JUNE,

Commencing at 4 o'clock.

[In case of rain the Concert will be postponed to the 19th June.]

PROGRAMME:

- |                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.—March a. d. Op. Tannhauser ..... | <i>Comp.</i> R. WAGNER. |
| 2.—Fest-Ouverture .....             | C. LATANN.              |
| 3.—Openn-melodion-Quadrille .....   | CARL.                   |
| 4.—Concert-! olka .....             | MENZEL.                 |

TOKIO GESANG-VEREIN.

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Das Lied (The Song) .....                                | SPONER.      |
| Im Mai (In May) .....                                    | SILTZER.     |
| Der frohe Wandersmann (The Merry Wanderer) .....         | MENDELSSOHN. |
| 6.—Jagd-Fantasie (Chase Selection) .....                 | F. RIKOFF.   |
| 7.—An der schoenen, bluen Donau (Beautiful Danube) ..... | STRAUSS.     |
| 8.—Husaren ritt (Husar's Ride) .....                     | SPINDLER.    |

TOKIO GESANG-VEREIN.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 9.—Rheinweinlied (Rhine-wine Song) ..... | ZOLLNER. |
| 10.—Radetsky March .....                 | STRAUSS. |

F. ECKERT, Conductor.

ADMISSION - - - - 1 Yen.

TICKETS may be obtained at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Yokohama; at the Railway Station, Shinbashi, and Seiyoken, Uyeno and Tsukiji in Tokio.

Yokohama, June 3rd, 1880.

td.

NOW READY.

YOUNG JAPAN,

BY

J. R. BLACK.

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KELLY & CO.

Yokohama, February 6th, 1880.

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BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
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PLUM PUDDINGS,  
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May 4, 1878.

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obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

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 April, 1880.

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 ESTABLISHED, 1865.

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 Yokohama.

# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 24.]

Yokohama, June 12, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## PROGRESSIVE CONSTITUTIONALISM.

A TOKIO contributor to the *Times* has furnished some information on the subject of the deliberations of the Assembly of the Governors of cities and prefectures held in Tokio in February last—information which, we believe, has not yet been made public in the columns of the local press. Under any circumstances, however, reference to the subject is interesting at present, when a purely factitious agitation, for a constitutional assembly in its fullest sense, created by a parcel of interested agitators, is hardly allowed to subside, being kept from utter collapse by the spasmodic and incoherent effort of a few of its originators. It is useful, we say, under these circumstances, to consider to what extent the organization of the provincial parliaments which the Governors represent in their central gathering, has proved successful, and how it has been found necessary to remodel them.

In May, 1878, it was decided to try the experiment of giving a measure of representation in local matters to the inhabitants of the various provinces. The provisions of the bill then passed by the senate were printed in the *Japan Times* of the 1st of the following month, with comments by the late conductor of that review. The views then enunciated are in the main true to-day, so far as regards the eligibility of Japan for the possession of the complete privilege claimed by pseudo progressists is concerned. The writer held that the convocation of the *Chihō-Kwan Kwaigi*, or general assembly of provincial Governors, though falling far short of what a parliament was meant to be, seemed to be "practically as long a step towards its fulfilment as could be taken safely, in the existing state of Japan's political infancy; and this, the most important of

the three bills presented to them for discussion is the most creditable to its authors, the lamented Okubo and his friend Ito." The measure referred to, the constitution of the country municipal councils, or parliaments, was returned by the Governors in Council to the Government with only one material alteration, namely, one made on the side of conservatism,—a limitation of the franchise. In its perfected form it was well described, as "a proof of the wish of its framers to temper and to ameliorate the despotic system, but, at the same time, of a wise recognition of the necessity of educating the people, to fit them for the reception of larger boons of liberty." It was added that the people were then entrusted with as much power and freedom of discussion as they appeared to be fitted for, and the hope was expressed that good use would be made of the privileges conferred. The recent extension of these appears to prove that the hope was justified.

All the suggestions offered by the Supreme Government to the assembled Governors in the early part of this year, of course, and naturally, related to matters of local administration. When the people of the entire empire are consulted about imperial measures, it will not be through their local rulers, but through their own elected representatives, who will then constitute a "parliament" in the sense in which Englishmen understand the word. For this advanced institution the nation is being gradually, and we trust effectually, trained. That some progress towards it has been made must, we repeat, be admitted; but the final concession must yet be remote.

The principal improvements which it was found possible to effect at the commencement of this year, in the constitution of the local representative assembly of each city and prefecture, are thus enumerated in the *Times*:—1. Hitherto local assemblies had no recognised privilege of criticising the local expenditure of the last financial year, a report of which was simply presented to each assembly by the Governor. Now, however, if any irregularity is found in these reports, the assembly has the power, after discussion, of making a representation, through its Speaker, to the ministers of the Home and Finance Departments. 2. The speakers of the local assemblies, who are elected by the members from among their number, had hitherto to be recognised by the Governor. Now, however, it is only necessary that the names of those chosen should be notified to the Governor and the Home Department. 3. The assemblies are empowered to interrogate any member who fails to attend the sitting when summoned, or neglects his duty without reasonable excuse, and to dismiss him; and such members, when dismissed, are disqualified for re-election, and also lose their privilege of voting for four years. 4. Resignations and petitions for leave of absence, which hitherto had to be presented to the Governor, are now to be submitted to the Speaker of the assembly. Several other propositions, relating to the ways and means of local taxation, and motions to regulate communal organisation and management were passed. Among these

we find a clause that small islands, to which the general local system would not be applicable, may be regulated by one different from the mainland to which they belong by consent of the Central Government. Of these four concessions, the most important, the most vital, the one which most distinctly indicates that the limited power previously exercised by the councils has been so applied as to warrant a further extension, is that which confers on them the right of control over the local revenues. To quote once more the utterance of the *Japan Times* two years ago: "The municipal budget shall be discussed and adopted by the Council, subject to the Governor's approval. . . . the Governor shall, at the beginning of each ordinary meeting, produce the accounts of the preceding year. But it does not appear clearly with whom—Governor or Council—lies the power of initiating proposals for local taxation. This of course is the most important part of the whole scheme. Power over the national purse once entrusted to the people, the other privileges of constitutional freedom must follow, and only the question of time remains for patience to solve."

Other measures, notably those connected with local relief are, according to the correspondent, to be brought within the control of the provincial councils, by which funds will be provided from a small extra percentage of the land-tax. The scheme for the application of the fund is benevolently devised, and its details are also to be regulated by the assemblies. Its provisions are as follow: 1. To give food for thirty days to those who have none, and to give money to rebuild their cottages destroyed by calamity, not more, however, than 10 yen to each family; and to supply, when necessary, seed and implements of husbandry, not more than 20 yen to one family. 2. Also to advance money for them to pay their tax when they are unable to do so without selling their land and dwelling. When in any province the money required for such relief exceeds two-thirds of the annual saving, the Home and Finance Ministers, on the petition of the Governor, are empowered to advance out of the Central Fund the necessary amount. Large towns, like Tokio, are to be permitted by the Government, on the petition of their representative assembly, to raise and administer their own relief fund, according to their own views. The accounts and state of this fund, income and expenditure, are to be reported yearly or half-yearly to the Home and Finance Office, to be examined by the Minister of the latter, and the result published. This system is to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1881, and to be in force for twenty years. After this period the means of maintaining the system will be discussed and settled by the representative assembly of each locality." In the interval which will elapse, the nation, or rather its artisans and peasants, its shopkeepers and farmers, may come to know what the benefits of the franchise and of representative government really mean, and to appreciate their possession. Meanwhile it is evident that the present Government is prepared to redeem, in due course, all pledges given, and is working honestly, and none the less steadfastly, because tentatively and with precaution, towards the end which it purposes to attain.

#### THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

IF we were to say that the light of other days had revisited our race-course, and that the community had been infused during the recent meeting with the spirit of the past, we might correctly describe the real truth. That Yokohama has had an enjoyable spring meeting: that there has been an interest in it beyond any that has

been known for years: that it was highly successful in every essential, is a fact that cannot be called in question. But much of the interest has arisen from circumstances as novel as they are gratifying.

We will not dwell upon the errors of the past, further than to remark that they point a moral which all may understand. They teach us that, in a community like this, it is hopeless attempting to produce great results by means of ingredients that will not mix; and that the first element of success is unanimity of purpose. Gentlemen looking for a recreation—an amusement—outside business hours and avocations, may find in the excitement of training, the early-rising, the changing effects of care and education upon the ponies, an agreeable pastime, leading to a grand development of their physical health and strength; bringing them into constant contact and communication with men of their own level, whose tastes assimilate with theirs; and giving them an object to engage their attention, and remove the terrible monotony of their exile. The stakes, the moderate betting, the lotteries, may all be valuable aids to give a fillip to their energies. But, whatever racing may be or lead to elsewhere, to attempt to introduce a system by which professionals can be placed on equal terms with the mere pleasure-seekers must prove a failure. Theory asserts it; practice has demonstrated it.

Happily the failure of the attempt was so thorough as to leave no doubt as to its cause, and to sweep away utterly and entirely every portion of the whole fabric, so that there was no possibility of its resuscitation. Thus was a clearance made for a new departure. Gentlemen whose tastes lie in this direction have taken the matter in hand; and we need hardly say how heartily we congratulate them on the success of their efforts as seen in the three days' racing we have recently witnessed.

The point of our article, however, would be lost did we leave the subject here. Our object is very different. It is to bring to the public notice the real advantage to be gained by the country at large through the course that has been taken in establishing the Nippon Race Club. It is no longer a purely foreign institution, to which Japanese gentlemen can find admission by courtesy. It is an institution largely joined in and supported by Japanese from the first. When we see Princes of the blood, Ministers of state, *kuazoku*, and many important *shizoku*, among its earliest members; when we find them entering their ponies for competition in the true spirit of gentlemen seeking a pastime; when we observe, on the list of prizes, a cup presented by the Foreign Office, and vases graciously sent to the Secretary by the Mikado; we feel impelled to believe that this is strong evidence of the kindly feeling entertained in high quarters towards foreigners, and to call upon our fellow-sojourners to receive it as such, and to respond to it by a hearty reciprocation.

But another thing we have to observe is the advantage that the country at large may derive from this awakened interest in the breed and training of ponies. It was a general remark at the recent meeting, how beautiful in symmetry, and in what admirable condition, were some of those entered by Japanese; whilst the perfection of some of the half-breds has often been the theme of conversation. The fact that Mr. Matsukata, the Home Minister, and, we believe, General Saigo, have been successful competitors at the recent meeting, gives a satisfaction which is intensified when we see that they have gone into racing *con amore*. Mr. Matsukata has his own views concerning the breeding and training of horses; and he is inclined to give the native method a fair and watchful trial,

that he may ascertain for himself whether or not the foreign modes are superior.

This is just what is requisite;—that gentlemen of means, whose position places opportunities within their reach, shall make independent experiment. For our part, we do not pretend to know anything whatever about the respective differences. All we rejoiced to see, is, that there are, among the Japanese gentry themselves, some who have this interesting bias, and are determined to carry the investigations to the furthest possible extent. Mr. Matsukata will not long be solitary in his investigation and experiments; and we have, in this newly generated spirit, a guarantee of permanent and cordial coöperation with the foreign supporters of the Club. That the interest now awakened among the Japanese is not confined to those who have enrolled themselves members of the Club, is seen in the fact that His Majesty has been witnessing in Fukiage Park a competition between a foreign horse and one of Tosa breed. It is to be supposed that the latter must be something very superior; and it would be useful to know the particulars connected with the trial.

It will, doubtless, now become a matter of inquiry as to the best horse-breeding district; and probably we may begin to hear of pedigrees and rare blood.

Hitherto, no effort has been made to preserve the line of ponies that have done great things in their day: old *Bata-rier*, and *Samurai* for instance. We hear that *Typhoon* has been sent to the stud; but there is, as far as we know, no descendant of any of those mentioned to keep up the ancestral honours; and yet they are worthy of it. In China, it may be comprehensible that no efforts are made to preserve the family line. Racing there is confined to foreigners who are even more birds of passage that are their countrymen here; but even in Japan it need not be wondered at that foreigners have not laid themselves out to encourage careful breeding. But the circumstances of the present time lead us to hope that the Japanese will now pay attention to it; and in years not far distant we may hear of ponies, whose performances will be followed by all the attentive watchfulness that the name and fame of their lives will provoke. It would be a happy memory of the birth of the Nippon Race Club, were it connected with the fact that, with it, commenced the first pages of the Nippon Stud-book.

This is a matter worthy of consideration of the gentlemen who are so pleasantly amalgamated with the Japanese in the formation of the Club; and who have seen their first labours crowned with success. They may easily, by striking the iron while it is hot, and pointing out the uses—the real value—of a Stud-book, lead their native friends to systematize their racing tastes, and find greater interest in seeing the results of their stud-breeding than in merely selecting a few ponies at hap-hazard about whom nobody knows anything, and nobody cares. Another hint may also be useful. As soon as judicious horse-breeding has assumed sufficient development, it would be well to offer, periodically at public auction, batches of ponies, in the same manner as is done elsewhere, so as to stimulate a desire among those who can afford to keep horses for any purpose to have the best of the kind available.

We trust that our suggestions may fall upon good ground and bear fruit. Meanwhile, we can honestly, on the part of the community, acknowledge the good service done to Yokohama and Tokio, by the promotion of the Nippon Race Club.

#### THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

IN another part of this journal we publish, from a trustworthy pen, a full account of the life of General James A. Garfield, the nominee of the Republican party in the United States for the next presidency. It will be seen that his record is a brilliant one, and that he is yet in the prime of life. His nomination has been received with great favour by his countrymen in this vicinity. His most distinguished competitors on the same platform were the illustrious General Grant, Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. James G. Blaine, United States Senator from Maine, the same who contested the nomination of his party unsuccessfully against Mr. R. B. Hayes, the present President, four years ago. The three rivals mentioned were the most prominent on the list of their party, and their respective forces on the committee were not far from equal.

The two names next in weight, mentioned as candidates in the event of the withdrawal of either of the two first, were Mr. E. B. Washburne, formerly United States Minister in France, and the politician who is now said to have been selected by his party to compete for Presidential honours. He has long been one of the republican leaders in the house of representatives, where he was sent from Ohio, by which state he was also lately chosen Senator. Of course nothing is known of the actual circumstances under which the nomination was arrived at; but there is every reason to suppose that it was the result of a combination between the friends of Messrs. Sherman and Blaine.

The democratic convention will meet at Cincinnati on the 22nd instant, and the result of their proceedings should be known early next month.

TOUCHING on the subject of a recent article in this review, entitled "An Ancient Burial Custom," we may refer to a paper read on the 13th of April, before the Anthropological Institute of London, on "Fijian Burial Customs." It seems from the report in the *Athenæum* that the practice of strangling widows that they might be buried with their dead husband is common to every Fijian tribe. The widow's brother performs the sacrifice, and is thenceforward treated with marked respect by his brother-in-law's kinsfolk, who present him with a piece of land, over which the strangling cord is hung. The victim is made to kneel down, and the cord is put about her neck. She is then told to expel her breath as long as possible, and when she can endure no longer to stretch out her hand as a signal, the cord is tightened, and soon all is over. Since writing the article above referred to, we have had the advantage of perusing a paper by the late Mr. Mayers, "On the stone figures at Chinese tombs, and the offer of living sacrifices," contributed to the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. From this it seems quite evident that in ancient times human immolations were the usual accompaniment to the obsequies of monarchs. Thus in B. C. 678 it is recorded that sixty-six persons followed the Emperor Wu Kung in death; again in B. C. 621 the fate of a grandson of the same monarch was shared by one hundred and seventy-seven persons. "One more instance, but this the most celebrated and the most circumstantially narrated, of all in connection with the practice of human immolation by the sovereigns of the Ts'in dynasty, remains to be dealt with. On the death of the mighty conqueror She Hwang-ti, in B. C. 210, his son and successor caused, it is related, his interment to be effected in a great cavern artificially hollowed out of the depths of the Li Shan in Shensi, which the Hwang-ti had prepared during his lifetime as the resting place of his remains. According to the

record preserved by Sze-ma Ts'ien, an army of more than 70,000 labourers, gathered from all parts of the Empire, was employed in excavating the bowels of the earth at this spot, down to three-fold depth; and in the heart of the cavern thus formed palatial edifices were constructed, with positions duly allotted to each rank of the official hierarchy, and these buildings were filled with marvellous inventions and rare treasures of every kind . . . . The young Emperor said :—“ It behoves not that those of my father's female consorts who have borne no children should go forth into the world ; ” and he required of them, hereupon, that they should follow the dead Emperor to the tomb. The number of those who consequently went to death was very great. When the remains had been placed beneath the ground, it chanced that some one said :—“ The artificers know all that has been done, and the secret of the treasure will be noised abroad. ” When the great ceremony was over, the central gate of the avenue of approach having already been closed, the lower gate was shut, and the artificers came out no more. Trees and herbage were planted over the spot, to give it the appearance of an ordinary mountain.”

**E**UROPEAN discussion on the relations between the Russian and Chinese empires is, on the whole, assuming a more and more decorous and rational, and perhaps less consummately uninformed aspect than it previously wore. The London *Economist* contains the following remarks :

The probability of such a war is perhaps not very great. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the Chinese Government, under some impulse not yet clearly perceptible to Europe, has for some years past deliberately continued making war—has made it, in fact, as a settled policy rather than for any temporary reason. This looks very much as if there was a settled policy of war to be carried out steadily, even if it should involve the possibility of another contest with Russia. It is very difficult to believe that the Chinese statesmen now in power, who are accustomed to manage very great affairs, would have claimed Kuldja, or menaced Kuldja, unless they meant to fight for it, and equally difficult to believe that, when they repudiated their ambassador's treaty, and insisted on better terms, they were not really to go to war in the event of a refusal. With Russia in the field, however, the interest of Europe, and especially of England, in such a war becomes very keen. The temptation on Russia to operate from the East, to use her fleet to blockade Chinese ports, and, if possible, to urge the Japanese to a descent on Chinese territory, is very great indeed. The Government of St. Petersburg would be sure to take that course, and if it did take it the whole foreign trade of China might be stopped or thrown out of its ordinary channels, to the great embarrassment of the Indian Treasury, which might be compelled to ask for English assistance. Even apart, therefore, from the great repugnance with which this country would witness such a war, the direct interest of England would lie in preventing any formal breach. Still there is no certainty that the warlike group of statesmen in Peking will be defeated, or a policy abandoned which has been very considerably adopted.

**T**HE latest report of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce shows the reluctance that is inherent in Chinese to abandon the vicious habit of adulterating their goods, a practice which, in the case of tea at least, has done much towards injuring the trade of the country. This matter deserves some notice here, especially in view of the recent attempts which have been detected in Hiogo to mix fraudulent matter with the genuine leaf, and other endeavours at less gross falsification which are said to have been exposed during the past week or two in this immediate neighborhood. We read that Her Majesty's Consul was urged by the Chamber to represent to the native authorities the necessity of maintaining the old standard of Oolong tea. “ It was shown that owing to careless preparation, and great admixture of dust, the

trade in this description of tea had gradually declined, and that though some improvement had been noticeable of late, and the teas were again coming into favour in the United States, it could not be too forcibly impressed upon the native dealers that if a continuance of foreign patronage was desired, the former high standard of quality must be kept in view. To this appeal the Chinese authorities also promised attention.” There is a striking similarity between the instance here mentioned and some which are reported to have occurred in the Yokohama tea-market. On the subject of spurious teas, the representatives of the foreign merchants at Foochow state that :—

Positive and reliable information having been received in April, from a foreign resident, as to the purchase—for transmission to this port—of wild tea and willow leaves in the adjacent district of Yuenfuh, your Committee lost no time in communicating with Her Majesty's Consul on the subject, requesting that he would be good enough to call upon the Chinese authorities to prohibit this unlawful traffic. As ample proof of the malpractice was furnished, as well as the names of the places where both the picking and the bags of collected leaf were seen, your Committee felt that no great difficulty should be experienced by the native officials in effecting a seizure of this spurious leaf. It was accordingly suggested to Her Majesty's Consul that the summary confiscation of the leaf, and punishment of the traffickers therein, would be the most effective mode of dealing with these fraudulent attempts to deceive foreign buyers. It now only remains to be seen whether this practical suggestion will meet with the concurrence of the authorities—who have meantime expressed their willingness to put a stop to these dishonest practices by means of proclamation.

**A**TTEMPTS made at Foochow on the part of the British Consul to secure the action of the native authorities in various fraudulent practices indulged in by the Chinese tea-growers, have met with some measure of success. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce requested the Consul to take notice of the increasing faultiness of the packages in which teas are brought from the interior, a complaint which, as we have heard, might perhaps find an echo not many miles from here. The mercantile association wrote thus :—“ Your Committee early in the present year deemed it expedient to address a remonstrance on the subject to Her Majesty's Consul. It was pointed out that, while in former seasons the weights of the leaden linings of chests, half-chests, and boxes, were respectively 5, 3, and 1, to 1½ catty, the average of last season was only 3½ to 3¾, 2 to 2½, and 1½ catty. At the same time the fact was emphasised that this system of negligent packing entailed much waste of time and inconvenience to buyers as well as considerable pecuniary loss to tea-men ; while it undoubtedly tended to a decline of reputation in the different foreign markets. The Consul was asked to use his influence with the native authorities in correcting the abuses complained of.” The remonstrance was productive of good effect. A reply was received from Her Majesty's Consul, covering a despatch from the Chinese Superintendent of Foreign Trade, in which it was stated that measures would be taken to put a stop to the abuses in question, and that to this end instructions would be issued to the Prefects of the various districts whence tea is sent, as well as to the Marine Sub-Prefect, to take action accordingly.

**T**HE condition of the mail service of Great Britain, once one of the most perfect of modern institutions, is now, as far as its eastern ramifications are concerned, eminently unsatisfactory. Even the accessible ports of the Mediterranean, Gibraltar and Malta, have evident reason in their loud complaints. Here, in the extreme east, we have con-

stantly recurring evidence of the hap-hazard character of the service; and in the ports of China matters are hardly more regular. Foochow comes now to swell the general chorus of lamentation. A resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce there is to the effect that the members, "being of opinion that the present postal service between this port and Europe, via Hongkong, is not only carried on in an inconvenient manner, and one which in the event of the total loss of a steamer carrying duplicate mails, as is now frequently the case, threatens the community with very serious loss, but is also totally inadequate to the requirements of this port; it is resolved that a memorial to the Post-Master General in London be drawn up, representing the present position of affairs, and asking that a local service, to consist of the weekly dispatch of one steamer from each end of the line, be organized between this port and Hongkong by means of a subsidy from the General Post Office in London." We are, to say the least, doubtful whether the request will meet with any consideration. However, a local committee was appointed to draw up the document decided upon, and it was further agreed, without a dissentient voice, that the said Committee should be authorized, on behalf of the Chamber, to "enter into correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong and Amoy, and with the residents at the Ports of Foochow, and Swatow, with a view to securing their assistance, by means of a joint or separate memorial on the same subject, in obtaining a subsidy for the maintenance of a regular and reliable postal service for the coast ports and Formosa." One might think that India at least should be well served in the matter of her mail communication. Yet even there, in spite of the fact that a liberal subsidy is granted to a certain company, the reverse is the case. The exponents of public opinion in the principal ports of the empire contain frequent but apparently fruitless remonstrances; so that those who are in direct mail relations with Europe, are only relatively better off than those who are dependent for their correspondence upon casual steamers.

**C**OMPLAINTS of the carelessness of Reuter's Telegraphic Agency are heard from all quarters. Here in Japan the shortcomings of this medium of communication have been animadverted upon time and again, the only apparent result being the occasional transmission of an uninteresting or obsolete message, in addition to the usual meagre information afforded. Similar complaints are not unusual even in Europe, as we notice in a recent English journal the following remonstrance:—

Really the agents of Baron Reuter should be more careful. Last week, a Reuter's telegram announced that the King of Sweden had sent for Count Arrid to form a new Ministry. Who this Count Arrid could be, I could not understand, for I had never heard of such a statesman in Stockholm. It turns out that Arrid is a Christian name, and that Count Arrid Posse was called upon by the King to form a Ministry. This Count Posse is a man who first made himself remarkable by his opposition to the Conservative Party in Sweden. He has, however, latterly, as President of the Second Chamber, managed to gain the favour of the King, and is now the head of the *Landmann* party; that is to say, the party of the landed proprietors. He is now President of the Ministers, and interim Minister of Foreign Affairs; to this latter office either Baron Hoeschli, the Swedish Minister in London, or Baron Bildt, who is Swedish Minister at Berlin, will probably be eventually appointed.

**N**OT many weeks ago the public heard of a contemplated alliance between Great Britain and Persia under which the latter power would take possession of Herat, and hold that coveted fortress in the interests of England. This announcement excited much comment at the time, as it was

stated that the Shah of Persia was about to march on Herat under the pretence of a royal pilgrimage to Meshed. The project, however, fell through, and the Teheran correspondent of a contemporary gives an amusing description of the motives which induced an abandonment of the enterprise by Persia. After detailing the preliminaries he goes on to say:—"The Austrian-drilled troops, the Cossacks, the new artillery, all were to go. In the meantime, it is true, the Austrian-drilled troops were hardly numerous enough; while, though the Cossacks had begun to learn how to ride, they were not yet efficient in drawing their swords or shooting with their rifles. The artillery, too, was without horses; but to the Persian mind these were very trifling difficulties. The expedition was decided upon. Some European officers prepared for the march; and a sort of hopeful content was visible on the faces of the English here. But when we studied the Russian physiognomy as presented at Teheran we noticed the same look of contentment, heightened by some little triumphant wrinkles round the eyes. A few days later we were able to account for these wrinkles. A great Cabinet Council had been held, and there, after many pros and cons, it was decided by a great majority not to march. The reasons assigned were not bad ones. First, there was the want of money; the equipment of, say, 20,000 men would be no joke; of the troops who would remain in possession of Herat (supposing the place taken) 10,000 at least would have to be paid more regularly than at home; and, since they must eat, food also would have to be provided for them." The correspondent also mentions some characteristic anecdotes of the author of the famous diary which was published after the visit of His Iranian Majesty to Europe:—"Political affairs being for the *Teheran Gazette* taboo, we have in the last number a long account of how the Shah went leopard shooting. Of all shikar episodes this is the most ridiculous ever heard of. One of the leopards was held by the tail by one man, and had a log of wood pushed down his throat by another: then he died. All the leaps and bounds of the leopards (there were two or three of them), the different shots fired—small shot, buckshot, bullets—all are accurately and minutely enumerated. Herat, Merv, Russia, England—all passed into dreamland under the excitement of the sport. Some weeks ago his Majesty visited the new Cossack barracks. The customary salt and bread were offered by the Russian Polkovnik and his wife. The Shah inspected the stables, the dormitories, the kitchen, store-rooms, &c. He was very much pleased at all he saw, and repeatedly said, 'Tazeghi dars!' (it is novel). This struck him particularly when he saw the bedsteads—huge, rickety, wooden cupboards holding three beds, which are let down at night and put up into the cupboard during the day. At the bottom of each cupboard is a box for straw and barley. At the back of the interior, and jammed up against the bed, are the clothes of the men. The width of the three beds is about six feet. Every bed has a mattress, a diminutive pillow, and a quilt. Truly it was 'tazeghi.' The Polkovnik proudly said, 'There's nothing like it in Europe.' We believe him. The rifles are of the Berdan pattern: the men have not yet had any practice with them."

**N**O question of greater importance to mercantile interests than the recent alterations in the regulations affecting telegraphic code messages has arisen for a very considerable time. These regulations are, as is pretty generally known, the result of the deliberations of an international telegraphic conference which meets every five years, the last having been held in London last year. This conference is composed of representatives of the various states through which the telegraph wires pass, but no representative of the mercantile

interest—the class upon which the maintenance of the lines in many instances altogether depends—had a seat in the assemblage. As has been pointed out the principal alteration in the new rules—now binding for a period of five years—is that which prohibits the use of proper names. The ground of the objection to such words has never been clearly stated, save that this class of names leads to the coining of words which do not exist in any dictionary. It now only remains for the public and the companies alike to abide by the regulations now framed for their mutual guidance. In the application of the new rules, however, there is abundant latitude for very divergent interpretations, and the smoothness of their working will largely depend upon the judgment of the officials controlling them. The regulation which excludes proper names does not specially state that words founded upon them are not admissible, but the companies have announced that they will so interpret this rule. Thus, as an exchange remarks, “the word ‘Spain’ is excluded because it is a proper name; but the word ‘Spanish’ will also be refused, apparently for no good reason, as it is not a proper name. We apprehend that the companies are bound by the same set of rules as the public, and they will not find it to their interest to enforce a one-sided interpretation against the class from which the telegraph lines derive their main support. Again, there is a large class of words having a double meaning, one of which would bring them under the rule in question, while the other would not. Thus the words ‘Cork’ or ‘Orange’ might be rejected by a keen telegraphic official as inadmissible on account of their being cities in Ireland and France respectively, while the sender of the message uses them in the sense of their being vegetable productions. ‘Glazier,’ again, is a common family name, and is therefore excluded, but used as the name of a trade it is a word that must be allowed. Similar instances might be multiplied. From inquiries which have been made at the General Post Office, London, it seems that such words as ‘Thomsonite,’ though named after a person, will be allowed under the regulations, since it is a word used in a generic sense applicable to a certain mineral. In the same sense the common flower ‘narcissus,’ though occurring as a proper name in heathen mythology, is an admissible word; so with *fuchsia*, *lobelia*, &c., founded to commemorate the old botanists Fuchs and l’Obel, these being plants which in their various forms belong to the languages of Europe and have a common signification. To limit the meanings of such words by including them as proper names would appear to be a straining of the regulations, and one which merchants may find it necessary to combine against.”

WE are pleased to notice that Professor Morse has taken up the cudgels in his own defence against Mr. Dickens’ strictures on his monograph on the Onori shell mounds. A recent number of *Nature* contains a note from Mr. Darwin, enclosing a somewhat trenchant reply from Professor Morse. Mr. Darwin thought that the criticism did “very scant justice” to the work, and Professor Morse points out in almost every case the identical errors to which we referred in our note on the subject. In the following passage, we beg to say that the term “ordinary Briton in Japan” may with full justice be extended to “ordinary foreigner in Japan” :—

Finally, his (Mr. Dickens’s) ungenerous complaint of my well-merited compliment to the Japanese printers and binders who made the pamphlet, illustrates a lamentable but too common trait of the ordinary Briton in Japan, namely, that which manifests itself in a childish delight at the failures of the Japanese, and in sneers at their successes.”

#### THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

ALTHOUGH the present volume of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan contains fewer papers than usual of general interest, it has several which are of permanent value. It is in fact a “heavy” number: but this term, somewhat derogatory when applied to newspapers, is not unfrequently one of praise when referring to the proceedings of a learned society. To the volume is prefixed a map of the castle of Yedo, which should have accompanied Mr. McClatchie’s paper on that subject in a previous issue; but the author seems to have been unable to produce it at the time. As a key to the written contribution it is indispensable, but would be more generally useful if, as might have been done in many cases, the figures had been replaced by printed names. With a little more trouble the map might have been made to speak for itself.

The “Land Provisions of the Taiho Rio,” by Mr. Tarring, shows a remarkable progress made by the Japanese at the time when this code was drawn up, namely, as early as the beginning of the eighth century of our era. It consists of thirty chapters, of which the present paper gives only one with brief references to two others. The code deals chiefly with the various modes of dividing, proportioning and disposing of the land, and an enumeration of the contingencies under which it lapsed into the hands of the Emperor.

It is curious to notice that more than five centuries before the English made their statute of mortmain, by which all lands granted to the Church without the King’s license were declared forfeited, the Japanese found it necessary to prohibit, by this code, the gift or sale of land to a temple. It is probable that the overweening ambition of ecclesiastics was the cause of such a provision in Japan as well as in England.

In the next contribution Dr. Edkins, of Peking, endeavours to shew that the letters *chi* and *ten* of the *kana* syllabary have changed in the course of time into their present form from the earlier forms of *ti* and *tu*. Mr. Satow takes up the gauntlet and contests this position. The subject in question is one of interest only to a few philologists.

The *pièce de résistance* of this volume is undoubtedly the paper on the birds of Japan, contributed jointly by Messrs. Blackiston and Pryer. It is chiefly a catalogue in which an attempt is made to furnish, as far as possible, the scientific, Japanese and English names of each specimen, and to point out the museum or other institution in which they may be examined. The paper occupies about seventy pages of the number, and probably represents the results of ten or twelve years of work. Captain Blackiston was at great trouble to make a most careful collection of the different species of the country, and, we believe, eventually presented a valuable collection of birds, representing twenty years of labour, to the Kaitakushi department for its museum at Hakodate. Considering then the amount of research evinced by this contribution, it is with much regret we notice, that the authors have adopted a system of transliteration in their work, which seriously impairs its value to that portion of the scientific world, or the general public, most interested in ornithology. A foreign scientist coming to study the subject in Japan would naturally first ask what had already been done here. He would be referred to the paper under review, and would ultimately find that half the Japanese names were unintelligible and useless to him, as the eccentric and even erratic mode of spelling adopted, rendered it hopeless to pronounce them in a manner comprehensible to native guides or interpreters. He will then be compelled either to spend some time in acquiring the mysteries of Japanese *kana*, and a conventional and most questionable mode of reproducing them into English, or will have to relinquish, in many cases, the assistance of this otherwise valuable work. To take but one example from many, let us be allowed to ask how many residents, or what stranger, can tell where *Nitsukuan* is? We shall leave our readers to exercise their minds on this topic, premising that it is a place well-known, by name at least, to every one in Japan, but almost totally unrecognisable in this eccentric form. The authors are not even consistent with themselves; for on page 173 we find “Ken-iku-Haku-butsu-kuwan” and further on we find the same institution referred to as the “Kiyoo-iku-haku butsu kuwan, museum.” *En passant* it might be observed that the addition of the word “museum” in the last instance would seem a very unnecessary and unreasonable kind of tautology.

Again, what is “Nitsu-kuwan,” on page 184, appears as

"Nitsun-kuan" on page 211. The truth seems to be that the authors, or whoever may be responsible for the editing of this otherwise valuable work, have no correct knowledge of the mode of spelling in *kana*, like indeed most Japanese themselves; and are quite content if they can produce common well-known names in a puzzling and fantastic manner. We cannot help thinking that one of the authors, who left the country some months since, will be sadly grieved to find that his work has been rendered so comparatively useless by these curious freaks of editorship. It is with no feeling of pleasure that we dwell on the faults rather than the excellences of this paper; but the former are so glaring, and might so easily have been avoided, that we cannot help referring to them.

We have already dealt sufficiently in previous reviews, with Mr. Dickens's system of *kana* transliteration, but we may here refer to the writer's statement of political views in this last effusion. This occurs in the note on page 246. We mention these views not so much for their intrinsic merit as for the novelty of seeing them published in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society. The philosopher of the Temple informs us from the other side of the globe that "the Government of this country appears to him to be drifting more and more into the hands of a set of bureaucratic oligarchs." We will not discuss with Mr. Dickens whether the future rulers of Japan will attain the alarming condition suggested by his long French adjective and uncouth Greek substantive, or not. We venture to think, however, that the channel for conveying his prophetic speculations to the world is not the most suitable one possible. We had understood that politics were carefully eschewed in all associations having kindred objects with the Asiatic Society of Japan; and it is difficult to see why an exception should have been made on this occasion.

Next in order follows a paper contributed by Mr. Atkinson, shewing the results of analyses of Japanese porcelain clays.

Mr. Chamberlain's "Short Memoir from the Seventeenth Century" is a charming little piece of pretty writing. Being, as the contributor observes, no mere dry record of facts like most Japanese histories, nor a collection of tedious sentiments such as many translations shew, it lifts the veil of artificial obscurity and gives us a refreshing peep into Japanese domestic life, with all its little joys and trials. As a rule we have few revelations of the "home life" of past days in Japan. We read of the tyrannies of men, the wars, the long cherished revenges kept secret from wife and children till the fatal end makes them widow and orphans; but little of the sorrows and the devotion of those who lived silent but heroic lives and "rest in unvisited tombs." Mitford in his "Tales of old Japan," and Purcell in his "Our Neighbourhood," have given us much valued renderings of Japanese stories and sketches in a charming and fascinating style. This small contribution of Mr. Chamberlain's is a welcome addition to what may be called the poetic side of Japanese history and narrative. We call it poetic because it arouses more emotional appreciation and reality of sentiment, and conveys more knowledge of actuality, than pages of ordinary narration. We sincerely hope that it will not be the last of the style issuing from the author's gifted pen.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 10th June, 1880.

The Secretary of State for India anticipates the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan this autumn.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, 31st May, 1880.

The Governor of the Straits Settlement has been created a Knight Commander, and the Colonial Secretary a Companion, of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

London, 1st June, 1880.

The German war-vessel *Münster* has been ordered to Hongkong to reinforce the Fleet.

Admiral Shestakoff has been appointed to the command of the Russian Squadron in China.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIN CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 6TH MONTH, 12TH DAY, DO-YO-RI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

#### DIED.

At No. 16, Bund, on the 11th instant, of apoplexy, JOHN REEDIE BLACK, aged 53.

The O. and O. steamer *Gaelic* came into port from San Francisco this forenoon and brought European telegraphic news to May the 21st. The homeward mails went forward to Hongkong on Friday, in the M. M. steamer *Tunais*; the *Gaelic* leaves for the same destination on Monday, at noon.

**Errata** in Mr. Ewing's letter on Sanitary Reform in our last issue:—On page 723, column 2, line 17, for "fourth and fifth" read "third and fourth." Line 53, for "this" read "the." Line 55, for "system" read "systems."

On last Saturday afternoon, the 5th instant, the Cricket Club had quite a pleasant little game to themselves in which, if no very brilliant display of cricket was exhibited, plenty of fun prevailed. Sides were chosen by Mr. Dodds and Mr. Bain (seven on a side.) For Mr. Dodds' side, who went in first, Hutchison and E. J. Moss scored 10 each, A. Milne 8, and C. D. Moss 1, smaller scores and sundries finishing the innings for 50 runs. Mr. Bain's side then took the bat, and although Messrs. Thompson and Boag together added 30 to the score, the innings closed for 48. Mr. Dodds' side then went in and closed for a total of 61—Dodds 9, Hutchison 14; Hearn, who went in first and was the last to lose his wicket, scoring 29. Mr. Bain's seven put 66 runs together, winning the game by 3 runs, of which Bain contributed 14 and Mr. Davies 24.

We observe in our late files from San Francisco that the Board of Supervisors have taken the initiatory steps for the impeachment of Isaac Kallach, the Mayor. With Kearney in gaol, and Kallach expelled from office, the fortunes of the scandal agitators will be reduced to a low ebb.

Friends of Captain Robert Pitman, R. N., who was out here in command of H. M. S. *Ringdore*, during the Saga Rebellion early in 1874, will be exceedingly pleased to hear that he has been appointed Mercantile Marine Superintendent of the Thames, with full control of the three offices at the Victoria Dock, Poplar and Gravesend. The appointment was made by Lord Sandon, President of the Board of Trade.

We are sorry to observe that all hopes of the missing training ship *Albatross* may now be abandoned. The channel squadron returned from the cruise in search of the vessel, without having seen any signs of her. A part of the stern of a ship, supposed to be the *Albatross*, has been found and delivered over to the Admiralty.

Those curious personal resemblances, which are not uncommon, have given rise to the popular belief that every man has his double some time in the world. It appears that the double of an eminent philosopher of psychology at the Berlin University is a hair-dresser, whose shop is situated in the immediate neighborhood of that institution, and who, well aware of his likeness to the learned doctor, carefully copies the latter in dress, bearing and demeanour. A short time ago the professor was walking homeward from his lecture-room, when a gentleman, entirely unknown to him, stopped him in the street, saying:

"Follow me to my house. I want you to cut my hair."

The amiable professor, one of whose principles of life it has always been never to withhold from a fellow-creature any ser-

vice that it might be in his power to render, meekly accompanied the stranger home, and there addressed himself to the task thus imperatively prescribed to him. Lacking professional scissors, he picked up a pair of shears, used for cutting paper, from a writing-table in the dressing-room to which he was conducted, and with this implement proceeded most conscientiously to cut his victim's hair down to the very roots. When he had cleared about half the skull, he accidentally stuck the point of his shears into the scalp of the patient, who, springing to his feet in great pain and wrath, exclaimed:

"Can't you take care what you are about? Do you call yourself a hair-cutter?"

"A hair-cutter!" returned the astonished sage. "Certainly not. I am only Professor B—, very much at your service, as you perceive."

It is related that the new Liberal member for Shaftesbury had to take refuge in the town-hall after the declaration of the poll. He refused the offer of the defeated candidate to escort him home through the crowd, but eventually effected his escape in the guise of a rural policeman. The question naturally arises:—"Where were the voters who elected him?"

"Atlas" asks in the *World*:—"What is this I hear about that festive candidate who distributed oranges out of a donkey-cart to the wives and daughters of the electors, and nearly broke their pearly teeth on a bright new sovereign that some freak of nature had implanted in the juicy heart of the fruit?" It is more than probable that the question will be exhaustively answered when the petition to unseat the candidate (if elected) comes to be heard.

An English journal says that from being violently Conservative, Brighton has become fanatically Liberal. The other day a gigantic picture of Lord Beaconsfield, in the window of one of the leading photographers, was labelled, '*Reduced to 2l. 12s. 6d., formerly four guineas.*'

In retelling anecdotes of the late general election, "Atlas" mentions in the *World* that "a certain noble lord, whose name shall be unmentioned, went over to Galway the other day with designs upon the borough. To conciliate the sober-minded he paraded the town with a monster silver temperance medal, assertively displayed on his manly breast. 'God help us!' cried the fishwives of the Claddagh, 'what an abs-tay-mious gentleman he must be!' But the conducting agent of one of the candidates had in his pocket a report of the appearance of a certain noble lord, for drunkenness and unparliamentary language and conduct, before a Westminster police-court, and asked him how he thought it would look in large type as an election-poster. His lordship did not offer himself for the borough."

The *Bombay Gazette* contains an account of a most atrocious and cold-blooded quadruple murder committed in Penang by a Hindu priest, the victims being his wife and three children. "It appears, that the man was jealous of his wife owing to some intimacy which he observed, or imagined he observed, between her and another Hindu; be that as it may, the husband took his revenge in the most deliberate manner, he commenced striking down his wife by hitting her a blow on the back of the neck with a large sharp knife—generally used to decapitate goats at religious ceremonies—nearly severing the head from the trunk by the blow, and after some other cuts at her he started on the children in the same brutal manner and almost decapitated each of them in due course. A woman who saw him commit the crime from a short distance, gave the alarm, and fetched up some people from the lines close by, so the murderer was arrested before he was able to carry out his declared intention to the woman, of drowning himself in the adjacent lake."

An amusing story has been going the round of the American papers. The Prince of Wales went to take a Turkish bath a day or two ago, and while reclining on a slab, after indulging in the luxury of a bath, he perceived standing beside him, a very dark man, whom he took for a negro attendant. The dark man was in the usual uniform peculiar to the Turkish bath. The Prince tapped him on the shoulder, and commanded him in a curt manner to rub him down. To his astonishment the dark

man drew himself up to his full height with lofty and tragic air, draped himself in a towel as if it were a miniature toga, and with a parting look of scorn and defiance, stalked away. The Prince had mistaken Don Carlos for a darkey servant, and all the Castilian blood of the heir of the Spanish crown rose up against the heir of the English crown.

The deputies from the province of Sagami, in Kanagawa Ken, representing about 60,000 people in favour of the establishment of a National Assembly, arrived in Tokio on the 5th instant for the purpose of forwarding a petition to the Government on the subject in question. The Governor of Kanagawa, however, ordered them to return to their homes.

We have read in a native paper that those delegates were so determined to carry out their mission that they refused to comply with the Governor's request, on the ground that his interference was as a private individual only. The Governor then sent them a peremptory order to call upon him at once, upon which some of them returned here, and attended at the Kencho on the 7th instant, while others remained in Tokio, and forwarded the memorial to the Senate.

The telegram received by the United States Minister announcing the nomination of General J. A. Garfield, a prominent Ohio lawyer who for a considerable time represented Ohio in Congress, and has lately been chosen senator for that state, will be a great surprise to all. Genl. Garfield is known as a brilliant speaker and able politician. The cry of "Caesarism" has been fatal to General Grant's candidature, and the fear of a "third term" has proved more powerful than gratitude and personal esteem. The struggle among the delegates to the convention must have been long and severe, and Genl. Garfield's nomination is probably the result of a compromise. General Grant is no longer in the field for the presidency, as the whole strength of his party—the republican—is now pledged to Genl. Garfield. Mr. Hayes, the outgoing President, is also from Ohio, so that if Genl. Garfield is successful, that state will have the honour of furnishing two Presidents in succession.

The steamer *Oxfordshire* has on board a large orangoutang and two young elephants. They all appear in excellent health and are well worth a visit.

We notice in an exchange that the souvenirs of the Bona, parte family do not seem to have been greatly fancied at the San Douato sale, for the following are some of the prices. Packages of Napoleon 1st's hair, varying from 50fr. to 140fr. each; one of the Emperor's teeth, 105fr.; a cup, formerly the property of the same, 10fr.; and a pair of silk stockings, a pair of white drawers, some pocket handkerchiefs, napkins, and a shirt, all the property of the *Petit Caporal*, 200fr.! Most of these interesting relics were bought for the Shah's favourite haunt in Baker Street—Madame Tussaud's.

A native journal states that "all the Government Departments in Tokio are to be placed in telephonic communication with one another, and subsequently with all the local Governments in the different cities and prefectures. The necessary apparatus is now being manufactured in the workshops of the Central Telegraph Department, and when they are ready, the Home, the Public Works, and the Police Departments, are to be first connected." We trust that the authorities will set a good example, and remunerate Mr. Bell, Mr. Edison, or whoever is the patentee of the telephone adopted, for this wholesale use of their invention.

Mr. J. R. Black died on the 11th instant. He had been in far from robust health for several months past; but his death was very sudden and unexpected. His latest arrival in Japan was in the spring of last year, his health at that time demanding a change from Shanghai, where he had been residing for more than three years. His stay here was prolonged for various reasons, the principal being the accomplishment of the work he had set himself, the compilation of a history of "Young Japan." The first volume of this book has already appeared: the second is all but completed. Mr. Black was only fifty-three years of age. His connection with journalism in Japan and China was of long standing, large, and so widely known that it is unnecessary to do more

than refer to it in this brief notice of his death. During Friday he was, apparently, in his usual health, but at eight o'clock was seized with intolerable pain. Medical attendance was promptly obtained; but from the first it was evident to the experienced physician who was called to him that his case was hopeless. At seven o'clock yesterday morning he lost consciousness, and at noon the end came peacefully. Great sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Black, who had only a few weeks ago rejoined her husband, in her bereavement. The funeral took place this afternoon.

We have received the report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for the year 1879. This institution conducts both a fire and life business and has been remarkably successful since its establishment in 1809, as the following extract from the report shews:—"The balance on the Profit and Loss Account for the year 1879, including £57,047 : 14 : 3 brought forward from 1878, amounted to £282,003 : 0 : 11, out of which a dividend and bonus of £2 : 5 : 0 per share was declared, together with a further bonus of £2 : 10 : 0 per share, representing a sum of £100,000 to be applied as an addition to the paid-up capital. A further sum of £40,000 was set aside for the dividend payable in October of the present year, leaving a balance of £47,003 : 0 : 11 to be carried forward. After providing for these dividends, and adding the aforesaid £100,000 to the paid-up capital, the Fire Reserve Fund and Premium Reserve, including the balance of undivided profit, will amount to £1,142,470. In the Fire Department, in addition to the paid-up capital of £450,000, and the Reserve Funds of £1,142,470, there is a security of £1,550,000 of subscribed but uncalled-up capital."

The North British has an unusually aristocratic directory, as we notice the list includes no less than three dukes, four earls, one baron, and five baronets.

A recent English journal states that Swansea has just celebrated the laying of the foundation stone of the East Dock, which with its tidal basin will give a new water area of 29½ acres, thereby nearly doubling the existing dock accommodation of that flourishing port. The enterprise is one of more than ordinary magnitude, as it involves the removal of the present east pier, and will occupy a considerable proportion of the tidal harbour, where at present it is mainly given over to mud banks and shallows. The Great Western Railway have, we read, already arranged to lease 1,200 feet of frontage to the new dock, and the Midland 1,040 feet, at substantial rentals; and as the dock will admit vessels having a yet larger draught than there is present accommodation for—the depth at an average high tide being 26 feet—the return for the heavy outlay which is being incurred by the Harbour Trust appears well secured. But it is to the rapid growth of the port of Swansea, which this new undertaking is designed to continue, that our contemporary desires more especially to call attention. "Even last year, one of great depression, the shipping trade of Swansea showed an increase of 127,448 tons. In 1850 the capacity of ships entering Swansea Harbour but little exceeded a quarter of a million tons, while in 1876 it reached a million tons." Lying, as this port does, in the heart of the great South Wales coal-yielding area, and being, in addition, the centre of the chief copper smelting industry of the kingdom, it appears destined to rise yet higher in the scale of our home shipping ports.

Two private races were run last Saturday afternoon on the Negishi course. In the first event Mr. Kirkwood had backed his *Velocity* against Count de Deisbach's *Gled*. Both competitors are China ponies. The latter was an easy winner, in fact the match could hardly be called a contest. The same remark applies to the next race, in which the Count's *Checkmate* beat Mr. Kirkwood's *Racer* badly, having the running to himself the whole way. The distance in either race was once round the course.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* forwards a lengthy description of the principal exhibits at the Berlin piscatorial exhibition. The correspondent says:—"The windows of the Japanese department are occupied by large and beautifully wrought water-colour sketches, representing various allegorical scenes. One—the most impressive—represents a young lady

standing in a attitude of horror and dismay in a boat, into which a huge and particularly ugly devilfish has thrust several of his many arms. What the meaning of this singular scene may be it is possible only for a true-born Japanese to say. The tables and cases here are crowded with stuffed specimens of the odd and curious fishes of Japan, and her brilliantly plumaged water birds. There are many models of smoke-houses and fish-houses, with their singular thatched roofs and sides and their crude but doubtless useful appliances. From Japan the way leads to Anam, or Cochinchina. The exhibit of this province is small, but interesting. Especially so are the devices for taking fish. Among others, is a conical basket, with which the natives capture fish by simply thrusting the basket into the water where the fish are supposed to be. China stands just round the corner. Like Japan, she displays a beautiful collection of her curious fishes and birds. A fine stuffed specimen of the feathered fisherman the cormorant, occupies a prominent place. Her implements and apparatus are well displayed. Not least attractive are twelve figures of fishermen in their peculiar dress."

During the course of some excavations and levellings which have been carried out within the historic lines of Plevna by the Bulgarian Government, sixteen cannon and ten thousand muskets have been found, which Osman Pasha caused to be buried before he surrendered to the Russians.

The Italian brigands seem to be quite as ferocious ruffians as Captain Nikko and the Greek robbers who have been exercising their talents near Salonica. We read in an exchange that brigands carried away a son from his father, at Valle della Vita, promising to restore him on payment of 6,000 francs. The father gave information to the police, and by their activity the brigands were discovered, and a cave near Caltabellotta was named as the place where the boy was to be found. The father and the soldiers, on entering the cave, found the bones of the lad lying about, the flesh having been eaten away by dogs and vultures. The boy had been murdered by the brigands in revenge for the supposed treachery of the father in giving information to the police. It is sad to think the Italian Government will probably inflict no severer punishment on the brigands than a few years' imprisonment.

A water-resisting cement which looks as though it might prove serviceable has been proposed by a German chemist. He dissolves from five to ten parts of pure dry gelatine in a hundred parts of water, and then adds ten per cent. of a concentrated solution of bichromate of potash. The articles united with this glue are exposed to the light of the sun, when the bichromate becoming reduced, the gelatine film attains great strength and flexibility. Glass ornaments and utensils when broken are said to be neatly and efficiently repaired with this mixture. Of course the very principle upon which the utility of the cement depends requires that it be kept in the dark, in order that it may act as desired when used.

The extraordinary ideas Orientals occasionally form of western customs receives fresh illustration from the following anecdote which appears in a recent English journal:—Prince Hassan, son of the ex-Khedive, now travelling with his father, was, it will be remembered, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. There is a story told of his remarking, when an august individual presented him to his wife and daughters, "Ha! So this is your harem! Well, I congratulate you!"

The St Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writing on the 15th of April says that "M. Nicolai, the chief of the Russian Mission in Japan, has received the title of Bishop of Reval. In a speech to the Holy Synod in St. Petersburg the newly-appointed Bishop exhorted the Church to use all the means at its disposal to promote Orthodoxy as against Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. His remarks on this occasion are said to have greatly displeased Count Tolstoi, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was present."

According to recent accounts a considerable industry exists in the province of Galicia in the shape of petroleum wells though its value is much depreciated by the difficulty of transportation, the nearest railway station being thirty miles distant. The petroleum field is some four hundred miles long by forty

wide, extending from the north-west at Khenzyany to Remairi, in the south-east, and across the Carpathian Mountains to Jaslo. The most westerly of the districts in work produces about 400 barrels of oil per day, the wells varying in depth from 500 ft. to 800 ft., and the oil being refined on the spot. The other districts are very fluctuating in their yield. The Galician wells, however, produce a kind of wax called ozokerit, which is known to English house-keepers in connexion with candles.

The *Times* says that Professor Huxley gave the first of a short course of lectures on "Dogs and the Problems connected with them" at the Royal Institution, on the 6th of April. He first dwelt on the physical resemblance between dogs and men. We were in the habit of using the terms head, limbs, backbone, &c., alike for men and dogs in ordinary language, and when we come more strictly to compare the anatomy of dogs and men we found the resemblance was very close. So also in reference to mental characteristics, we commonly spoke of dogs as good or bad tempered, worthless, intelligent, &c. In fact, we measured them according to our own standard. And all the results of modern science tended to strengthen the teaching of our everyday language. In their structure, their nervous organization, and their moral nature, dogs were in every way comparable with men. A diagram of a dog on his hind legs and of a man, with the similar bones coloured similarly, showed how closely man and dog approached in bony structure. Anatomists used the same names for the similar bones. Professor Huxley pointed out how the neck, the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral regions had practically the same bones. The cranial cavity was different in size, so were the jaws, but the bones were relatively the same. The same applied to the limbs. The relative sizes were different, though the same bones were recognized. It was shown by diagrams that the front paw of the dog had bone for bone the same bones as the hand of man though in the dog the thumb was shorter. In the foot the same held good, except that in the dog the great toe was reduced to "splint" bones, though clearly recognizable. The collar-bone of man was but rudimentary in the dog, but it was clearly to be traced. Taking all the bones throughout, there was no difference except in relative size. The habitual attitude of the dog on all fours had much to do with the modification. For example, the dog walked on pads under his fingers. These comparisons between men and dogs were not speculations, they are facts. As regarded the mental capacity of a dog, we inferred he had a mind on the same principle that we inferred other human beings had minds. We saw dogs subject to pain from causes which gave human beings pain, and so with pleasure. But it was not to be supposed dogs felt exactly as we did. Indeed, there was nothing in which human beings differed more than in their sensation of pain. For example, an Englishman roughing it in Australia would feel pain less than when comfortably living at home. The order of the sense of pleasure in dogs seemed different from what it was with us. Dogs could not see so well as we did. Their hearing was more acute, but it seemed to give them pleasure in a different way from what it did with us. For example, a dog would howl at a band giving what we might regard as fairly good music. Their smell was more acute than ours, but dogs did not appear to care for patchouli, eau de cologne, or eau de toilette, while garbage, which we loathed, they revelled in. The way in which a dog would follow the footsteps of his master's shoe-leather and recognize the difference of that shoe-leather from all others was truly marvellous to us with our sense of smell. Taking the whole range of dog-like animals, Professor Huxley recognized the number of species as about 30. Drawings of many of the different forms of dog-like animals, including the icterion, the fenec, and the abeyon were shown.

#### LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, April 15th, 1880.

Sir Harry Parkes I understand is ready to go out once more to Japan as soon as the preliminaries for revision of the treaties are arranged. Considering the absolutely experimental character of the treaties of 1858, it is truly wonderful to think how well they have answered the purpose of regulating commercial intercourse between Japan and the Western world. But considering further all that has happened in those twenty-two years, not only in the organic structure of the Japanese state, but also in the conditions

affecting the commerce of the world, it is not surprising if considerable modifications are now required by the Japanese Government. These are of two kinds, practical and sentimental. In the former category is to be reckoned the revision of the Customs' Tariff which the Japanese Government desires to raise for the double purpose of revenue and protection to native industry. As mentioned before there can hardly be any great difficulty in the way of these demands being conceded if the Japanese are themselves resolute and clear about what they want. No European, still less American, Government is going to apply force to a country which has been, on the whole, so loyal to its engagements as Japan, on a question of import duties. The sentimental group of demands will, as is usually the case, present the most serious difficulties. For the Japanese Government aims at a complete withdrawal of the extra-territorial jurisdiction clauses in all the foreign treaties. This demand cannot even be listened to, and it is probably the consciousness of an insurmountable obstacle in their way, that leads to the Japanese negotiators putting off the struggle and shifting the venue from Tokio to London, and now back to Tokio again. It is more easy to enter into the feelings of the Japanese on this point than it is to furnish logical reasons for denying them what they want. There are some things which can be felt, but cannot be argued about, and this question of the Western Governments retaining their jurisdiction over the persons of their citizens residing in Japan can only be decided in one way, and it is impolitic for the Japanese to provoke a discussion on it. It is a subject for a debating club, but not for diplomats to mullie with, and I am not sure whether, as a mere matter of theoretical discussion, the advocates of the surrender of extra-territorial jurisdiction might not show the strongest case. At least that was my impression, after hearing the question bandied about for a couple of hours last week among my friends in T. But it has to be remembered that the only individuals present who had special knowledge, were the two Japanese who were of course prepossessed in favour of the one view, and it does not follow that because neither Mr. P. nor myself knew enough about the subject to parry the thrusts of the two champions, there are not crushing arguments against the Japanese contention. Mr. O. takes a very strong patriotic view, and burns at the indignity of placing Japan on a lower level of civilization than Italy, Russia or Greece, in none of which countries do other states attempt to follow their subjects with the long arm of a special protection, the machinery of law courts, prisons and the rest. He claims for Japan a higher place in the scale of international morality than either of those countries, with Spain thrown in, and he maintains that life and limb are on the whole much safer in Japanese territory than they are in any one of those countries. K. takes a more moderate and less one-sided, but still a Japanese, view. He admits that when the treaties of 1858 were made, the little that was known of Japanese ways fully justified the European Powers in retaining jurisdiction over their nationals. But he argues, since then Japan has purged herself of all suspicious taint: has cheerfully, indeed eagerly, entered the comity of nations; has put on western civilization like a garment; and has, in all things external as well as internal modelled herself after the pattern of the Western Powers; and submitted herself and her doings to the educated opinion of the world. By these astonishing reforms Japan has, according to him, earned the confidence of the civilized world, and if Greece and Italy with their brigands, and Russia with her secret police and terrorism, are entrusted with the lives and property of aliens, the time has come for Japan to be relieved of the invidious stamp of inferiority. Both the Japanese gentlemen carefully avoided touching on the question of the treatment of Chinese residents in California, for fear of treading on the toes of Mr. P. but it nevertheless struck me that the bad faith or the incompetence of the Californian legislature and executive to protect strangers, lent considerable support to K.'s arguments. I suggested that Japan was nevertheless in good company as the Empire of China, whose intercourse with Europe was of much older date, and which was ten times as populous as Japan, submitted to the same limitation of its sovereignty. This produced a burst of impatience from both the Japanese, who would not allow China to be in any way compared with Japan. China, they argued, had tried everything she could to keep out of the comity of nations: her diplomacy was marked by bad faith throughout, her laws were a barlesque; her officers venal from the top to the bottom of the scale; and her whole system of criminal and civil procedure was a scandal to humanity. I then ventured to remind them that extra-territorial jurisdiction prevailed also in the Turkish Empire. Yes, replied K., and when you have mentioned Turkey you have exhausted the list of states which, while retaining their independence, are obliged to admit a whole series of *imperium in imperium* within their borders, in the shape of Consuls exercising sovereignty over their respective nationals where two or three are gathered together. Now, said he, listen to me and I will tell you what is the pretext under which the Christian nations refuse to Turkey, China and Japan, the full exercise of their prerogative of sovereignty. It is simply the alleged heterodoxy of these states. "And you know," he added, "that when a dispute resolves itself into a difference of religious form and ceremony, reason and justice at once take flight, for no man, still less any community, prepossessed by one system, is ever able to deal fairly by those who follow another."

"Do you mean to say," inquired Mr. P., "that what is called in this part of the world a 'religious test' would be exacted before a country like Japan could be admitted to full jurisdiction over aliens of Christian faith?"

"That is precisely what I mean," replied K. "If the Japanese Government were to-morrow to profess and call themselves Christians without any change in their habits or any reform of their laws, the stigma of extra-territoriality would be at once removed. And any

\* See *Japan Weekly Mail*, April 24th, 1880.

boly but a Christian would see that this state of things is flagrantly unjust to the Japanese."

The lady whom I introduced to you on a former occasion had been listening attentively to this conversation. (As I can neither give her family name nor yet her *som de théâtre* without breach of confidence, I will henceforth for my own convenience and yours call this lady Sibylla.) She evinced a peculiar interest in the references made to the Christian religion, and when K—— spoke hypothetically of his countrymen adopting it she eagerly broke in: "And why should they not?" We were all interested to see how this challenge would be met, but I was hardly prepared for the quasi-philosophical disquisition which followed. K—— first looked leisurely round the table (it was a card-table and O—— played "patience" all through the discourse) for the apparent purpose of assuring himself that he was not being "drawn." Having satisfied himself that we were all quite serious he said: "Well, your question is a pertinent one, and under different circumstances I am not sure that our Government would not have made Christianity the State religion of Japan. For my own part, however, I am glad that this is not to be, because had as popular Christianity is, I have too much reverence for its central figure to wish to see his name turned to so base a use."

This somewhat oracular exordium served to whet our curiosity, and we all begged our friend to explain himself more fully. This he did at considerable length, and by the aid of much interrogation. To reproduce the dialogue in set order would be quite impossible, but the drift of K——'s remarks was something like this. He first knew Christianity in his youth in Japan as a historical study, and learned to detect it as an insidious power which sought, by means of spiritual agencies, to usurp the authority of the state. At a later period, when his researches extended to the history of Christendom itself, he found little else but strife, bloodshed and cruelty practised by one nation on another, and by one sect on another, all in the name of the Christian religion, and after, as they more blasphemously termed it, for the "glory of God." He saw the most conspicuous figure in Christendom sitting on the seven hills, hypocritically designating himself the "Servant of the Servants of God," but in reality attempting, and for many centuries playing, the part of "King of the Kings of the Earth." When he came to live in Europe and saw what Christianity was in real life he became dumbfounded by its glaring imposture. You may be sure that Mr. K—— was not allowed to say all this without protest; I am merely trying to give you faithfully the substance of his observations. What he meant by the imposture of contemporary Christianity was its almost total opposition to the teachings of Christ. Intellectually, he insisted, it was made an affair of creeds and types, and morally of pelagian ceremonies, none of which receive the smallest countenance from the lofty and pure mind of Jesus. The ritual, he maintained, was scarcely better than the Buddhist worship which educated men in the Far East had long outgrown. It contained a large admixture of heathenism, in its quasi-sacred literature as well as in its practice; and every Sunday it ground out the rude standard of morals given to the Hebrews in the most barbarous era of their history, that is to say the Mosaic Decalogue which a man might faithfully keep in every point and still be a bad man and a bad citizen. He had seen the banner of the cross carried triumphantly over the Balkans three years ago through oceans of innocent blood, and the name of Him who would not return railing for railing, and who distinctly declared his kingdom was not of this world, invoked to sanctify the ruthless slaughter. The thought, he declared, made him sick, even now. He acknowledged, indeed, that these things were done by the most ignorant race in Christendom, but their deeds he maintained were applauded by the most civilized, the most moral, the most Christian men in holy England. In short, turn where you may, the aspect which Christianity presents to the non-Christian world is hateful. It is no wonder therefore that its propagation spreads but slowly; indeed it is fortunate that it is so. Mr. K—— was candid enough to acknowledge, however, that a more intimate acquaintance with individual men and women showed that, buried in this mass of arrogance, imposture, and crime, there was a vein of the true metal, enough to show that the Master had not lived in vain. Indeed our friend professed such strong admiration—that the evangelists would call love for the man Christ Jesus—that he says he only needs a little alloy of hypocrisy to make him a true Christian in our conventional sense of the word. This is only a bald outline of what the man said, and it really does no justice to his arguments, which would occupy far too much space to recapitulate. It made a great impression on Sibylla, who remarked to me afterwards in an undertone that she had felt a great deal of all this herself for many years, but dared never formulate her thoughts.

As for O——, he declared the subject did not interest him a bit. He had no doubt that Christianity was a better religion than Buddhism; if we said that, he would not contradict us; but as he was far from being a good Buddhist, it was quite premature for him to aspire to a superior faith. No use trying at the five-foot bar, he said, when you have not been able to clear the three-foot.

## PARIS LETTER.

(Scientific.)

PARIS, 10th April, 1880.

M. Faye is not satisfied with the origin of the solar system as expounded by Laplace; but then many astronomical phenomena have been cleared up since Laplace's time of observation; his

hypothesis, according to M. Faye, has not geometric precision, nor is it in harmony with facts. Laplace started with the assumption that a globe existed, possessing all the mass of the solar system, and deriving all its mechanical energy under the form of rotation, by the action of intense heat whose origin was not defined. The atmosphere of that mass was dilated as far as the limits of our world: in cooling down, it cast off here and there the materials for planets: the primitive energy remained, but it was in the circulation that it existed almost in its entirety. It was thus to heat, and the play of centrifugal force, that Laplace traced the origin of the solar system. Unhappily the presence of heat was only a supposition. M. Plateau's pretty experiment roughly illustrated the idea. He took a drop of oil, immersed it in a liquid of the same density, through which passed a vertical thread: on twisting the thread rapidly, the oil participates in the rotatory movement: if the tangential rapidity be sufficiently strong, the force of cohesion can become incapable of struggling with the centrifugal force. In that case tiny globules will become detached from the mother-drop, and revolve around it like little stars. In Laplace's theory, the planets became detached from the sun's atmosphere, not from the sun itself. Based upon uniformity of rotation the planets and their satellites ought to be subject to a common law of evolution, yet this is not so, the satellites of Uranus, for example, instead of having a *direct* movement as Laplace presumed, have a retrograde one, and the planet itself may have the same. Similar observations apply to Neptune and his satellite. Our solar system is thus divided into two moieties; the one, interior, where the rotation is *direct*, the other exterior, where the rotation of the planets and their satellites is *retrograde*. It is then difficult to accept Laplace's theory, that our planetary system is the result of the progressive condensation of different portions of a nebulous ring of matter thrown off by the sun. M. Faye thinks that nebulæ alone are capable of forming single, double, or triple suns, or a mass of petty suns. On a clear night and with a good glass, the observer can descry in the heavens a series of forms at first rudimentary, and then become more and more developed, just like the naturalist, who in traversing a forest takes in at a glance the phases of life in the same trees, although these phases demand, for the individual tree, a succession of years for its development. Thus in each nebula there is, according to M. Faye, a sort of development of life peculiar to itself: what is vague and chaotic, would have points of condensation and of gradual absorption, finishing by becoming suns. Heat in this case would be unnecessary. Let us apply these ideas to our system. Supposing our nebula extended in a space one-hundred times greater than the orbit of Neptune. What ought to be the density of the matter capable of furnishing elements of our solar system? According to M. Faye's calculations, it would be less by 250 milliards than that of the air in a receptacle reduced to part of its volume! The temperature would be next to zero. Some of these rings of matter would have a circular or direct rotation like Saturn and Jupiter; others, losing the primitive impulsion, would condense elliptically and take the retrograde movement like Uranus and Neptune. This is the phenomenon which our world presents, and implies an increasing density from the border to the centre of the nebula. Condensation would thus be, not the result of cooling down, but of simple condensation by gravitation. As to the dissemination of obscure matter, which contains such power and marvels, that is a mystery which M. Faye relegates to all questions affecting origins.

Dr. Boncherson pays attention to deafness in children, produced by catarrh, which is communicated to the drum of the ear through the medium of the Eustachian tube: atmospheric pressure is transmitted to the extremities of the acoustic nerve, which can be crushed, if the pressure be prolonged; if the nerve be destroyed, deafness follows, and in the case of infants, dumbness also. To remedy the infirmity no time should be lost in relieving the acoustic nerve of the pressure, by blowing, into a corner of the tympanum, a certain quantity of air, which will force the head of the drum outwards, as it were, and with it the chain of little bones. To retain the infant in the necessary condition of quietness for performing the inflation and canterization, an anæsthetic should be resorted to. With the return of hearing will follow that of speech: the child ought to learn only a few words at a time and to pronounce them very distinctly. Dr. Boncherson states that deafness and dumbness are not hereditary, but the catarrh which causes it is, and that consanguinity can aggravate the malady.

The medico-psychological society has been discussing drunkenness. About 55 per cent of the crimes in France are committed under the influence of drink, and it was urged that the courts were too lenient in so readily according irresponsibility to those who, when intoxicated, break the law. Dr. du Sault insisted on a difference being made between alcoholism and drunkenness: the latter is accidental and voluntary, consequently immoral and reprehensible. Drunkenness weakens moral liberty, since the legislation of every country considers as nil all contracts executed where any of the parties thereto have been intoxicated. In ancient society inebriety aggravated the crime. According to the French Code, it neither attenuates nor aggravates a misdeed: the law examines the mental state of the accused at the moment of the commission of the crime. So much for a drunkard; but for an *alcoholic* the case is different, he drinks, because he is insane, and is insane, because he drinks. Under the prey of alcoholic hallucination he loses all conscience, all memory. Hence crimes are easily perpetrated; he becomes sombre, irritable, and the victim of illusions. Instead of sleep, he has night-mares; and imaginary voices urge him to assassinate his fellow beings. The man is simply mad, and irresponsible for his acts. The difficulty lies when the *alcoholic* is not mad and yet more than drunk: in this case medical experts ought to be called in. It is in the evening that the real *alcoholic* gives way to his impulses, and he who takes slight doses of spirits daily is more liable to alcoholic insanity, than those who get drunk periodically.

The feeling was general, that the guillotine ought not to be called in to cure alcoholic insanity. This was an allusion to one Prunier, who was executed a few months ago for a barbarous murder. The doctors testified he was insane from drink and irresponsible; immediately after decapitation his head was dissected, and the brain was discovered to be wholly diseased from alcoholic poisoning.

M. Péroche continues his curious studies on the oscillations of the poles and their influence on temperature at the surface of the globe. The French Admiralty is investigating the subject, for if the poles are not invariable, changes of latitude, and consequently of temperature must ensue. M. Péroche maintains that the movement in the crust of the earth produce a displacing of the poles. The kernel of the earth being fluid, the slidings of the envelope are obvious; but the crust of earth does not follow the forces which react on it with the same docility as do tides. The impulsions and resistances are not uniform, but they may take place suddenly from an accumulation of pressure. It is quite possible that these internal tides of the earth may have exercised an influence during geologic ages on that crust which to day forms terrestrial geography. It is the moon, according to M. Péroche, which, despite the variety of its movements, contributes most to these slidings of the envelope of our planet. The point to know is, can the moon's attraction so act? It is quite possible that these subterranean tides, having no liberty of movement, can produce only formidable pressures, and that these, owing to the relative position of the earth, of the sun, and of the moon, cannot be without connection with earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and fractures of the earth's crust, in modifying the beds of oceans and the forms of continents.

M. Carl Vogt has exhibited a photograph of the *archæopteryx* in its complete state; this fossil animal belongs to the Jurassic period, and recalls the whimsical monster with which the cosmogonic traditions of high antiquity peopled the earth at its origin. It resembles a bird in its pelvis, hind legs and feathers, and a reptile in the head, jawbones full of teeth, its prominent vertebra on the neck, and round throat. Thus, it could both fly and stand up, recalling, however, more the bird that flies, than the reptile which crawls.

Chamber floriculturists will feel interested in the experiments of the celebrated botanist, M. Massee, on the evaporation of water, the influence of soil, and the transpiration of plants. He took three vases, each having an area of one hundred square inches; one contained water, another earth, and the third earth in which an immortelle flourished. He weighed the vases daily, and found that the soil acted most efficaciously on vegetation when in a damp state, and attracted and condensed the watery vapor of the air, in the form of dew, when the atmosphere was sufficiently humid. Plants consume from three to four times more water than disappears directly in the form of evaporation; but at the flowering period the plant's transpiration is ten times superior to the soil's. Vegetation is ten times more intense during the day than in the night, and more so in the morning than in the evening.

Dr. Bonchut has prepared, from the juice of a South American plant, *papayer*, an agent called papaine, or vegetable peppingine: it possesses the remarkable property of acting upon, or digesting animal or vegetable tissues. It was found most efficacious in croup affections by dissolving the false membrane. Mixed with meat or albuminous matters, it reduced them speedily, digested them into a pulp fit for assimilation. Applied to cancers or proud flesh, the papaine "digested" even these surfaces.

A druggist's journal in Alsace-Lorraine draws attention to the "explosive" medicaments employed in that country. A tonic is composed of hypophosphite of lime, chlorate of potash and lactate of iron: the chlorate has the property of provoking appetite, but the rapidity with which the chlorate parts with its oxygen, and the readiness with which the hypophosphite becomes a phosphate, produce much heat, and acting on the lactate generate a gas as explosive as that from gunpowder. A tonic consisting of the same chlorate, glycerine and perchloride of iron exploded in the pocket of a patient; the chlorate and cashoo formed a tooth powder, which exploded in the mouth, by the rubbing of the brush. Oxide of silver pills, often prescribed in England for chronic affections of the stomach, took fire in the pocket of another patient. This is not the healing but the pyrotechnic art.

M. Nordenskjöld has been received with all honors by the President of the academy of sciences, Mr. Daubrée. The brilliant navigator seemed to place the scientific results of his mission very low, as compared with those that he secures for the commercial world; opening up Siberia means assisting the exportation of metals, fossil ivory, and skins, to say nothing of valuable articles of food, and precious stones.

The Meteorological Office of France has published a table of the storms for the year 1876-7. Storms are the most obscure phenomena in all meteorology. Electricity plays a preponderating rôle therein. But what are the sources of electricity which accumulate in the air: by what law is it disseminated: what is its part in the formation of hail, and the march of storms? No definite answer can yet be given. Generally two types of storms are admitted, winter and summer. The latter are formed by heated currents of air ascending into the higher regions, where, by abandoning their watery vapor, they form clouds, and thus, acting as a screen for the lower layers of air, produce cold, condensation and electricity. Winter storms are due to the collision of two opposite winds, producing on a small scale the phenomena of a cyclone, when atmospheric depression is very great, while in summer it is just the contrary. Forests have an effect on the passage of storms, as, in the department of the Orne, they constitute an insurmountable barrier. Is the cause due to the trees attracting the electrified clouds? Electric explosions transform the nitrogen of the air into ammoniacal and nitric products, good for vegetation, and enrich oxygen with ozone, which is excellent for respiration.

## THE DESTROYING ANGELS.

(An Eastern Myth.)

I.

From their home in the starry spaces  
 Oft-times they come and go,  
 And the angels' garments sweep the earth,  
 What time we may not know,—  
 But the strong rocks feel and crumble  
 In soundless, sure decay,  
 Thro' springs that bud and blo-som,  
 Thro' winters chill and gray;  
 And the great green hills, like giants  
 Ask-up by firesides cold,  
 Shudder and shrink in silence,  
 Touched by each radiant fold.  
 The winged robes rain perfumes rare,  
 And subtle as celestial air;  
 Yet bring earth's day of doom and death,—  
 'Tis thus the ancient legend saith.

II.

From her home in the starry spaces  
 (No legend I tell you now)  
 Descendeth an angel, solemn-sweet,  
 With light on her lifted brow;  
 And the high-piled rocks of error,  
 And the climbing heights of wrong,  
 Where the chain'd soul crouches weakly,  
 And the right is with the strong  
 Slowly and surely crumble,  
 Like sun-swept drifts of snow,  
 Beneath the angel's vestments  
 Trailed softly to and fro,  
 While poet seer and prophet-ago  
 Already sing the "Golden Age,"  
 When all shall kneel to Truth with them,  
 And kiss her garment's shining hem.

F. B. H.

Tokio, 12th June, 1880.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

It is stated that His Majesty the Emperor will, while at Kioto, worship at the tomb of his father, Komei Tenno.

On the 4th instant, His Excellency Iwakura, the Junior Prime Minister, accompanied by several high officers of the Naval Department, inspected the Ishikawa dockyard, situated at the embouchure of the Sumida River.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that it has been decided to establish an observatory at Iwabana, in Gumbu Ken, and that it will be under the control of the local authorities.

In each of the police stations of Tokio, officers will be specially appointed to attend to the measures necessary for the prevention of cholera.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says:—"When Kinjiro, the Japanese carpenter, was about sailing for Peru in company with about five hundred others of the same trade, the authorities interfered and prevented the party from leaving. This step caused considerable negotiation between the Peruvian and Japanese Governments, and was at last settled by the latter agreeing to pay the former the expenses incurred. The exact sum to be handed over was long in question, but it has now been agreed at 7,390 yen."

A meeting of the local board of health was held at 1.30 p.m. on the 4th instant, at the Tokio Fuchō. A number of medical practitioners, members of the local assembly, and police officers were present, the Governor, Mr. Masuda, presiding.

His Majesty the Emperor visited the Aoyama palace on the 3rd instant, and had an interview with Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

As His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to Rome, and His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to Holland, are shortly leaving for Europe, they were presented in audience with His Majesty

the Emperor, on Monday forenoon. They were then handed their credentials for presentation to the Kings of Italy and Holland.

A native journal states that "the Shizoku of Kagoshima, who are renowned for their brave and fearless disposition, have become more unsettled and restless since the last rebellion. They frequently visit the Governor of the prefecture in large bodies, and enter into excited discussions with him, thus causing much anxiety to the local officers. Mr. Secretary Watanabe has now memorialized the higher authorities, proposing that these unruly shizoku shall be at once removed to Tokio, so that they may see the state of affairs in the capital, which will, he thinks, have the effect of reconciling them to the present régime. It is reported that, in acquiescence with Mr. Watanabe's suggestion, five thousand of these shizoku between the ages of twenty and thirty years are shortly to be sent up to Tokio and enrolled in the police force."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—"We hear that as, during the absence of His Majesty the Emperor from the capital on his visit to the provinces and city of Kioto, he will be prevented from attending to the administration of affairs in person, therefore Their Excellencies Prince Arisugawa and Iwakura, the two Junior Prime Ministers, are to be charged with the conduct of business in accordance with His Majesty's will. When anything of great importance arises, Their Excellencies are to report to His Majesty and take his instructions. If any matter takes place of so pressing a nature that no delay can be incurred, Their Excellencies are to decide and report the circumstances to His Majesty at once."

Mr. Inouye, Chief Secretary of the Legislative Section of the Daijo Kuwan, who was lately sent to China on a special mission, is now in Peking. It is said that, as the object of his mission is not as yet attained, he will remain in Peking two or three months more.

A native paper says it is probable that Ministers to foreign courts are hereafter to be chosen from among the military officers above the rank of Lieutenant-General, and the naval officers above the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has been requested to correct its statement that the Okinawa (Iaohou) Keneho, is to be built in European style. It will be built after the old Japanese fashion.

Four shizoku of Ibaraki Ken, Noté, Watanabe and two others, proceeded to the Daijo Kuwan on the 3rd instant, and demanded an interview with one of the Prime Ministers. Mr. Secretary Kanai presented himself and received them, when they handed him a document, which he, however, returned to them at once. It is surmised that the document in question is very probably on the subject of a National Assembly.

Twenty-two students have lately successfully passed the examination at the agricultural school at Komaba. Their Excellencies Matsukata, Minister of Home Affairs, and Shinagawa, Chief Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau, proceeded to the school during the forenoon of the 8th instant, and distributed the usual certificates.

The local assembly of Kanagawa Ken was formally opened at 11.30 a.m. on the 8th instant, in one of the rooms of the Yokohama Town Hall. Mr. Imafuku has been elected President, and Mr. Hayashi, Vice-President.

As His Excellency Matsukata, Minister for the Interior, leaves the capital on the 13th instant in advance of the Imperial procession, he gave a farewell banquet on the 8th instant, in the Enriokwan.

His Excellency Okuma entertained the two Ministers to Foreign Courts, Nabeshima and Nagaoke, and the functionaries who have been appointed to accompany the Imperial progress, in all about one hundred and fifty guests, at his private residence outside the Kijibashi, on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

Mr. Hachisuka, Chief Superintendent of the Custom House Bureau in the Finance Department, inspected the Yokohama Custom House on the 8th instant.

A native journal states that:—"The Imperial procession will leave the place at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant, and arrive at the port town of Fuchin, at 11 a.m., to which place Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager and many high dignitaries of state and the Foreign Representatives will accompany His Majesty. Governor Matsuda, of Tokio, will remain in the Im-

perial train as far as the town of Hachioji, where His Majesty will be received by Governors Nomura, of Kanagawa, and Fujimura, of Yamanoshi, Governor Matsuda returning to the Capital. At Hachioji, a number of Shinto priests, all dressed in their ceremonial robes, will salute the Imperial procession with music."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"It is currently reported that the Chinese Minister will return to Peking about November next, when he will be replaced by a new Minister. We cannot, however, vouch for the truth of the rumour."

It is said that Mr. Takezoze, Consul-General for China, will leave for his post about the 23rd instant.

Messrs. Abo and Sakunishi, officers of the Custom House Bureau in the Finance Department, have been ordered to Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Niigata, &c., for the purpose of inspecting the Custom Houses at those places.

His Excellency Yoshiwara, Vice Assistant Minister of Finance, and Mr. Yamaoka, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household, who with their staff left the capital in advance of the Imperial procession, arrived at Kioto on the 4th instant.

A native journal states that the Chinese Government is about to commence the construction of telegraphs, and has requested the Japanese Government to lend them telegraph operators.

Mr. Senator Sasaki, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of a Bureau, established in the Senate, for examining the legal procedure for a Marine Court.

An Assembly in Kochi Ken was opened on the 17th of last month, Mr. Yamaoka being elected President, and Mr. Nakayama, Vice President. Debating was commenced on the 18th ultimo, the members again discussing the system of electing the members, and their rights, which occupied more than a week. They at length came to the conclusion that they should address a petition to the Government on the point in question. In consequence of the disagreement a number of members have resigned.

Mr. Imamura, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, attended the sitting of the local assembly of Kanagawa, on the 9th instant.

His Excellency Ito, Privy Councillor, who has been appointed to accompany the Imperial progress, being now unwell, is reported to have been replaced by His Excellency General Yamada.

It is estimated that the Imperial tour will cost about 160,000 or 170,000 yen.

Mr. Yamaoka, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Household, and Mr. Nishimura, Chief Secretary for Home Affairs, who have inspected the route to be taken during the Imperial tour, have now returned to Tokio, and will accompany the Imperial procession.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A regiment of cavalry belonging to the Tokio garrison has been ordered to Hachioji by way of Kawagoe, for exercise. A regiment of sappers have also left Tokio for Kamakura, on a march out.

The battery about to be constructed at Kwanonaki, will necessitate pulling down the famous temple of Kwanon at Hashiramidai, and several dwelling houses in the neighborhood.

It is said that the Tokio garrison is to be strengthened by the addition of another regiment of horse.

The Commander of the Imperial Guard has notified the military officers who have lately been appointed to accompany the Imperial progress that, as it is very necessary for them to be well acquainted with the different districts, they are to pay particular attention to the natural features of the localities passed through, the situation of the roads, the facilities for transport by water, the population, the number of houses, &c., in fact of everything which may be useful in military matters, no matter how trifling they seem. On their return to the capital the officers are to prepare and forward a full report to the office of the Imperial Guard.

The *Raiden Kan* left here on Wednesday last for the purpose of surveying the island of Saghalien.

A telegram received at the Eastern Admiralty Office, announces that the *Higei Kan* arrived safely at Bombay, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

It is rumoured that the revised military code is shortly to be published.

There was a rifle match at Etchju-jima, Tokio, on the 10th instant, among the men of the first battalion of the infantry of the Imperial Guard.

The Japanese man-of-war *Rinjo Kan*, will shortly sail for Singapore.

As there has been no place yet appointed in the island of Yesso for the distribution of the garrison forces, the Department of War has now applied for the purchase of 10,000,000 tsubo of land in the province of Ishikari, 150,000 tsubo in Iburi, 10,000 tsubo in Kitami, 200,000 tsubo in Nemuro, 80,000 tsubo in Shiribeshi and 200,000 tsubo in Toshima.

Cannon and many other warlike stores have lately arrived here from Germany. They were ordered by the late Saigo Takamori, during the time he held office as Field-Marshal in the Japanese army.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Permission has been granted to Sato Noboru and several other persons, to establish a private bank in Tokio. The proposed institution will be called the "Asahi Giuko."

The *Choya Shimbun* states that the following is the amount of internal revenue which it is estimated will be collected during the year, July 1880, to July 1881:—

Land Tax	...	...	...	...	Yen 41,901,441
Mining	...	...	...	...	12,544
Taxes on the productions of the Hokkaido	...	...	...	...	431,451
" " Liquors	...	...	...	...	5,965,029
" " Tobacco	...	...	...	...	291,500
Revenue Stamps	...	...	...	...	650,010
Postage	...	...	...	...	1,410,000
Ruled Paper for legal use	...	...	...	...	85,415
Taxes on Certificates of Lawyers	...	...	...	...	10,000
" " Vessels	...	...	...	...	146,270
" " Vehicles	...	...	...	...	309,270
" " Public Companies	...	...	...	...	500,000
Shooting Licenses	...	...	...	...	45,917
Taxes on dealings in horses and cattle	...	...	...	...	67,589
" " Proprietary Medicines	...	...	...	...	65,879
" " Weights and Measures	...	...	...	...	3,006
Copyrights	...	...	...	...	3,556
Passports to foreign countries, &c.	...	...	...	...	3,263
Total,	...	...	...	...	Yen 51,905,140

The *Mainichi Shimbun* mentions that, "in consequence of the large export of rice and beans from Corea, the price of these articles has risen from three *mon* per *sho*, to the enormous sum of fifteen *mon*. This has caused so much distress that many influential Coreans have endeavored to put a stop to the trade, and the Government has furthered their views by forbidding any export of cereals. The result has been that a good deal of contraband business is going on and many deliveries of grain are made at night. On the 21st of May, an English war vessel anchored at Fusan, and an official of very high rank who was on board, landed and inspected the Japanese Settlement. He expressed himself greatly surprised and pleased at the clean condition of the settlement and its inhabitants, which was, he said, very different from what is usual among the Chinese and other eastern people. The Coreans are very much struck with the superiority of vessels of foreign form of construction, and freely admit the great improvement they exhibit over the native craft. It is therefore a certainty that, in a short time, the Coreans will abandon, as far as possible, the use of junks and employ the improved type of vessel."

A native journal states that the sum of 69,800 yen is to be appropriated to the encouragement of industrial undertakings in Okinawa Ken (Loochoo.)

A large number of articles illustrative of the products of Japan are to be forwarded to the Melbourne Exhibition. The Agricultural Bureau is sending specimens of trees, plants, &c., and samples of tinned salmon and venison, paper, pictures and numerous other exhibits.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that the rumour is altogether without foundation in fact, that a foreign merchant was about to establish a rice exchange in the foreign settlement in Yokohama, thus taking advantage of the protection afforded him by the extra-territorial provisions in the treaties. It is alleged that the merchant's name was made use of without his knowledge or consent by some of his servants (banto and interpreters) and on the scheme becoming known they were at once discharged.

A large quantity of rice has been sold by auction, at the Government godowns at Asakusa, to the retail dealers.

The brokers of the two rice guilds at Kabutocho, and Kakigaracho, Tokio, have been permitted to carry on their business since the 3rd instant.

A private savings bank has been established at Yorocho, Nihon-bashi, Tokio, with a capital of 20,000 yen.

It is proposed to construct a jetty 75 *ken* (450 feet) long from the landing place at the Kobe Custom House, at an estimated cost of 60,000 yen.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that it is not true that the *tempo* is to be withdrawn from circulation in the month of October next.

The Osaka Mint has lately been coining tempo and other old copper money into the new forms, but owing to the scarcity of small money at present, the Mint Authorities have ceased the recoinage.

On the 4th instant, two thousand boxes of tea were brought to Yokohama by the *Shizuoka Maru* from Shimizu, and six hundred and eighty-nine boxes by the *Kanagawa Maru* from Kawasaki.

The Shimbashi in Tokio, which is now in a damaged condition, is to be rebuilt of stone, at an estimated cost of 8,000 yen.

The *Bukka Shimpō* has recently published telegrams, to the effect that the new silk crop in Italy promises to be good, while that in France is not so flourishing. The Spanish harvest is not likely to have good results.

Cigars manufactured in the prefecture of Kagoshima, which is noted for the good quality of the tobacco it produces, are to be sent to the Melbourne Exhibition.

Time bargains on rice having lately been prohibited, similar transactions in salt, tea, &c., have commenced at Koamicho, Tokio.

In consequence of the scarcity of small money in circulation, the Finance Department has placed 1 rin copper money, amounting to 30,000 yen, on the market.

The *Niigata Maru*, which arrived here on the 5th instant, brought 140 cases of silver coins from the Osaka Mint, for the Expenditure Office in Tokio. Each case contained 2,000 yen.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The return published, by the Tokio Fucho, of the population of the capital, shews that there are in the city 811,520 inhabitants, and 251,488 houses.

Fatal cases of cholera are stated to have occurred in Kioto Fukuoka, and Kumamoto.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the order sometime since issued, forbidding Mr. Kishi Kiroku, the manager of the *Futsu Shimbun*, and some other residents of Awa, to lecture on current political topics, has been rescinded.

A wealthy noble, and two leading merchants of the capital, have proposed to build, at their joint expense, a bridge over the Sumida River between the Ohashi and Eitai bridges. The matter has been laid before the Engineering Bureau.

A native paper says that heretofore a steamer has been plying between Kobe and Corea, but as the traffic to that country is rapidly increasing, a steamer will run direct from Yokohama to Fusan after the beginning of next month.

A fatal case of cholera is reported to have occurred at Imakumura in Aichi Ken.

As already reported, small-pox made its appearance in the prefecture of Tokushima, some time ago. The number of persons who have been attacked from the beginning of the outbreak in the month of January, until the end of April, is 1,085, of whom 169 died, 230 recovered, and 616 are still under treatment.

The editor of the *Yamagata Shimbun* has been fined ten yen for breach of the law of libel.

A case of cholera occurred at Choja-machi, Yokohama, at 11 a.m. on the 8th instant, and the patient is now under treatment.

There have been fatal cases of cholera at Takeshita Mura, Enshu, and Ushifuka Mura, Kumamoto.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that a very disastrous fire occurred at Hirakawa-cho, Sancho, Kojimachi, Tokio, not far from the British Legation, on the 8th instant. The flames were first noticed at about 6 p.m. and spread rapidly owing to the fresh north-westerly wind that was blowing at the time. The conflagration was not extinguished until the whole of the first, so-

cond and third, and half of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of Hirakawa cho were destroyed, and also the whole of Yamamoto cho and Moto Hirakawa-cho. In all, three hundred and forty houses were burnt down before the conflagration was got under, at about ten o'clock p.m.

The following table, compiled from native sources, shows the number of counties, streets, and villages, in the different Fu and Ken in Japan:—

Fu and Ken.	Number of Counties.	Number of Streets.	Number of Villages.
Aichi.....Ken	18	364	1,944
Akita .....	9	294	913
Awamori .....	8	6	828
Chiba .....	21	50	2,397
Ehime .....	30	220	1,287
Fukuoka .....	18	258	1,812
Fukushima .....	22	89	1,676
Gifu .....	24	135	1,198
Gumma .....	17	109	1,110
Hiogo .....	33	377	3,011
Hiroshima .....	23	148	1,060
Ibaraki .....	18	24	2,053
Ishikawa .....	20	1,028	5,038
Iwate .....	19	none	642
Kagoshima .....	26	165	800
Kanagawa .....	15	107	1,197
Kioto.....Fu	18	1,701	1,350
Kochi .....	17	87	1,103
Kumamoto .....	15	185	1,259
Miyagi .....	17	138	697
Miye .....	21	13	1,573
Nagano .....	16	22	679
Nagasaki .....	22	214	916
Niigata .....	16	276	629
Oita .....	12	6	1,131
Okayama .....	31	128	1,638
Osaka .....	7	523	499
Saitama .....	18	41	1,873
Sakai .....	35	464	2,244
Shimane .....	31	110	2,067
Shika .....	16	547	1,768
Shizuoka .....	23	243	1,819
Tochigi .....	10	51	1,147
Tokio .....	6	1,403	867
Wakayama Ken	9	437	1,205
Yamagata .....	11	336	1,209
Yamaguchi .....	12	31	660
Yamanashi .....	9	37	286
Total.....	693	10,367	53,577

The island of Yesso, which is under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Department, and the new prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo) are both excepted, probably on account of the statistical reports for those two places not being yet completed.

We have the following further particulars relating to the fire at Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokio, on the 8th instant. The locality being near to the Imperial palace, the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, the Privy Councillors, and other high dignitaries visited the palace on the same night to inquire after the health of His Majesty the Emperor. The total number of houses destroyed is 392, and 14 were damaged. One boy of seven years and a girl of five years old lost their lives during the conflagration. The Hirakawa-Gakko (school) has provided shelter for those burnt out, and several people have subscribed different amounts of money for the relief of the sufferers.

A Chinese class of the Ko-a-kwai (Society for the restoration of Asia) in Osaka, was to be opened on the 10th instant. A Chinese teacher has been engaged, and the Chinese class already established by the Osaka Fuchō authorities is to be connected with the new class.

The Fujikawa, on the Tokaido, overflowed the other day in consequence of the snow melting on the mountains, and traffic was suspended.

A medical school has been established in the prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo) at the suggestion of the military medical officers despatched from the Kumamoto garrison, and some native physicians. About fifty doctors joined in the proposal.

A steamer which left Yokohama on the 10th instant for the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, had a number of emigrants on board. Hitherto a vessel used to visit the said islands only twice a year, but it is now proposed that a regular line of vessels shall hereafter be despatched at short intervals.

A letter from Corea published in the *Hochi Shimbun*, says:—“An English man-of-war suddenly arrived at the port of Fusan in the afternoon of the 21st of last month, and many officers landed and walked about through our settlement, where they

were entertained at our Consulate. They returned on board their ship in the evening. The man-of-war was going to Hakodate from China, and on her way called at Fusan, but it is supposed by many that the visit is with some ulterior purpose. When the vessel first made her appearance off the coast, sailing under the English flag, the Koreans became dreadfully frightened, and some of them hastened to Tokinckifu, whipping their horses to full speed, so as to carry the news of the arrival of a foreign ship as early as possible. The Governor, fearing that something would occur, as in the case of an American ship which arrived here lately, immediately collected all the available forces from the neighbouring localities, and marched the same night as far as the coast of Fusan. Great confusion has been the result.”

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says, “it is said that many members of the Bishisha at Kochi, in the province of Tosa, are travelling in different parts of the country, some disguised as teachers, and others as medicine-sellers.”

The same paper states:—“We hear it as a rumour that a telegram, despatched from Fukuoka, and dated 1.35 p.m. on the 9th instant, was received by a certain influential person, to the effect that the people in that prefecture had risen in revolt, but we cannot answer for the truth of the report.”

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

### KORE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 6th June, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. .... Yen 17,112.04  
Merchandise, &c. .... " 3,292.24

Total..... Yen 20,404.28

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c..... Yen 12,280.11  
Merchandise, &c..... " 1,522.30

Total..... Yen 13,802.41

Miles open 47.

## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

### THE SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 7TH JUNE.

At length we have the satisfaction of seeing all racing difficulties and disagreements definitely settled. The Nippon Race Club has sprung into existence, and if the success of the first day's meeting may be taken as a measure of the progress already made by the newly inaugurated body—then may we hope for a return of the enjoyable Spring and Autumn gatherings of former years. For four or five days past the weather had been all that could be wished, but on Saturday it was somewhat gloomy, and an earthquake occurring during the afternoon, the weatherwise—after Japanese meteorologists—predicted a succession of rainy days. Sunday was specially fine,—sunshiny and calm, but during the night a change took place and the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by a strong S. E. wind. Monday morning broke with the same weather, and the Committee decided to postpone the running; but scarcely had their resolution been announced than the wind suddenly drew round to the north, and in place of rain and dirty weather a glorious blue sky and sun appeared. This compelled a reversal of

the postponement, and it was accordingly agreed that the meeting should come off as originally intended. The weather continued fine throughout the afternoon, and with the exception of a rather inconvenient strong southerly wind, was all that could be desired. A good many ladies were present, and a number of Foreign, Japanese and Chinese officials. A Japanese military band performed during the afternoon.

1.—THE CLUB STAKES.—Value \$150. Second pony to receive 50 per cent. of entrance fees. For Japan Ponies, *h-mā fide* Grallins that have never run in a Race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Warlock</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Mr. Ito's <i>Yamata</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	2
Mr. Durand's <i>Paradise</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	3
Mr. Sagara's <i>Shiba</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Mr. O'Kotchi's <i>Odaki</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	0

For this race five came to the post. Before starting, *Odaki* bolted and got away about two hundred yards before he could be pulled up. Eventually a fair start was effected, with *Warlock* to the fore. Down to the home straight *Warlock*, *Yamata* and *Paradise* were all together, with the latter slightly leading. When about two hundred yards from the Judge's box all three swerved to the outside rails, *Warlock* eventually succeeding in securing a win by a neck. Time, 1 min. 28 sec.

2.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value \$150. For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$10.

Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Hokuse</i> , 10st.....	1
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Kien</i> , 10st.....	2
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Kicho</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	3
Mr. Sagara's <i>Tekiro</i> , 10st.....	0
Mr. Matengata's <i>Toku</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0

After one false start the ponies got away fairly, *Hokuse* and *Toku* making the running. After a short spurt the cream (*Hokuse*) came away from his companion and won as he liked. Time, 1 min. 18 sec.

3.—THE YOKOHAMA CUP.—Value \$——. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	1
Mr. Kennedy's <i>Skeddadle</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	2
Mr. Fischer's <i>Clover</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	3
Mr. Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	0
Mr. Durand's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	0

Another false start for this event, *Bonny Doon* and *Chief Mongolian* getting away some distance before their jocks could stop them. At length the animals went fairly away, *Chief Mongolian* leading, with *Skeddadle* second. This order was maintained to the finish, with *Clover* a very close third. *Clover*'s jockey rode very badly, calling on his pony only for the last fifty yards. From the way the animal responded for the distance, many infer that better riding and judgment might have landed him in a better position. Time, 2 min. 17½ sec.

4.—THE RIKUGUNSHO CUP.—Value \$200. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Minkogawa</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	2
Mr. Durand's <i>Phoebe</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0
Mr. Sagara's <i>Kinsen</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	0

For this race four came to the judge's flag, but *Kiosen* bolted twice before the ponies could be set a-going. *Kiosen* then swerved to the outer rails, and was followed by *Phoebe*. *Minkogawa* and *Oyama* raced together the whole way, the latter eventually scoring a win by a neck. Two fouls were claimed by the rider of *Minkogawa*, but after a hearing by the Committee, were disallowed. Time, 2 min. 21½ sec.

5.—THE SUMIDA STAKES.—Value \$150. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of four or more races in Tokio or Yokohama, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Ronn</i> , 11st. 5 lbs. (7 lbs. extra).....	1
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Bon René</i> , 10st. 6 lbs.....	2
Mr. Shinagawa's <i>Tsurugaike</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	3
Mr. Carcano's <i>Nirkase</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Haken</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0

After the start this was apparently a match between the *Admiral* and *Bon René*. At the rounding into the home straight both were together, and the *Admiral*, after a tough struggle was landed a winner by a neck. A foul was claimed by the rider of *Bon René* but disallowed. Time, 1 min., 38 sec.

6.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP.—Value \$250. For Japan and China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 3 or No. 4, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Kennedy's <i>Skeddadle</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	1
Mr. Durand's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	2
Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Kingfisher</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	3
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Unguma</i> , 10st. 12lbs.....	0
Mr. Osborn's <i>Cynanure</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	0

The ponies got away to a very bad start. *Skeddadle* and *Daisy Chain* came to the front and had the race to themselves. At the home straight the former came away and won as he pleased. Time, 1 min. 4 sec.

7.—THE NIPPON PLATE.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Mr. Nikaido's <i>Miyako</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	2
Mr. John Peel's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	3
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>St. Elmer</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0
Mr. Durand's <i>Pagan</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	0

Another bad start, but the event was *Oyama's* from the commencement, and none of the other ponies got near him. Time, 2 min., 1 sec.

8.—THE BANKERS' CUP.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies; winner of No. 4 or No. 6 excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Sagara's <i>Kien</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	2
Mr. Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	3
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Shiratori Taki</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Minkogawa</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Satsuma</i> , 10st.....	0

For this race six came to the flag: *Jim Hills* (who was led out unmounted) broke away from his custodians and went once-and-a-half round the course riderless before he could be stopped. At length the ponies were got off with the runaway leading, but in the straight *Kien* came to the fore, and after a short trial of speed came away and won easily. *Katerfelto* third. Time, 1 min., 43½ sec.

## SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE.

The weather yesterday was splendid, and, with the exception of a little too much wind and consequently dust, visitors to the course found it enjoyable. We were glad to notice a great increase in the number of ladies present, but this is easily explained, as the prize *par excellence*, the Ladies' Purse, was competed for yesterday. We trust at the Autumn Meeting the Committee will have seen their way to provide more fitting accommodation for the fair visitors who crowded the Grand Stand and witnessed the victory of the *Chief*. There was a goodly sprinkling of local notables among the spectators yesterday, and we were pleased to see that the meeting continues to interest the native gentlemen, many of whom were again present. To-day the weather is beautiful for racing, and we hope to see a large assemblage to bring the first meeting of the new Club to a close with fitting *clat*. So far the racing and arrangements reflect the highest credit upon every member of the Club actively connected with the meeting, the only persons who have cause to grumble being the Book-makers who suffered from yesterday's boil-over, but then the public benefited, which is probably a more satisfactory state of things.

1.—THE TEA CUP.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Durand's <i>Paradise</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	1
Mr. Ito's <i>Yamata</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	2
Mr. Durand's <i>Pagan</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	3
Mr. Sagara's <i>Shiba</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Mr. O'Kotchi's <i>Odaki</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	0

For this event five came to the starting post. After some trouble a bad start was effected, *Paradise* being somewhat in advance. This continued to the home straight, when *Paradise* further increased his lead and won as he pleased. Time, 1 min. 22 sec.

2.—THE SHIMOSA CUP.—Value \$150. For Half-bred Ponies. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Hokuse</i> , 10st.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	2
Mr. Matengata's <i>Toku</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	3
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Kicho</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0
Mr. Sagara's <i>Tekiro</i> , 10st.....	0
Mr. French's <i>Nirkase</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Asaguro</i> , 10st.....	0

For this event a field of seven came out to contest the prize. *Nirkase* took it into his head to play runaway for his own edification, and before he was pulled up had managed to go twice round the course. At length a start was effected, *Warwick* jumping off with the lead. In the

straight run to the winning post, *Hokuse* challenged the leader, and after a game struggle came in a length ahead of the brown. Time, 62 secs.

3.—THE SILK CUP.—Value \$——. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Fischer's <i>Clown</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	1
Mr. Kennedy's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 9lbs. (7lbs. ex.)....	2
Mr. Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	3
Mr. Durant's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	0
Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Kingfisher</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	8

This was one of the best races of the day, and among a certain party was considered a sure thing for *Skedaddle*. After three false starts the ponies got away badly, and on the first round *Skedaddle* led with *Kingfisher* second. On rounding the quarter post on the home stretch, the position was about the same, but from here *Clown's* jockey laid on the tickler, and by the time fifty yards from the Judge's box was reached, *Clown* came away and won easily from *Skedaddle*. Time, 2 mins. 55 secs.

4.—THE PRESS CUP.—Value \$——. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 7, first day, excluded. Half a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. John Peel's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	1
Mr. Nikaido's <i>Miyako</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	2
Mr. Durant's <i>Iryu</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	3
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>St. Elmer</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0

This was an easy victory for *Annandale*; he led at start, and came in without an effort. Time, 61½ secs.

5.—THE MITSU BISHI CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 4, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile and a quarter. Entrance, \$5.

Mr. Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 11st. (10lbs. ex.).....	2
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Minkagawa</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	3
Mr. Durant's <i>Phœbus</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0

For this event four ponies went to the judge's flag. *Katerfelto* led at the start and kept this position to the finish; *Oyama* a good second. Time, 50½ secs.

6.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—For China and Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 6, first day, excluded. Weight as per scale. Half a Mile. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	2
Mr. John Peel's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	3
Mr. Osborn's <i>Cynanur</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	0
Mr. Sagara's <i>Kioen</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	0
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Ungum</i> , 10st. 12lbs.....	0
Mr. Ito's <i>Tawata</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	0
Mr. Nikaido's <i>Miyako</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Checkmate</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0

For this prize the largest field of the day came out. After a long interval and several false starts the ponies were at last set going, with the *Chief* a good three yards to his credit. The last named pony kept his position to the end, and came in an easy winner with hands down. Time 60½ secs.

After this race occurred the pleasantest episode of the meeting, when the rider of the *Chief* was led to the stand and the prize presented to him. When handing the whip and purse to Mr. Jenkins, Mue. von Stoetwegen expressed the pleasure she felt in doing so, and congratulated Mr. Jenkins in the name of the ladies. The winner returned thanks to Mue. von Stoetwegen and the ladies for their kindness, and mentioned that, although he had been riding races in Yokohama for some thirteen years, this was the first occasion on which he had been so fortunate as to win the Ladies' Purse. He then presented Mue. von Stoetwegen with a bouquet, and retired amid cheers for the jockey and the ladies.

7.—THE NAIMUSHO VASE.—Value \$——. For Half-bred Ponies. Winner of No. 5, first day, 10 lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Bon René</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Kioso</i> , 11st. 8lbs. (10lbs. ex.).....	2
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Kino</i> , 10st. 9lbs.....	3

For this, *Kioso* the *Admiral* and *Bon René* started. *Kioso* jumped off with the lead, and retained the position for

half-a-mile. *Bon René* now came up level, with *Admiral* following, and at the home quarter both had passed *Kioso*. From here *René* galloped in an easy winner. Time, 2 min. 12 secs.

8.—THE FUJIYAMA CUP.—Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Winners and non-competitors excluded. Weight as per scale. Three-quarters of a Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	1
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Satsuna</i> , 10st.....	2
Mr. Durant's <i>Iryu</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	3
Mr. Durant's <i>Phœbus</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0
Mr. Matsumura's <i>Shiratori Taki</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0

Seven came to the post, but before arriving there *Jim Hills*, preferring to go alone, threw his rider and took a preliminary gallop on his own account. After he was caught and taken to the start, he apparently made up his mind to pull off the race, for he came away from the rack and won with ease. Time, 1 min. 39½ secs.

### THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

So far as the weather was concerned the third day was the most enjoyable of the meeting. There was little or no wind, and an overcast sky that kept the temperature within bounds. A very large attendance was noticeable, including a number of Japanese officials, who appeared to enjoy the sport immensely. A native band again enlivened the afternoon's proceedings.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value \$150. For China and Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Once round and a distance. Entrance \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Checkmate</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	0
Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Kingfisher</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	0

For this three only came out. The race was a gift to *Gled*, who was over the first hurdle ahead, and took the remainder without a refusal. *Kingfisher* and *Checkmate* balked at the second barrier, and were never afterwards in the race. Time, 3 min. 15½ sec.

2.—THE JAPAN CONSOLATION.—For Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Value, \$100. Weight as per scale.

Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Satsuna</i> , 10st.....	1
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Minkagawa</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	2
Mr. O'kouchi's <i>Odaki</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	3
Mr. Durant's <i>Iryu</i> , 9st. 12lbs.....	0
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Ungum</i> , 10st. 12lbs.....	0
Mr. Nikaido's <i>Miyako</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0

After some delay the ponies got away, *Odaki* leading, *Ungum* second and *Satsuna* third. Turning the home corner the three challenged, when *Satsuna* galloped away and won by some lengths. Time, 1 min. 19½ sec.

3.—THE HALF-BRED CONSOLATION.—For Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Value, \$100. Weight as per scale. Five Furlongs. Entrance, \$5.

Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Aogaro</i> , 10st.....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 10lbs.....	2
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Hakra</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	3
Mr. Shinagawa's <i>Tsurugaike</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Mr. Matsugata's <i>Tokin</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Mr. French's <i>Nirkese</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0

After several false starts the ponies got away fairly, and *Aogaro* rushed to the front. The others tried hard to get level but did not succeed, and *Aogaro* won by a length. Time, 1 min., 17½ secs.

4.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.—For Ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting. Value, \$100. Weight as per scale. Once round. Entrance, \$5.

Count Diesbach's <i>Checkmate</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	1
Mr. Osborn's <i>Bonny Doon</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	2
Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Kingfisher</i> , 10st. 11lbs.....	3

This was a splendid race between *Checkmate* and *Bonny Doon*. After the start the latter rushed to the front with *Kingfisher* second, *Checkmate* hard held going up the hill. At the top the latter was set a-going and came through to the front. This order was retained to the run in, when *Bonny Doon* again challenged the leader and they raced together down the straight. About a hundred yards from the judge's box *Checkmate* swerved to the outside rails, and it looked a dead certainty for *Bonny Doon*, but the former started off again and beat *Bonny Doon* on the post by half a length. Time, 2 min., 17½ secs.

5.—THE MIKADO'S VASE.—For Japan Ponies. Champion. Weight as per scale. One Mile. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Sagen's <i>Kien</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	2
Mr. John Peck's <i>Annandale</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	3
Mr. Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	0
Mr. O'Kochi's <i>Odaki</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	0
Mr. Hijikata's <i>Minkajura</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ....	0
Mr. Ito's <i>Yasuta</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ....	0
Count Diesbach's <i>Ogawa</i> , 10st. 4lbs. ....	0

This, of course, brought out every Japanese owned horse that stood the slightest chance. A fair start was effected, and after the hill was negotiated, *Kien* came to the front and was never caught again. Time, 2 min. 17 secs.

The prize (two bronze vases) was presented to the winning jockey by H. E. Matsugata, Minister of the Interior, the pony at the same time being paraded in front of the stand. As may be expected, the much coveted prize going to a Japanese stable, the natives were very jubilant thereat, and jockey, owner and pony, came in for a large share of applause.

6.—THE GAIMUSHO CUP.—Value \$150. The winner to receive also 50 per cent of Entrance Fees. Handicap. For China and Japan Ponies. Once round. Entrance, \$10.

Mr. Geoghegan's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 11st. 8lbs. ....	1
Count Diesbach's <i>Gled</i> , 10st. 10lbs. ....	2
Count Diesbach's <i>Jim Hills</i> , 11st. ....	3
Mr. Osborn's <i>Donny Dunn</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	0
Mr. Hugo's <i>Katerfelto</i> , 11st. 2lbs. ....	0
Mr. Fischer's <i>Clown</i> , 11st. 2lbs. ....	0
Mr. Durants's <i>Daisy Chain</i> , 10st. 8lbs. ....	0

Before a fair start could be effected *Katerfelto* and *Gled* bolted, the former going round the course before he was stopped. When at length they were sent away, *Gled* led up the hill, but afterwards had to give place to the *Chief*. In the home straight *Gled* again came up and a splendid race ensued, the *Chief* winning by a head only. Time, 2 min., 14½ secs.

7.—THE HALF-BRED HANDICAP.—Value \$150. One Mile. Entrance, \$5.

Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Asaguro</i> , 10st. ....	1
Messrs. Iwashita & Angot's <i>Bon René</i> , 11st. 10lbs. ....	2
Count Diesbach's <i>Warwick</i> , 10st. 12lbs. ....	3
Count Diesbach's <i>Admiral Ross</i> , 12st. ....	0

The four above named started, *Asaguro* being declared by his owners to win if possible. After the start *Asaguro* took the lead and retained it up to the finish. Time, 2 min., 13 secs.

BETTOES' RACE.—Once Round. Weight 125 lbs.

<i>Annandale</i> .....	1
<i>Checkmate</i> .....	2
<i>Daisy Chain</i> .....	3
<i>Kingfisher</i> .....	0
<i>Cynnaur</i> .....	0

This was a Bettos' race on Chinese ponies and resulted in *Daisy Chain*, *Checkmate* and *Annandale* coming in together. After an interval of fifteen minutes the ponies were again set going, and *Annandale* won in a canter. A small boy, who was riding *Checkmate*, got a spill at the finish, but fortunately received no other injury than a pretty severe shaking.

#### EUROPEAN AND INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, 26th April.—The *Times of India's* London correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Goschen has declined the Viceroyalty for domestic reasons.

Bombay, 29th April.—Simla telegrams announce that Lord Lytton leaves India in a fortnight. It is rumoured that Sir John Strachey has resigned, and will leave India shortly. There is considerable speculation at Simla as to the future policy of Government. The Horse Guards have protested against the rank of Lieutenant-General being conferred on Sir Frederick Roberts, without sanction from Home, in contravention of orders, such rank only being given after Royal sanction and approval.

Bombay, 28th April.—In consequence of an unexpected change in Afghan affairs, the reserve division of the Bombay troops is to be mobilized at once, and will be sent to the front when transport is available.

Simla, 5th May.—Lady Lytton remains at Simla, in General Robert's house, previously taken for the Maha-

rajah of Larbana, and does not accompany Lord Lytton home.

Allahabad, 5th May.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that a crore and a quarter of rupees has disappeared from the balances of the Punjab treasuries. There is no record whatever to show how it has been spent. General Massey has been appointed to command the Rawul Pindee Brigade.

London, 6th May.—Public opinion here is greatly excited by the astounding deficit that has been discovered in Sir John Strachey's Budget. The English Press has spoken out unanimously in severe condemnation, and Mr. Baxter has proposed a motion on the subject in the House of Commons. The *Times* declares that the whole blame of perpetrating this scandalous blunder rests with the Government of India, and especially with Sir John Strachey; and that the excuses offered are inadequate and puerile, and such as no Secretary of State for India could defend for a moment.

Chinese Gordon has been appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon. The appointment is warmly approved.

London, 5th May.—Consols 99½. 5 per Cent. Rentes 118½ ex Coupon, Bar Silver 52 1-16. Four per Cent. 79. Four and half per Cent. 85½.

London, 6th May.—Arrival.—*Pekin*. Bank Shares:—Oriental Bank Corporation, £21 10s.; Chartered Bank, £23; Chartered Mercantile Bank, £22; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, £36 10s.; Consols 99½, 5 per Cent. Rentes 118½. Bar Silver 52 3-16; Four per Cent. 78½; Four and half per Cent. 85. Exchange on India 60 days' sight 1s. 715.16.

The Bank Returns:—Reserve of Notes, £13,900,000; Bills discounted, £19,400,000; Bullion, £28,000,000; Proportion of Reserve to liabilities, 45 per cent.

London, 7th May.—The European Powers demand that Turkey should surround with its troops the districts in Albania which have risen in revolt, arising out of the delimitation scheme, which the Porte has ordered to be carried out, in accordance with the terms of the Berlin treaty.

Prince Orloff has returned to Paris from St. Petersburg, and resumed his duties as Russian Ambassador.

London, 7th May.—It is announced that the Irish measures to be brought before Parliament by the Government this Session, will be confined to the relief of the distress.

The Czar has refused his consent to a proposal of the Sultan that a commutation of the sentence of death passed on the assassin of Colonel Commernoff should be permitted.

London, 7th May.—The *Daily News*, in a leading article, says that the British Government has issued a Circular Note inviting the Great Powers to co-operate in the strict execution of the remaining obligations of the Berlin Treaty.

General Skobloff arrived at Tiflis on the 25th of April.

Mr. Fawcett, having accepted office under the new Ministry, presented himself to-day to his constituency at Hackney, when he said, after thanking them for his re-election, that the finances of India was the first question before the Government; that the erroneous estimate in Sir John Strachey's budget must be closely investigated and those responsible for it peremptorily called to account, and India must be aided to defray the Afghan war expenses.

London, 8th May.—The Marquis of Ripon, in reply to a deputation of the Indian Council at Downing-street, yesterday, said that as regards the question of education he should follow the lines of the Court of Directors' despatch of 1854.

The Board of Trade returns of Exports for last month show a decided improvement and a large increase in Imports.

The assassin of Colonel Commernoff has been sentenced to death.

London, 9th May.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been returned unopposed for Leeds. Colonel Gordon, R. E. has been appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, Lord William Beresford and Lieutenants Muir and Brett, Aides-de-Camp; Captains Foot and Fitzwilliam extra Aides-de-Camp, and Major White, Military Secretary.

London, 10th May.—The Marquis of Ripon starts from London on Thursday next.

Mr. Stanhope has refuted the statement made by Mr. Fawcett that the former Government knew of the erroneous estimate before the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Fawcett

has admitted that he erred, and has withdrawn the statement.

London, 11th May.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that it is proposed to despatch a Committee of Enquiry into the system of administration of the finances of India. Sir R. Temple is to be a member.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, regretting his censure of the Austrian foreign policy, which was uttered in default of the assurance, now received that Austria has no desire to extend her rule to the Balkans.

#### THE AFGHAN WAR.

Ghazni, 29th April.—A report was received that a gathering of some or six or seven thousand men, chiefly Andarias and Sulaiman Khels, said to be Muski Alams' force, had collected near the village of Arzoolume, six miles south-east of camp. A brigade of infantry, six guns horse artillery and six mountain guns, with two regiments of cavalry, were despatched before daylight on the 29th, under Brigadier-General Palliser, to dislodge them. The position held by the enemy was, however, considered to be too strong to be carried by the force at General Palliser's disposal, and General Stewart brought up a reinforcement about 9 a.m. The enemy gave way and dispersed. Their loss is estimated at 400. Our loss is very trifling. No officers were wounded. More tribal gatherings are reported in the direction of Chaman and Arghestan district, which the local Afghan authorities were taking steps to disperse. Sirdar Alam Khan is likely to be made Governor of Ghazni provisionally.

Kabul, 23rd April.—This afternoon a salute of 21 guns was fired from the upper citadel of the Bala Hissar in honour of General Stewart's victory and the capture of Ghazni.

Bombay, 26th April.—Sir D. Stewart's victory has caused great satisfaction in England.

The barque *Seaforth* landed in Bombay on Saturday, sixteen of the crew of the steamer *Amelia* wrecked at the Laccadives.

Allahabad, 27th April.—The following particulars of the action at Charasiab are to hand :—

In consequence of the belief that the Logaris were assembling, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins got the Guides under arms an hour before daybreak. The camp was pitched east of Charasiab on the plain, and distant 1,300 yards from the nearest hills. Daybreak showed the enemy in number from 2,000 to 3,000, occupying the hills to the east of the camp with many standards planted. Large bodies of men were also seen coming from Zahidabad direction, and working round Charasiab under cover of the orchard. The camp was struck and all baggage was packed ready for removal. The enemy opened fire about seven o'clock, our troops at first lying under cover, and not replying. The Logaris showing in increased numbers, and several horses of the Guides and Artillery being hit, the baggage and guns were sent back beyond a nullah, near the hill captured by Major White, on the 9th October. A company of the 22nd, under Lieutenant J. P. Napier, and a half company of the Guides occupied the hill, the guns opening fire. After this position had been taken up, no more horses were hit. Three companies of the 92nd held the road to the south, parties of Guides occupying two ruined forts on the right flank, and checking the enemy in the orchards above Charasiab. Colonel Jenkins holographed news of the attack, and General Macpherson was sent out with a wing of the 92nd, the 45th Sikhs, three companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, four guns of Swinley's mountain battery, 2 guns of a screw battery, and a squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. General Gough followed with guns of the F. A. escorted by a wing of the 28th Punjab Infantry, and a squadron of the 9th Lancers. Two squadrons of the 17th Bengal Cavalry were to act in support. Jenkins held his own easily until General Macpherson's arrival at noon. A general advance was then made, the 2nd Goorkhas clearing the orchards of the Logaris, who took to flight, making for the hills on the east and west of the Kushi road. The Guides Cavalry pursued for four miles killing thirty stragglers, while the guns shelled the hills. The enemy's dispersion was apparently complete. Their loss was estimated at 100 killed and many wounded. The whole of the troops returned quietly to Bala Hissar during the day. The forts about Kabul, and the block-houses at Sherpur were manned

by the Garrison, as rumours were floating about of the hostile intentions of the Kohistanis.

Simla, 27th April.—There are reports that General Ross was engaged on Sunday and beat off the enemy, inflicting considerable loss. All accounts agree that the enemy lost heavily on the 25th at Charasiab. The number of killed and wounded vary from 400 to 700. The tribes are still excited in Kohistan and the neighbourhood.

Allahabad, 29th April.—In the action of the 20th, the Guides lost four killed, twenty-one wounded and had thirty-two horses put hors de combat. This is due to the fact that Colonel Jenkins had kept his sowars exposed to the Logaris' fire, to be ready to repel any rush upon his position as he had not enough infantry to form a reserve. The Logaris had breechloaders, and it is believed some Martinis among the number, as Martini bullets dropped among our men. Many sepoy of the Ameer's regiments were engaged at Argandeh, when news of the action arrived. Every man turned out armed, and took possession of Kotah-i-Takht, while messengers were sent to gather together the people of Maidan. When the result of the fight was known, the men dispersed, but have been restless since, and many have sent their families away, buried their treasure, and made preparations for renewed fighting. There is no doubt that great and increasing excitement exists among various sections of the tribes about Kabul, which is due to the movements of our troops at Ghazni, and to the absence of General Ross's force from Kabul. It is believed that the tribes adjoining Khurd Kabul are combining with a view of attacking our outposts on the line of communication. General Arbuthnot's movable column is in consequence to be concentrated at Jugdulluk.

Kabul, 26th April.—Yesterday at daybreak Colonel Jenkins was attacked near Charasiab. He reported that he was hemmed in by a much superior force and had with him the Guide's Wing, the 92nd Highlanders under Major White, two guns F.A., and about 1,000 men all told. General Macpherson started from Sherpur at half past nine in support with a detachment of the Goorkhas, the rest of the 92nd and 44th Sikhs, and four guns of Swinley's Mountain Battery. General Hugh Gough followed in reserve with four guns Field Artillery, six companies of Infantry, three Squadrons of Cavalry, of which one was the 9th Lancers. At about one o'clock General Macpherson debouched into the plain of Charasiab. Colonel Jenkins' baggage was posted for safety and shelter on a bluff to the left of our advance, and further on was a steep rocky hill, and the same side the valley was held by the enemy. Below in the plain was Colonel Jenkins' force, his two guns in action firing from the summit. The Afghans, in a large semi-circle facing and extending to our right flank in the immediate front, whilst there were villages and orchards at the foot of rocky mountains to our right. The presence of the enemy was everywhere discernable by flags set in the ground, and presently by continuous puffs of smoke proceeding from the dry ditches which they lined and from little rifle pits and shelter trenches, also from the mud walls of the villages. Colonel Jenkins held his own, and kept them off. General Macpherson at once sent forward Goorkhas supported by Sikhs to our extreme right and they promptly engaged the enemy, the Highlanders holding the hillock in the plain on the left advance of the Goorkhas, and from thence pouring a steady fire into the line of Afghans in front of the villages. The Goorkhas, though warmly engaged, had not one single casualty. Our guns began shelling the villages and the 92nd rapidly advanced, on which the enemy broke and fled in all directions. The Goorkhas followed up the hills to the right. The Highlanders and a few Goorkhas entered the orchards of the villages and fired upon one village, which being immediately captured, the principal men were sent in as prisoners to Sherpur. General Macpherson then ordered part of the 92nd and Swinley's Battery up the ridge in front whence the fugitive enemy were further molested as they swarmed up the steep bare mountain opposite. The casualties of the Highlanders—one killed and eight wounded; our total loss was seven killed and 34 wounded. The Afghan loss was far heavier than ours. In the distance the Guides in the plain were seen executing effective charges on the flying enemy. The whole affair was a complete success and was over by half-past two. Another action was fought near Ghazni on the 22nd, when General Stewart defeated

the enemy. The Afghan forces, six thousand strong, are supposed to have been raised by Musky Alam.

Simla, Sunday night.—Letters were received on the 29th April at Cabul from General Ross. On Sunday (25th) a large number of the enemy, estimated at one thousand to fifteen hundred, collected on the hills near the camp and fired into it. They were dislodged from the hills with the loss of forty killed. Our loss is one Goorkha killed, and three Goorkhas and a private of the Ninth Foot wounded; all slightly. The roads through Maidan and Logar are still infested by gangs of Ghuzis and marauders, who stop and search all passengers. The conference of Ghilzai chiefs at Sizni is said to have come to a peaceful decision. General Stewart has sent the Ghazni field force under General Hughes through the Logar Valley to open up communication with Cabul, Sir Donald himself marching with General Ross's force and expecting to reach Cabul on the 2nd May. He was at Arghandeh on the 1st. His main force encamped near Maidan. The Logar people sent a deputation to General Hughes, offering every assistance and claiming his protection. The Logar Valley is reported to be quiet. Musa Khan and Muhammad Jan are said to have arrived at Ghazni, and Abdul Rahman is said to be still at Kunduz. The combination in the Kunar valley is reported to be broken up for the present.

Simla, 30th April.—The Government of India have sanctioned General Massy's being reinstated in a brigade command in India, posting him to the Rawul Pindie Brigade, the most coveted Punjab brigade. It is rumoured that the Horse Guards dissented from the Commander-in-Chief's censure.

Allahabad, 1st May.—Abdul Rahman, it is stated, has written a conciliatory letter to the representatives of the British Government at Cabul. The letter was brought to Cabul on the 19th of April, at four p. m., by Mir Gholam Hyder, son of Gholam Jan, Khuja Imam Jan, of Parwen, brother of Mir Butcha, and other leading Kohistanis, whom Abdul Rahman deputed. The Sirdar writes professing himself the servant of the British Government, and states he is proceeding to Cabul to tender submission. He trusts the Government will not deem him an opponent on account of his long residence in Russian territory. That the Russian Government have not given him any help whatever either in money or men, but that he received money from the Ameer of Bokhara; that he left Russian territory of his own accord and responsibility; that the Turkistan people, including the resident Kohistanis, Logaris, and others, with remnants of the late Ameer Sher Ali's army, have already acknowledged him as sovereign. He then reiterates his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Government, and it appears, although his statement on this point is not sufficiently explicit, that he raises no protest against the sovereignty of certain districts of Afghanistan. He also expresses the conviction that the people of Turkistan generally will gladly accept him as Ameer.

The letter was written at Khinjan, the other side of the Hindoo Koosh, half-way between the hill and Ghor, due south of the Kunduz. The passes leading from Khinjan to Charikar, which are the head-quarters of the Kohistani faction, will remain blocked with snow till about the middle of May, when it is expected that Abdul Rahman will cross over. It is also stated he has remitted part of the revenue due by the Turkistanis, saying that he would not claim anything before the settlement of the Ameer'ship.

Doubts are entertained as to the truth of the statement that Abdul Rahman put Gholam Hyder Khan to death. It is now alleged that Gholam Hyder Khan was condemned, but that Abdul Rahman spared his life at the last moment.

Simla, 4th, May.—With reference to Reuter's telegram to-day, regarding the cost of the Afghan war, the papers containing the full information of the facts, so far as is known to the Government, will be issued to you to-day. Sir Donald Stewart reached Cabul on the 2nd May, and assumed command. He reported that all was quiet at Ghuzni, and that the tribal gathering has dispersed and Musa Khan has returned to Ghazni, and is with Sirdar Muhammad Alam, who was appointed Governor by Sir Donald Stewart.

Allahabad, 4th May.—The names of the two Sirdars appointed to Kohistan are Wazirzade Afzul Khan, a resalder in our service, and Ibrahim Khan Bahadoor. Both were on Mr. Lepel Griffin's personal staff. It is believed, though

nothing has been said officially, that they will go to Kunduz there to interview Abdul Rahman. If the Kohistanis remain quiet and pass them onwards safely, we shall probably not send a force to Istalif and Charikar.

Kabul, 4th May. There is a report in the city that Mahomed Jan is back again in Ghuzni, and that Alam Khan, who it was thought would be able to keep order there, has been murdered. For some time past gatherings have been reported in Kohistan at various places. To-day's information seems to show that these forces have now mostly dispersed, and the outlook in that direction is much more peaceable. By way of taking precaution, Mir Butcha is said to have made the Hindoos buy up his land bordering on the Koh Daman at a price of Rs. 16,000 with the agreement that if hunted by the British the bond is to hold good, but that if he can come to terms he will return the money and take back the land. The Logar is reported quiet, as are also Arghandeh and Maidan.

Kabul, 5th May.—Abdul Wahab, who fled to Langar, in Wardak, has now returned to Arghandeh, his native village. Kila Haji and Tamma are reported as infested by Kohistani robbers, who are plundering all travellers. It is reported that all the near Kohistani gatherings have entirely broken up, Mir Said Khan going to Istalif, Sawar Khan to Parwan, and the minor chiefs and followers to their respective homes. Mir Butcha is reported as having gone from Baba Kuchi Kar to Farza, en route to Turkistan. The ryots of Khoja Mir Said and Mir Butcha are said to be in open mutiny, pointing out that they have suffered in the struggle with the British, but that their masters have only profited and are keeping the British money to themselves. They threaten to occupy all the Kotals towards Cabul and so bring back the British into the Koh Daman in revenge for their treatment. Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan and Resalder Mahomed Afzel Khan, have gone off to Turkistan on urgent business; and for the next fortnight all in that direction will probably be in a state of quiet expectancy.

Candahar, 6th May.—The Sirdar Shue Ali is still in the Argistan District and all the malcontents with some petty exceptions have made their submission to him, and he has raised about 150 recruits for his infantry regiment. The neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, is said to be generally quieting down though armed parties still hover about.

Cabul, 6th May.—The large bodies of the Kohistanis in the neighbourhood of Cabul have dispersed to their homes.

Letters of last Sunday, received from Sirdar Mahomed Alam Khan, Governor of Ghuzni, state all is well there and that Musa Khan had entered the city the same day.

Arrangements are being made for keeping open communication between Ghuzni and Cabul.

Large quantities of goods of private traders are lying at Jellalabad awaiting transport.

Cabul, 10th May.—News has been received from Alam Khan. He writes from Bad Mushk, three marches north of Ghuzni, that Musa Jan, Hasan Khan, and Gholam Hyder, are all in Ghuzni. All is peaceful there. He reports further that he has written to Zarnat, warning the people against listening to Mahommed Jan.

Cabul, 16th May.—Sir F. Roberts' force has destroyed Padishah Khan's forts at Sarkhab near Zarghanshahr. Padishah Khan has escaped to the hills. The force marches at once to Maidan, where it will remain for two or three weeks.

General Hills has been appointed to the command of the Ghuzni force now in Southern Logar.

The chief Political Officer has sent a letter to Mushk-i-Alam, asking him to help to maintain peace for the benefit of the country, and thus enable the British Government to bring about the more speedy settlement of affairs than otherwise will be possible. This appeal to the Moollah's patriotism may have a good effect, more especially as it is believed that the Mushk-i-Alam is not a party man.

Sirdar Alam Khan starts to return to Ghuzni to-morrow.

It is reported that the Moollahs are inciting the people of the Chipriar district, to the South of Jellalabad, to refuse payment of revenue, and to rise against the British.

In Lughman also, at the instigation of the Moollahs, the Governor's authority is set at defiance. Orders have been issued that the villages harbouring these Moollahs shall be fined by having to pay double revenue. If necessary, a small flying column will move through the Shinwari country.

Major Evan Smith leaves for Logar on special political

duty. Deputy Surgeon-General Smith is to arrive to-day from Logar to take charge of the office of principal medical officer to the Cabul Field Force.

From Simla it is reported, that Mr. C. E. Buckland, the Press Commissioner, has been appointed Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, in succession to the late Mr. J. B. Roberts.

Gauhati, 17th May, 12th. 20m.—The steamer *Burmah* caught fire on anchoring here this morning. The fire was put out by the aid of the commanders and crews of the other vessels. The *Burmah's* crew tried to desert her, and were stopped by the captain with great difficulty. The force-pumps from the other vessels put out the fire. The local fire engine and officials arrived too late. Fortunately, very little damage has been done.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

### TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, May 12th.—There are some indications that the Sultan intends to have the sentence of death against the assassin of Colonel Commernoff carried out, and as a precaution he has dismissed the Bosnian members of the palace guards, fellow-countrymen of the assassin.

London, May 12th.—Rowell offers to compete with any American walker for from £500 to £1,000 a side, but says the international match between Brown, himself, Hart and Dobler, cannot be arranged at present, as Brown's backers are unable to leave England. He invites Hart, Dobler and others to England.

Paris, May 12th.—The Commission on the question of restoring the Palace of the Tuilleries has decided to restore it and convert it into a museum.

Cairo, May 12th.—In consequence of the recent arrival of a slave caravan at Siot, the Governor of the Province and other officials have been dismissed and will be court-martialled. A special European Commission has been appointed on the recommendation of the British Consul General, to secure the execution of the Anglo-Egyptian Convention for the suppression of the slave trade.

Vienna, May 13th.—The publication of Earl Granville's note and Gladstone's letter is much appreciated here. Lord Granville recently warmly assured Count Karolyi that the British Government was animated by the most sincere desire to cultivate friendly relations with Austria, and he expressed satisfaction at the Austro-German understanding.

London, May 13th.—The *Globe* says: We understand that, in view of complications with China, the Russian Government has telegraphed the authorities beyond the Ural Mountains to place all strategical roads in condition for the passage of troops and stores. Half a million of roubles has been assigned for improving the highway from Orenburg to Central Asia.

London, May 15th.—Three of the five missing boats of the mail steamer *American*, which foundered on the passage from Cape Good Hope for South Africa, were picked up on the 24th and 25th of April by American bark *Emma F. Harriman*, Captain Upton, from Accra for Winnebush, in latitude three degrees, thirty minutes north, and longitude nine west. The bark transferred the people to the steamer *Coanza*, which landed them at Grand Bassin. The British steamer *Senegal* took them aboard for Grand Canary island, on reaching which place the *Senegal* struck on a sunken rock, and was run ashore. All on board were saved, except John Paterson, who was drowned by the boat capsizing. News of the missing boats has been awaited with intense anxiety in London and at the Cape.

Berlin, May 15th.—Hundreds of parishes are without priests, and no new ones can be nominated until the Bishops are willing to submit the names of the candidates to the Government. It is, therefore, believed in Government circles that the Pope fears the power of the Papacy in Europe might be shaken by longer delay. To re-establish this power, the Pope is said to be willing to make, for the moment, some sacrifices, and also some important concessions. In this policy, however, the Pope will encounter resistance from the Jesuits.

London, May 16th.—The explosion at the Birchell's Hall Iron works, yesterday, was more destructive than at first reported. Twenty-five persons were injured.

St. Petersburg, May 16th.—There was a violent storm at Tiflis on the 14th instant. Rain fell in such torrents that the town and suburbs was flooded. Great damage was done to property.

Berlin, May 18th.—Letters from St. Petersburg express a belief that General Todleben, while staying at St. Petersburg, prior to assuming the Governor-Generalship of Wilna, will be consulted regarding the erection of fortifications at Vladivostok, and in the Amoor District generally. A vast amount of material is being shipped thither. Vessels belonging to the volunteer fleet now at Cronstadt, will shortly start for Vladivostok with a quantity of torpedoes. Several other vessels are being fitted out for a voyage to the Pacific. The possible

postponement of the Tekke expedition, in view of the threatened complications with China, is generally discussed in St. Petersburg. It is thought that General Skobeleff or Prince Imeretinsky will be appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Russo-Chinese coast. A well-accredited report is in circulation that an officer has left St. Petersburg with orders for General Skobeleff.

Dublin, May 18th.—Parnell was chosen sessional chairman at the Home-Rule meeting. It was suggested as a compromise between William Shaw and himself that Justin McCarthy be chosen chairman.

Paris, May 17th.—France will take the initiative in demanding from the Porte the acceptance of the International Commission supervision and administration for Turkey.

The labor strikes in the north of France are on the point of terminating.

An Oberammergau correspondent reports that the first performance of the *Passion Play* took place on Monday. Eight thousand persons were present. The representation was very successful. A large preponderance of those present were Americans and English.

Vienna, May 18th.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath adjourns this week. The Ministry will then resign, but Count Taaffe, President of the Council, with be intrusted with the reorganization of the Cabinet, and the coalition principle will be maintained.

Constantinople, May 18th.—Alarm has been produced in the British community by an attack on an Englishman named Burness, and two ladies walking in the suburbs, by three Mussulman robbers armed with knives. Burness was severely wounded and lies in a precarious condition. Two of the assailants have been arrested and will be court-martialled.

The Sultan hesitates to sign the death warrant of the assassin of the Russian Colonel Commernoff. The Fanatic party are making strenuous efforts to save him.

St. Petersburg, May 17th.—Twelve thousand men will be sent to the Amoor and 12,000 to Kuldja.

Cabul, May 18th.—Deserters from Herat report the city in a state of anarchy, Ayoub Khan a prisoner, and the troops mutinous for pay and oppressing the people.

London, May 18th.—Rev. B. Larabee, a well known American missionary at Oromiah, North Persia, where the famine chiefly prevails, writes: "Grain is selling at eleven times the ordinary rates. Rye has risen enormously, and people are living largely on scanty roots. Robberies are becoming alarmingly frequent. News from Kurdistan, received from the helpers among the mountain Nestorians, is equally distressing. From this city to the Tigris the famine is alike severe. May the Lord have mercy upon the land."

London, May 19th.—The *Times*, this morning, in an editorial on the Fortune Bay dispute, says: "The party, and, to a great extent, the statesmen, who were originally responsible for the Treaty of Washington, are now again in power in this country, and will not shrink from the task of amending it where there may seem need for amendment. The rights conferred by the Treaty, whether on American or British fishermen, are, as Everts contends, not exclusive, but common. The agreement suggested by Secretary Everts—that the contracting parties should, by some joint action, adopt regulations protecting the fisheries—would, at any rate, prevent future controversy; nor need there be any insuperable obstacle to an amicable adjustment of the present dispute."

London, May 19th.—Samuel Plimsoll, Liberal, has offered to resign his seat in Parliament for Derby in favor of Sir William Harcourt. Plimsoll's supporters decided to recommend the acceptance of his offer.

The result of the election for Wigton, by which J. McLaren, Liberal, was defeated by Mark Stewart, Conservative, is attributed to McLaren's alleged connection with figot houses and the disapproval of ultra-Presbyterians of the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Kenmare to offices under the Crown, they being Roman Catholics.

It is stated that the Conservatives are determined to oppose the election of Sir William Harcourt at Derby. It is said that Sir Robert Peel will be invited to stand.

London, May 19th.—Henry Ashworth, a well-known manufacturer of Manchester, and a prominent Cobdenite politician, died at Florence, Italy, of Roman fever.

Rome, May 19th.—Almost complete results of the election for members of the Chambers of Deputies show the return of 120 Constitutionalists, 173 Ministerialists, and 61 of the Dissident Left. The second ballots are expected to make these figures 175, 249 and 82, respectively.

Blackburn, May 19th.—An unconditional resumption of work by the striking cotton operatives is expected.

London, May 19th.—Four hundred and fifty nobleman and gentlemen were present at a meeting of Conservatives at Bridgewater House to-day. Beaconsfield said that if the Conservatives were true to their principles, he looked forward to their return to power at no distant period. He considered it impossible for the present Ministry, with its discordant elements, to last long.

Cabul, May 19th.—Abdurrahman Kahn has dismissed his

army saying that he does not need it, having no present hostile intention against the British.

Berlin, May 19th.—The news from St. Petersburg confirms the report that the sentence of Chung How has decided Russia to recall her *Chargé d'Affaires* from Peking, and place her subjects in China under the protection of the United States.

London, May 20th.—A Paris despatch says: Goschen British Ambassador to Constantinople, while here, saw Premier de Freycinet, and several other politicians. He has gone to Vienna to interview Baron Haymerle, Austro-Hungarian Premier. It is affirmed that Goschen, without declaring himself as authorized to take the initiative in common action by the Powers for the establishment of an International Administrative Commission, has intimated that England would not hesitate to give hearty support, if, on the initiative of any Power, she were summoned to submit to the creation of such a Commission as was foreshadowed by the Berlin Treaty. Goschen's eagerness to confer with France and Austria, before going to Constantinople, indicate that the British Cabinet feels the urgency of ending a situation which may paralyze the best dispositions, and produce a disagreement of incalculable gravity. There is consequently every reason to believe that Turkey will shortly be summoned to give a categorical reply to the collective representatives of Europe.

Berlin, May 20th.—The leaders of the Centre, the Ultramontane party in the Prussian Diet, declare they are resolved to resist to the utmost the bill endowing the Ministers with discretionary powers relative to the execution of the May laws.

London, May 20th.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech refers to the cordial relations with all the Powers; hopes for the speedy execution of the whole of the Treaty of Berlin, and refers to the mission of G. J. Goschen in that connection. It says the efforts to pacify the Afghans and establish a strong and independent but friendly Government will be increased. The condition of India's finances, recently made known, will require special attention. A policy of confederation in South Africa, is advised, but the Transvaal will be retained. Imports and exports, and other signs, indicate the revival of trade, but the depression lately perceived in the Revenue, continues unabated. The estimates of income laid before the last Parliament will probably not be exceeded. The late season for convening the session, will seriously interfere with legislation. The Peace Preservation Act, in Ireland, will expire on the 1st of June, and will not be renewed. The loyalty and good sense of the Irish people justify reliance in the provisions of the ordinary law, firmly administered, for the maintenance of peace and order. The Acts for the mitigation of the distress in Ireland have been serviceable to that end. The question of the sufficiency of the advances authorized by those Acts is under consideration. A Burials bill, a Ballot bill, a bill to protect tenants against injury from ground game, a bill to determine the liability of employers for accidents to servants, and a bill for the extension of the borough franchise to Ireland, will be submitted to Parliament.

Lord Selbourn, Lord High Chancellor, read the speech. The House of Commons was crowded, but the attendance in the House of Peers was meagre.

In the House of Commons, John Power, Home Ruler, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, that the position of occupiers of land in Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in debate on the address, dwelt upon the heavy responsibility of allowing the Peace Preservation Act to lapse, and earnestly hoped the result would justify the step. Generally, he approved the spirit of the speech, although he criticised some of its details.

Parnell and his immediate followers sit on the Opposition benches, Shaw and others on the Government side.

Parnell gave notice that he will call attention to the Parliamentary relations existing between England and Ireland.

Berlin, May 20th.—A bill has been introduced in the Diet, giving Prussia certain discretionary power in administering the Ecclesiastical laws. It contains the following enactment. The Prussian Ministry is authorized, with the consent of the King, to dispense with certain specified requirements of the laws relating to the training and appointment of the clergy, and further, to accord to the foreign clergy permission to perform their duties in the Prussian territory. Ecclesiastics who commit gross breaches of the laws will be proceeded against on the ground of incapacity. For these offences a conviction will entail loss of salary. A bishop expelled from his See may again obtain from the King official recognition as bishop of his former diocese. In the case of the vacant Catholic bishoprics the Government is empowered to confer Episcopal rights upon ecclesiastics who can show that they possess the mandate of the Church. Such persons will not necessarily be required to take the prescribed oath. The Government's grants which have been stopped may be restored by Ministerial decree, which, however, may be revoked. Prosecutions for offences against the May laws are to be instituted at the instance of the Governor of a province only. The Ministers of the Interior and Worship are empowered to

permit the creation of new branches of associations for tending the sick already existing in Prussia, and also to grant general authority, with the same liability to revocation, to sisterhoods whose present duties are confined to tending the sick, to undertake, also, the care and education of children who are unfit to attend school.

London, May 20th.—The Parnell Reception Committee has decided to hold a free Republic meeting at St. James' Hall on the 5th of June, to be followed by a great demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

London, May 21st.—Sir H. D. Wolff objected, in the House of Commons, to Charles Bradlaugh taking the oath, and amid much uproar, said his reason was that Bradlaugh was an Atheist, and had already infringed the terms of the oath in his book, "Impeachment of the House of Brunswick." On motion of Gladstone, the matter was referred to a select committee.

Rome, May 21st.—The Ministerialists and the Dissident Left have concluded a truce and will vote together at the second ballots for Deputies, to prevent the return of candidates of the Right. A coalition Cabinet, including the chiefs of the various sections of the Liberals, is considered probable.

Paris, May 21st.—Leon Say agrees to become a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate.

Madrid, May 21st.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day, said that no treaty of commerce with the United States is contemplated, and he thought it would be difficult to make one.

Plymouth, Eng., May 21st.—A portion of a vessel's stern, supposed to belong to the missing training ship, *Atlanta*, has been picked up on the Irish coast and handed over to the Admiralty.

Berlin, May 21st.—The newspapers publish an official communication saying that the Government, in introducing the new Church bill, offers to the Catholic clergy and the whole Catholic population the possibility of a *modus vivendi* very favorable to the Church. If the proffered hand is rejected, the fault will lie with the Ultramontanes. The Emperor is highly pleased with the new Church bill. He remarked that the bill bids fair to heal the difference between Church and State.

London, May 21st.—Vignaux won the first billiard match. Bennett scored only 575 points. In a subsequent match, Vignaux also won, Bennett scoring 82.

Paris, May 21st.—Gen. Gourlard has committed suicide, being tired of life from long ill-health.

Berlin, May 21st.—The proposals for a supplementary Congress to be held here meet with very little favor in high quarters. Bismarck is disinclined to again accept the unthankful office of Chairman.

London, May 21st.—Lord Beaconsfield writes to the *Times* entirely denying that he ever uttered a single word attributed to him in the reports of his speech at the Conservative meeting at Bridgewater House.

Vienna, May 21st.—Goschen, British Envoy to Turkey, to-day had an interview with Baron Von Haymerle, which lasted several hours.

London, May 21st.—In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke said the Government would lay upon the table the whole correspondence between the Government and the United States and Canada.

Lord Hartington stated that the troops in Afghanistan would gradually be withdrawn as soon as a ruler was selected whose authority was likely to be permanent.

Lord Hartington confirmed the announcement of a deficit of £400,000 in the Indian Budget.

Grant Duff stated that Sir Bartle Frere would remain at the Cape.

In the debate on the report of the address, Forster said he had no reason to believe that landlords in Ireland would enforce their powers until they knew the result of the harvest. The report of the address was then agreed to.

Berlin, May 21st.—A daring burglary has been committed upon the King's secret cabinet at Stuttgart, and a number of valuable orders stolen.

## THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

(By an intimate acquaintance.)

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon a small farm and the exertions of the mother. There was nothing about the elder Garfield to distinguish him from the other plodding farmers of the rather sterile township of Orange. No one could discern any qualities in him which, transmitted to the next generation, might help to make a statesman, unless it was industry; but his wife, who is still living at an advanced age, was always fond of reading when she could get leisure

from her hard household duties, and was a thoroughly capable woman, of strong will, stern principles and more than average force of character. Of the children no one besides James has made the slightest mark in the world. The older brother is a farmer in Michigan, and the two sisters are, I believe, farmers' wives. James had a tough time of it as a boy. He toiled hard on the farm early and late in summer and worked at the carpenter's bench in winter. The best of it was that he liked work. There was not a lazy hair on his head. He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio Canal ran not far from where he lived, and, finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the tow-path and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county.

When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure cross roads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy and assigned it to a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerreotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but this picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder Campbell, had travelled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young sect at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-failing sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky, was soon put in command of a brigade, and by making one of the hardest marches ever made by recruits surprised and routed the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Picketon.

From Eastern Kentucky General Garfield was transferred

to Louisville and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, which he reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamanga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a Major-Generalship.

The Congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics towards the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of General Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. I have often heard him express regret that he did not help fight the war through and say that he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time Congress met.

On entering Congress, in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the House and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome this prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the Congressional Library and sitting up late at nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbackers and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but four members in half a century.

In the Fortieth Congress General Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, which he held until the Democrats came into power in the House in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the government. In all the political struggles in Congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either house.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was by com-

mon consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last General Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

As a leader in the House he is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue fairly touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharpshooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shot of argument are exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the Republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

General Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards to make room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a centre of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in his district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 30 miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome rosy-cheeked girl of about 12. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### ON THE RIGHT TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

THE most important privileges necessary to the possession of freedom, are the right of holding public meetings to discuss political subjects and the freedom of the press, and these must be secured by the people of this country. In a country, ruled by a constitutional monarchy, the inhabitants select their representatives, who are authorized to take part in political affairs. Thus the people entrust their rights into the hands of their representatives, and observe an implied stipulation that they should not interfere in political matters themselves, but at the same time it is their right and privilege to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of current political questions at public meetings and in the newspapers. This is the reason why we call those two privileges the important rights by which the people can freely govern themselves. Now, in our country, we live under a beneficent sovereign, so that although there are laws restricting lectures and debates, we have freedom of speech, so far as it is not considered prejudicial to the peace of the country. Thus we are

possessed of the important rights by which we can freely regulate our conduct, because the press law is not a machine to be applied for forbidding the expression of justifiable opinions, nor are the meeting regulations for preventing the peaceful discussion of political subjects within moderate bounds. As regards the liberty of the press, the advantages and disadvantages are very well known to the public, so that it would be of no use for us to comment any further upon the matter, but as to the privilege of holding public meetings, public opinion being troubled to discern its benefits and dangers, has not as yet arrived at a just conclusion. Moreover, the public have been so bewildered at the recently issued regulations respecting public meetings that we think it is now a proper time to treat of the questions involved.

Now the liberty of holding meetings is indeed an important right, which the people can manage in their own way, as long as a free constitution is in working order. For example, if the people wish to present a petition to the Government, or to send in a memorial to the Legislative body, or National Assembly, or to place some questions before the Government or the Senate, or to call the attention of the Government officers and the members of the Assembly to any particular matter, then if the circumstances of the case require the people to hold a meeting, they are certainly justified in doing so, their course being approved both by the justice of Heaven and the laws; therefore, even in a country, where the power of the Government is committed to the care of the representations of the inhabitants, a meeting held by the people under such circumstances, is not an infringement upon the province of their representatives. However, if the people act at their meetings in such a way as to bring undue pressure upon the Legislative or Executive officers, or to turn the administration or laws in other directions, or, trusting in the force of large numbers, attempt to coerce outsiders in any way, or, in extreme cases, if they hold their meetings very frequently, or on regular days in the same manner as a House of Assembly; then such meetings are prejudicial to the tranquillity of the public, trespass upon the rights of the National Assembly, and assume the authority of the representatives. Action of the kind mentioned would result in great public injury, and reduce the great principles of Constitutional Monarchy to confusion. In a country where a constitution is not yet in force, nor a National Assembly established, if the people initiate meetings which embody no principle of coercion or appeal by force, but are conducted under peaceful and moderate regulations from first to last, such meetings are indeed rightful privileges of the people which they possess for their guidance, and even though they may influence the administration by means of argument or petition, they do not infringe upon the rights of a National Assembly, nor assume the authority of representatives, because, as we have said, there is no Representative Assembly in the country.

There are many among the public who point out the dangerous tendencies of meetings, and they always take France for example, and say:—"The evil effect of the French Revolution arises from the unrestrained license of public meetings. At the commencement of the Revolution the clubs in France disturbed both the upper and lower Chambers of the National Assembly, and while the Revolution was going on, not a single day passed without a meeting being held. If the views of the Upper Chamber were opposed to those of the clubs, the persons comprising the meetings at once broke out into rebellion and forced their way into the Chamber, and by their violence interrupted the deliberations of the Chamber and gradually deprived the representatives of their rights. The consequence was that, while the influence of the clubs increased, the power of the Chambers decreased, until at last the representatives thought it as well to be guided entirely by the meetings, rather than the acknowledged rights of the Chamber. In this way the Government was ultimately overturned, and the people were thrown into the depth of misery and trouble. Those evils arose from the injurious effects of unrestrained public meetings." Ah! this is indeed a one-sided opinion! Now the causes of the French Revolution are so numerous that we cannot explain them in a few words. However, as we wrote the other day, "influence is not liberty,"\* and as the French people did

\* The *Nichi Nichi* contained an article under this heading.

not know the true meaning of this great principle, they commenced to exert their influence among themselves before they tried to establish their freedom. Is not this the true cause of the French Revolution? If so, the meetings were diverted to the improper purpose of extending the influence of the members: therefore the injurious consequences of the Revolution did not spring from the meetings. This is well illustrated by the case of a robber who takes shelter in a forest. Can we then say that the forest itself is injurious to the peaceful inhabitants? No, it is the robber who is concealed in it. Well, as regards the French Revolution; the King's Government was greatly troubled with financial difficulties, and forced by the righteous opinions of patriotic people, to call together the National Assembly. But as the Government placed no confidence in the representatives, the Assembly had no actual power, and consequently the warm promoters of the popular rights became very angry, and thought it improbable, and in fact impossible, to secure their rights and liberties through the unaided instrumentality of the National Assembly, and that it would be much better to seize the reins of Government themselves and depend upon the support of the public. That is how they commenced to establish their power, and the real cause of the Revolution. Is it not therefore a great wrong, to attribute the evil effects of the Revolution entirely to the clubs? The French statesman of that time were not wholly free from such a mistaken belief, therefore the Government established very strict laws for controlling meetings, so as not to allow the public, either directly or indirectly, to interfere in the administration of affairs, and the same laws continued until a very recent period. But was it not the fact that the Government could not control the Revolution?

The measures for carrying into execution any plan depending upon the power of the public, being independent of meetings, it is of course quite necessary, in order to preserve good order among the community, to avert the injurious effects of unrestrained meetings by means of laws, but as long as a meeting is conducted in a peaceful manner, we do not see any possible harm which can arise from it. Therefore it is wrong to prohibit such gatherings or to lessen their influence. This is the case even in a country where the people live under a constitutional monarchy, and commit their legislative power into the hands of representatives, and accordingly should be much more the custom in a state devoid of representative institutions. Here in Japan perfect liberty of meeting exists at the present day, provided the people, in conformity with their great rights and liberties, forward a petition to their sovereign, or supplicate the functionaries responsible for conducting political matters. We therefore wish our patriots to act peaceably, and regard their rights with great respect, so as not to give an opportunity to anyone to complain of the evil effects of their meetings.

### TREATY REVISION AND A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(Translated from the *Akebono Shimbun*.)

Alas! the Japanese people now are situated in a sad and unhappy position! because although Japan is an independent Empire, yet it is poor and weak, when compared with the powerful states of Europe and America. If human nature was amenable to moral restraints, we should have no reason to grieve at our poverty and weakness, but the inhabitants of the world are all greedy beings, therefore it is unavoidable that the poor and powerless, when brought into contact with the rich and strong, are always oppressed and cannot obtain the full enjoyment of their rights. We can prove the truth of this position by referring to the *li* question now in dispute between Russia and China. This is so, but, notwithstanding our poverty and weakness, we have more than one thing to negotiate about with the strong nations, and of those the restoration of the judicial rights of Japan has the most important bearing.

Speaking theoretically, if a person visits his friend's house, and remains there even one single day, not only it is wrong for the guest to violate the family laws of his host, but he has to submit himself to them during his stay, and, if he wishes not to regulate his conduct by them, it would have

been much better for him not to have paid the visit at all. After having entered another person's house, if the visitor acts in a selfish and uncouth manner, everybody would then call him rude and boorish. Our proverb says, "when you enter into a country, you have to observe the laws of that country." how then does this differ from the case of foreigners residing in Japan? It is quite clear that they ought to observe our laws, and not to infringe our inherent rights. Notwithstanding the fact that they have such a responsibility upon them as to be called boorish and rude, when they behave badly, they never dream of obeying our laws, and apparently wish to continue their selfish, arbitrary, unreasonable and unlawful conduct for hundreds of generations. What is the reason for this? Simply because, as human nature is greedy, the strong oppress the weak. This then is the reason why we say Japan is in a sad and unhappy position. Regarding this, some of our brethren, considering our present misfortunes as unavoidable, and admitting many reasons for the foreigners' demands, assert that we should open the whole country to foreign residence, and grant these interlopers the right of holding possession of landed property. In exchange for these concessions we should then receive the restoration of the judicial rights of the country. Is not this a very degrading proposal?

Such a suggestion may have been the outcome of necessity, but we must say the idea would, in practice, be very prejudicial to the country, and, moreover, if there are among the high functionaries of state any who harbour such a cowardly proposal, then indeed have the misfortunes of Japan reached a climax. Let our readers look and see, who is the more cunning and wealthy, the Japanese or the foreigners? It is quite clear that the native is always inferior to the foreigner in both respects. In addition, we have a far more fertile soil here than is the case in foreign countries; our land is much cheaper, and our coolies, although they work as industriously as foreign labourers, receive much less wages. Such being the condition of affairs, if foreigners are allowed to purchase land, employ labour, and freely pursue farming and other industries in Japan, a very few years will see the whole country in the hands of foreigners, and our beloved land will have passed away into the possession of the stranger. Alas! any one who makes such a proposal may be willing to reduce our thirty-five million brethren to the wretched condition of the labourers of British India, or the tenant farmers of Ireland. As we have already remarked, Japan is in a sad and unfortunate situation, but the spirit of freedom has never disappeared from among us, nor has our righteous patriotism ever been quenched. How then can the people of Japan brook the contemplation of any such miserable future for their country? Do we not recollect that, when one or two newspapers suggested the introduction of foreign capital, and the granting to foreigners of the privilege of holding land, public opinion was unanimously opposed to such a proposition, and suppressed all further mention of it for the time being?

It is true that anyone who suggests a means for the restoration of our sovereign rights in exchange for some privileges to be granted to foreign residents, may reason in the following way:—"It is approved by common sense that, if a person wishes to benefit himself, he has to benefit others as well, at the same time, and if any one wishes to induce others to submit to his regulations, without benefiting them, how can he reasonably expect them to do so? Now to restore the judicial rights of Japan is to benefit the Empire, while to grant the privilege of holding land to foreigners, is a benefit to them. How then can there be any reason under heaven that will justify us in expecting the restoration of our judicial rights, without giving some equivalent in exchange?" What an inconsistent observation! We know that we are acting according to a moral and just principle, and that we have no selfish interests at stake like the foreigners. How then can we be accused of desiring to benefit ourselves alone?

The foreigners who come to our country reap enormous profits in their mercantile transactions with us, but, being protected under the powerful shield of extra-territoriality they act in a selfish and rude manner. We find our rights and privileges invaded by them, and we fear them as we fear a poisonous serpent. We ask our readers is not this the case? It is plainly to be seen that a very unfair advantage is now on the side of the foreigners, and we only desire to restore our judicial rights, so that we shall be on an equal footing with them. Foreigners coming to our country

derive a benefit from our trade and commerce: therefore they should, on every principle of fair dealing, be governed by our commercial laws. They possess the advantage of freely associating with our countrymen, and it follows that they should be subject to the laws governing our community. If a foreigner murders a Japanese, he ought to be punished according to our law respecting the punishment of a murderer. Justice ought to be administered in this way, and why then should we be required to grant any particular privileges to foreigners in exchange for our undeniable rights? How can we be said to act selfishly when we advocate the enforcement of the unquestionable prerogatives of every independent sovereign state?

As we are, however, at present placed in a sad and unhappy situation, there may be a reason why the argument we have adduced should be only spoken of, but not put into operation. We must therefore wait until the time comes when we shall be enabled to carry our views into force, and when that time comes we ought not to resort to such a cowardly measure as to seek the recovery of the judicial rights of the Empire by granting foreigners in exchange the privilege of holding land in Japan. When will the happy day arrive for the enforcement of our rights? When we become possessed of sufficient power and knowledge to prevent any rude and powerful strangers from committing acts of violence, and to frustrate the schemes of foreigners, no matter how cunningly planned. The day when this will be achieved is one for which we must work hard and diligently. If we sit quietly, and wait passively for the time to come, without striving, we shall never witness it, even if we wait a hundred years. If this be true how can we accomplish the end desired? The only answer is:—"By the establishment of a National Assembly." Public opinion has now arrived at the conclusion that a National Assembly will enable us to promote and confirm our legitimate rights and influence. Any further explanation on this point would be useless and of no avail to improve our knowledge of the subject. Astute and well-educated men all say that, if we wish to revise the existing treaties, we must first have a National Assembly, but, wishing to make this more clear, we say:—"The revision of the treaties will follow the establishment of a National Assembly."

Yes! The reason why we wish for a National Assembly, is not because we are oppressed by the Government, nor because we are exposed to arbitrary conduct on the part of the officials, but simply because we are thrown into our present sad and unhappy position—the oppressed and despised of stronger and wealthier powers, and we wish to recover for Japan the privileges inherent to every nation, to promote the sovereign rights of our country in the future, so as to place the Imperial House in everlasting peace, save the Government from the envy and criticism of faction, and promote the welfare and influence of this Empire in the Far East. Notwithstanding such are the just and righteous reasons why the people of Japan desire a National Assembly, who do we find objecting to its establishment?

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHLEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

Friday, the 11th day of June, 1880.

J. R. Bainbridge, boy on board the British barque *Pym*, was charged with desertion and larceny. The latter consisted of stealing \$1.20 from James Howgate, A.B., and 50 cents from Charles Smith, cook and steward of the *Pym*, before the prisoner left the ship.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

L. J. H. Stapleton, master of the *Pym*, sworn said:—"It was reported to me, on the morning of June the 5th, that the boy had deserted during the previous night, taking with him all his effects, and that he had committed the two robberies mentioned.

Prisoner said he had not robbed the two men. He had robbed the master previously, and it was to that he had pleaded guilty.

James Howgate, A.B., sworn, said:—"The Prisoner robbed me. I went into the fore-castle on Friday afternoon last, and heard the chest I keep my cloths in shut. There had been \$3.20 in one of the pockets of a pair of pants, and

when I looked for it on Saturday, it was gone. I did not see prisoner take it, but am sure he did so.

Charles Smith, cook and steward, sworn, said:—"I was robbed by the prisoner of fifty cents. I did not see him commit the robbery. I had the money in the pocket of my pants, which were hanging in the galley, and, when I heard the other man had been robbed, I went to see and found my fifty cents were also missing. The prisoner was the only one who went into the galley, besides myself. He was constantly in and out of it.

L. J. H. Stapleton, recalled:—"I lost a sovereign early in the voyage, and the boy denied stealing it at first, but afterwards confessed to the theft. I do not wish to press that charge. The charge of larceny he is now charged with is on account of his stealing from the two men. I intend to clear the ship to-morrow, if possible. The prisoner may have from twenty to thirty shillings due him from the ship.

His Honour addressing the prisoner, said he stood charged with a very serious offence. There was a moral certainty that he had robbed his shipmates, but there was no legal proof of the fact. He would inflict the heaviest penalty in his power for desertion—ten weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before General THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1880.

John Noonan, formerly second mate of the American ship *Leonora*, was charged with being drunk on the race course on Wednesday, and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

Police Constable Schultze deposed to the facts, and the accused in reply to the Court said he had been drinking saké, and did not recollect what had taken place.

It being his first offence, and occurring at the races, the Court discharged the accused with a warning not to appear there again.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF JUNE 5TH, BY "BATONARA."

<i>Sigurnara</i>		<i>Farrell</i>
S	n u f	F
A	f r i c	A
Y	e a	R
O	l i v	E
N.		W.
A	y	E
R	e e	L
A	w	L

Correct answers received from Le bon temps viendra, Bamboo Fan, and Lobatay.

#### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 21st
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 7th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 15th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	June 21st
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	June 14th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	June 17th

\* Left San Francisco, 22nd May, Gaelic.

#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

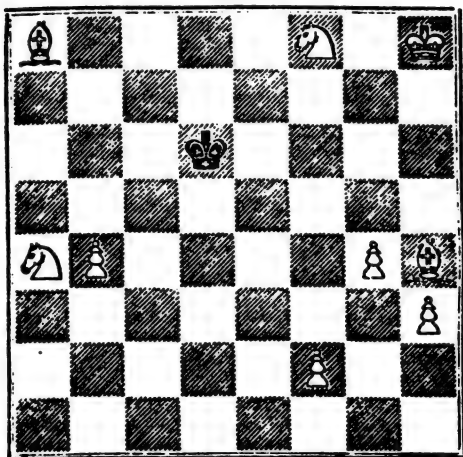
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	June 18th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	June 17th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 25th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	June 16th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	June 26th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	June 14th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	June 22nd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	June 16th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By J. S. LOYD JR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JUNE 4TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

- 1.—Kt. to K. 8. 1.—K. to K. R. 4.  
2.—K. to K. 8. 2.—K. takes Kt.  
3.—R. to Kt. 5, mate.

Correct solutions received from V.d.P., W. H. S., Q. and I dui Foscari.

REPLY TO GONGENSAMA.

- 2.—Q. takes R. ch. 1.—R. takes P. check.  
2.—Kt. to Q. 3 mate. 2.—If K. takes Q.  
3.—B. to Q. 3 mate. 2.—If K. takes P.

REPLY TO ENQUIRE.

- 2.—Q. to Q. 3 ch. 1.—Kt. takes Kt.  
3.—Q. to Q. 6 mate. 2.—K. takes P.

REPLY TO "TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO."

- 2.—Q. to Q. 3 ch. 1.—P. takes R.  
3.—Q. to Q. B. 4 mate. 2.—K. takes P.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 12th June, 1880.)

		<i>Discount on Yen Set.:</i>			Gold Yen.	Silver.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.								
Monday.....	June 7	36½	36	36	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 8	36½	36½	36	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 9	36½	36½	36	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 10	36½	36½	36	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 11	37	36½	36½	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 12	36½	36½	36½	—	—	—	—

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

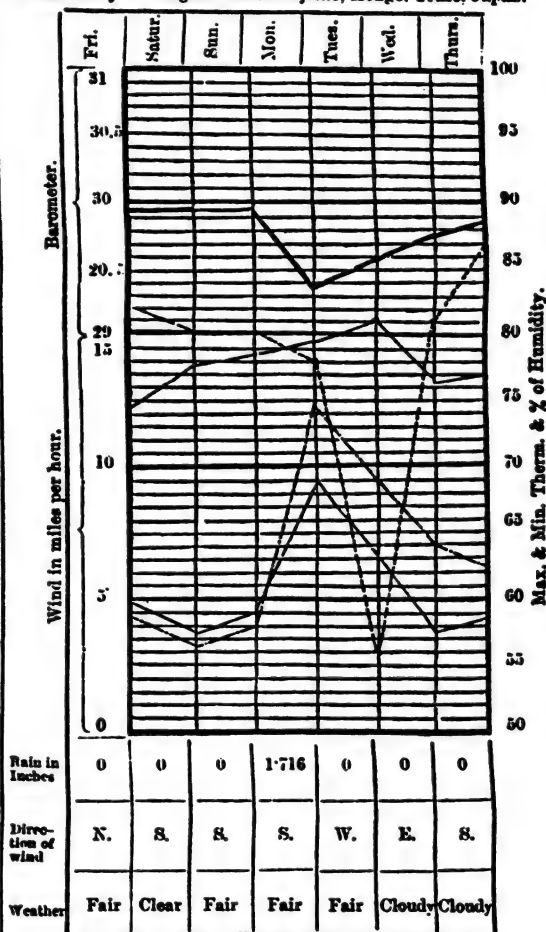
(Corrected to 9.30 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongu, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 23.5 miles per hour on Monday, at 7 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.009 inches on Sunday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.291 inches on Monday, at 2 p.m. The mean daily height of the barometer has been less than 30 inches during the entire week, and the lowest point reached was touched only twice during 1879. The total rain for the week was 1.716 inches, the amount of the corresponding week of last year being 5.203 inches; this includes, however, the maximums of rainfall for one day during the year 1879—being 5.960 inches on June 4th.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship; flag R. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

June 6, German Corvette *Vinda*, Capt. P. Zirnow, 19 guns, 2,000 tons, from Honolulu.  
 June 7, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Wyan, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 6, Japanese steamer *Tuyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 7, German 3-masted schooner *Peter*, Möller, 311, from Takao, Sugar, to E. B. Watson & Co.  
 June 7, French corvette *Kerguelen*, Com. Mathieu, 1,300, 6 guns, from Kobe.  
 June 7, British ship *Kilkerran*, Lowe, 1,199, from New York, Kerosene, to Frazar & Co.  
 June 7, German brig *Gudarr*, Johnsen, 241, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 June 8, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,343 from Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 8, British steamer *Harter*, Branthwaite, 1340, from Kobe, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 June 9, American ship *Sumatra*, Clough, 1,072, from Hongkong, General, to Edward Fischer & Co.  
 June 9, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 10, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, M. B. Co.  
 June 10, British steamer *Lord of the Isles*, Felgate, 1,526, from London, General, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 June 10, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki. Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 10, British steamer *Oxfordshire*, Jones, 998, from London, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 June 11, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 806 from Hakodate. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 12, British iron-clad *Iron Duke*, Captain Cleveland, 6,034, 14 guns, 4,268 H.P., 400 men, from Kobe.  
 June 12, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to U. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Strome, infant and nurse, E. C. Kirby, F. Winckler, Kimura, and Sato in cabin; 1 European, 7 Chinese and 57 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder and child, Mrs. Edwin Noble, Miss Clara Nias, Miss Nakano, Messrs. J. K. Morse, F. N. Bogel, A. Shalkowsky, N. Shetounoff, K. E. Ponto, Kobayashi, Nakano, Fujita, Yamaoka, Kitada, Morishita, Kohara, Kuchimoto, Mochidoki, Iwakura, Yokomaku, Nishimura and Kanazaki in cabin; 225 Japanese and 4 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Suow, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Davis and children. For Liverpool, Mr. Edward Wheeler.  
 Per British steamer *Lord of the Isles* from London via ports:—Messrs. Tallot, Broadmore, and Budden in cabin.  
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mrs. Ruddle, Messrs. Woollywys, Fenton, Whitmore, and one Chinese.  
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Walter and child, Miss Rose Batten, Mrs. S. A. Irwin, Miss S. T. Emory, Mrs. G. W. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. M. Randall, Dr. A. A. Austin, U.S.N., Messrs. W. S. Nicoll, U.S.N., B. O. Scott, U.S.N., T. A. Tiffin, W. A. Macomber, J. D. Brown, W. N. Little, U.S.N., H. S. Tiffin, J. Chambers, A. Schaeffer, D. T. Strickland, Col. J. W. Crawford, Chief of Engineering Staff Colonization Department, Yesso, General A. C. Jones, U. S. Consul, Nagasaki. Messrs. H. C. Holloway, J. Whelan, Jno. Reynolds, and Nicolls in cabin; 1 Japanese and 6 Europeans in steerage. For Shanghai: Dr. H. Schofield and wife. For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins and child, U.S. Consul, Manila, Mr. J. C. A. Wingate, U.S. Consul Poochoon, and 159 Chinese.

## OUTWARDS.

June 6, American ship *Charles Dennis*, Carney, 1,710, for Philippines, Ballast, despatched by C. & J. Trading Co.  
 June 6, Russian steamer *Courier*, Cooper, 498, for Kobe, Wala, Hall & Co.  
 June 6, Russian Corvette *Djigit*, Captain de Lavrou, for Nagasaki.  
 June 8, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 8, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 9, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,217, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 9, German barque *Androskion*, Vogt, 300, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 June 10, Japanese steamer *Kinshin Maru*, Davidson, 690, for North. Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 11, French steamer *Tanaia*, De la Marcelle, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 June 12, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Yokkaichi, General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 12, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicol, 960, for Bonin Islands, General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 12, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 12, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, W. Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Captain and Mrs. Lemarschfky, Mr. and Mrs. Katsura and child, Mrs. Spooner and son, Mrs. Lagrange, Messrs. Nakamma, A. S. Aldrich, Sumitomo, Kagawa, Sugii, Tsuda, Toda, Tujiki, Kobaihashi, Kawasaki, Takahashi, Iwamura, Nabeshima, Isakoya, Kobayashi, Sato, Yato, Taneda, Ooji, Komatsu, Miura, Morikami, H. Blum, Mishima, M. Ginsburg, Matsuo, Shigiyu, J. D. Carroll, Okazaki, Uchida, and Katto.  
 Per French steamer *Tanaia* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Murata, Tomotan, and G. Yamawaki.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. W. Walker, Messrs. G. Bolster, and F. Braga.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure ... .. Yen 280,000.00  
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way ports:—Treasure ... .. \$ 17,200.00  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Treasure ... .. \$ 100,000.00  
 Per French steamer *Tanaia* for Hongkong:—Silk for France ... .. 24 bales.  
 Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Local ... .. 7,000 pkgs.  
 Transhipment ... .. 600 „  
 Total ... .. 7,600 pkgs.  
 Per British steamer *Gaelic* from San Francisco:—For the Japanese Government ... .. 720 sheep  
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Treasure ... .. \$48,000.00

## REPORTS.

The French corvette *Kerguelen* reports: Left Kobe on the 5th June at 8 a.m. Arrived at Yokohama 2 p.m. 7th June. Experienced much rain and dirty weather with strong S.W. winds throughout.  
 The American ship *Sumatra* reports: Left Hongkong for San Francisco on the 18th May. Experienced variable winds up to 7th instant, whence encountered a heavy gale from S. E. with a heavy sea, ship laboured very heavily, shipping heavy seas, and about midnight making large quantities of water: pumps constantly attended to. Morning of the 8th more moderate and wind varying to the southward. During the night ship still making large quantities of water. Morning of the 9th Tataldeo, bearing S.E. by E. 15 miles, bore up for Yokohama and arrived here on the 10th June.  
 The British steamer *Gaelic* reports: Left San Francisco at noon on the 22nd May. Have had variable winds, and moderate weather across. Arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. on the 12th June.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Jan. 14	Ullock	LONDON	Yokohama
Mar. 7	Matchless	"	"
Nov. 10	Claverhouse	GLASGOW	"
Oct. 3	Lucille	NEW YORK	"
Dec. 29	Kusan Gilmore	"	"
Jan. 9	Alice Buck	"	Hiogo
Feb. 11	Opbelia	"	Yokohama
Mar. 25	Haze	"	"
" 27	Obel Baxter	"	Hiogo
Apr. 20	Panay	"	Yokohama
" 23	Walkyro	"	" & Hiogo
Nov. 5	Hesperia	HAMBURG	Yokohama
Dec. 18	Lydia (s.s.)	"	"
Jan. 18	River Lagan	"	"
Feb. 6	Cassandra (s.s.)	"	"
Mar. 29	Electra (s.s.)	"	"
Dec. 13	Bonanza	SAN FRANCISCO	Hiogo
Feb. 11	North American	CARDIFF	Yokohama
" 24	Vale of Nith	"	"
" 25	Scottish Fairy	LIVERPOOL	"
Mar. 17	Bohemian	FLUSHING	"

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Gaelic	Kidley	British steamer	2,652	San Francisco	June 12	O. & O. Co.
Harter	Branthwaite	British steamer	1,396	Kobe	June 8	Smith, Baker & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Folgate	British steamer	1,560	London via Hongkong	June 10	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Moiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Oxfordshire	Jones	British steamer	998	London	June 10	Smith, Baker & Co.
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1378	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	June 10	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,230	Shanghai & ports	June 10	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Ching Too	Beckie	British schooner	304	Takao	May 23	Chinese
Gustav	Johnsen	German brig	241	Takao	June 8	Jarline, Matheson & Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	566	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Kilkerran	Low	British ship	1,200	New York	June 7	Frazar & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Peter	Müller	German schooner	311	Takao	June 7	E. B. Watson & Co.
Pioneer	Maier	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Pym	Stapleton	British barque	743	Antwerp	May 22	Simon, Evers & Co.
Samatra	Clough	American ship	1,072	Hongkong	June 9	Edward Fischer & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ...	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Com. C. H. Huntington
BRITISH—Iron Duke ...	14	6,034	4,263	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain Cleveland
Modeste ...	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead
FRENCH—Kerguelen ...	6	1,316	250	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mathieu
GERMAN—Vineta ...	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Com. Zinzow

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ...	Hiogo Maru	M. B. Co.	About June 16th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	June 14th at noon
Hongkong ...	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	June 17th at noon
Hongkong via Kobe...	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	June 26th at 6 P.M.
New York via Kobe and China	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch
New York via Kobe	Harter	Smith, Baker & Co.	June 12th
New York ...	Lord of the Isles	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
New York ...	Oxfordshire	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ...	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About June 18th
Shanghai and way-ports...	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	June 16th at 6 P.M.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakry that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

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**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

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EMERY CLOTH BLACK LEAD CABINET GLASSPAPER &c.  
WELLINGTON & SONS' BLACK LEAD MILLS  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

## KEROSENE OIL.

## STORAGE and FIRE INSURANCE

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

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PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

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All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

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Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

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(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

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W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

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SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

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GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
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EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

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**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Guildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

**Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in **TOKIO**.  
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**EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,**  
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Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

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 RESERVE FUND... \$1,200,000.

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A. M. TOWNSEND, Acting Manager.

Yokohama, April 13, 1878.

Gmly.

## The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,  
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FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger Lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 25.]

Yokohama, June 19, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## THE TRADE OF THIS PORT.

THE British Consular trade report for Yokohama, or, as English officials still persist in erroneously calling it, Kanagawa, for 1879, has been published, and is of the usual statistical and general value. It includes returns of the import and export trade, shipping, treasure received and forwarded, and British and foreign residents in the port.

The total value of the export and import trade was the same as in 1878, or about forty-two million dollars, with the notable difference, however, that the balance of trade for the last twelve months was in favour of exports to the extent of three million yen, whereas in the preceding period the imports exceeded the exports by ten million yen. As it is, returns for the whole of Japan show that the nation imported, in 1879, five million worth more merchandize than it sent away. The local commerce for the term under consideration is described as fairly remunerative to foreign and native dealers. Great Britain and her possessions stand at the head of the import list. The proportion is 57 per cent of the whole. China, including Hongkong, contributes 17½; France, 10½; United States, 10; Germany, 8½; and other countries, 1½. The United States take the lead in the export business, their share being 39½ per cent. France takes 21; China, with Hongkong, 19½; Britain and dependencies, 15½; Italy, 2; other countries, 2½.

Business appears to have commenced, in the month of March, to recover from its depression, yarns being the first staple that was beneficially affected, prices rising and large quantities being sold. The deliveries for the year were larger than even in 1878, when, although there was little profit, transactions were extensive. The increase was principally in Bombay manufactures, the consumption of

these goods being nearly doubled. A large part of the sales was made for long arrival. This practice appears to be indispensable in the present condition of trade in Japan, a fact which, we think, is to be lamented. It throws an unfair share of risk upon the importer, as has repeatedly been proved. Japanese traders have seldom much scruple in repudiating a contract which does not suit them, and recovery in the courts of law is tedious and difficult. Fortunately, in the past year, "a large part of the sales was made for more or less long arrival, and native buyers have had good reason for being satisfied with the result of their contracts, as they not only often had the benefit of a considerable reduction on the strength of the long arrival, but also largely profited by the advancing character of prices." This accounts for the welcome fact that in the period in question there were no complaints of bargains being broken off by the buyers. It also shows that the revival of trade which has been so gladly hailed in the west has extended to this region. The total quantity of yarns imported amounted to 229,638 piculs, valued at \$6,023,478, being a decrease, both in quantity and in value, as compared with the importations in 1878; but the actual sales were, as before stated, larger in 1879 than in the previous year.

In shirtings a large business has been done, but the market was by no means active. Prices were low and transactions very quietly conducted. A circumstance noticed in a previous report is again alluded to, namely that the better qualities often obtained worse prices in proportion to common ones, which is held to have induced merchants to introduce the latter in excessive quantities, with the result referred to. Of other fabrics blankets and cloth have diminished in value and amount; and, indeed, the acting Consul predicts that woollen cloth will doubtless soon cease to be an article of importation, the Japanese Government having, since October last, opened a cloth factory at Senji, one of the suburbs of Tokio, where, it is said, they can turn out cloth at least equal in quality to the foreign cloth hitherto imported, and at a cheaper price, although they have to rely on Australia for the supply of the wool, which costs them from 1s. to 1s. 10d. per pound laid down here. Expression is given to an opinion which we believe there is hardly ground to justify. Although Japan, at present, "produces no wool worth speaking of," the experiments already tried in the introduction and acclimatization of sheep have not been of long enough duration or sufficient extent to warrant the conclusion that sheep-farming may not eventually be as successful an enterprise as it is in Scotland or Hungary. Mousselines-de-laine keep the lead among the woollen manufactures imported, but prices have been low and sales unsatisfactory to the importer. Indeed the same may be said of the lighter woollen and mixed wool and cotton fabrics generally.

The report contains some interesting information about arms and ammunition, the importation of which is rapidly

falling off, the imports for last year being barely sixteen per cent of those of 1878. "With the exception of field artillery, of which Krupp has the monopoly, and, perhaps, occasionally some gunpowder from Belgium, the trade in arms and ammunition has come to an end. The Japanese now possess sufficient machinery and skill to manufacture their own arms." The author, on the occasion of a recent visit to the Tokio arsenal, saw a large number of Enfield rifles being converted into Sniders, which, he was told, were intended for the armament of the national guard, while the regular army is to be provided with the Murata gun (a modified Chassepot, the invention of Major Murata), for the manufacture of which a splendid new building was nearly completed. The same establishment can turn out daily two hundred thousand cartridges. It contains some fine specimens of bronze mountain guns made in the Government cannon foundry at Osaka.

There is not much to comment upon in that part of the report which treats of metals. In some respects the trade has diminished, a fact which is in part ascribable to the higher rates of freight obtaining than were current at an earlier date. Pig lead has fallen off by about seventy per cent. This metal is chiefly used by the War Department, and the demands have been for small quantities only. The request for tin-plates has augmented; but the figures quoted, when comparison is made between the amount of import and the prices realized, do not seem to be reliable. The incidental interference of the kerosene oil trade with that in tin is also mentioned, as the empty tin oil cases are sold very cheaply, and used for the manufacture of tin ware. Of kerosene it is said that it was imported from America on a larger scale even than in 1878. "This trade has, however, been greatly overdone, and, as the natural consequence, it has been attended with ruinous results. The year closed with a stock estimated at 281,000 cases, and with quotations at \$1.80 to \$1.82 per case of 10 gallons, or 65 lbs. weight. In spite, however, of losing prices and utter stagnation, the arrivals of kerosene have steadily continued, and the stock at this moment (May, 1880) is estimated at no less than 750,000 cases, while the price has fallen as low as \$1.55 to \$1.60. It must be presumed that large orders for kerosene have been given in view of the revision of the import tariff, which, if adopted, will impose a considerably increased duty on this article." Sugar was nearly eighty per cent of miscellaneous local imports, and was, as usual, principally conducted by Chinese.

In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 17th of January and 14th of February last, we so thoroughly reviewed the silk trade of the previous year that extended reference to Mr. Dohmen's remarks would be superfluous. Of tea we read that the exports amounted to 165,189 piculs, valued at \$4,562,998, being an increase in quantity of 52,447 piculs, and in value of \$1,967,351. Of the whole, with the exception of a million pounds to Canada, and half a million pounds to England, all the tea was again sent to the United States. The average of the year's business was satisfactory to all concerned, for, although the losses on late shipments were heavy, the profits on the purchases in June, July, and August more than counterbalanced them. The quality of the leaf, however, hardly came up to the average of previous seasons, and much of the tea, received during October and November was very carelessly prepared. The making of black teas for the English market again decreased, owing to the poor results of the same to the producers as compared with those prepared for the American market. The settlements of this class were 3,705 piculs, and belonged chiefly to the crop of 1878.

The total export for the year was lbs. 21,896,880, of which quantity more than thirteen and a half million were carried in English bottoms, nearly nine million passing through the Suez Canal. An increase of lbs. 600,000 in the export to Canada is ascribed to the differential duty which has been imposed by the Dominion Government upon tea arriving via the United States,—a duty which has brought the agents of a local firm here into trouble to the extent of \$90,000. Half of the tea business of the port continues to be in English hands.

The export of rice has not realized the promise of the previous year, when, having attained a total value of one million dollars, it was regarded as a future certain source of profit to the country. The acting Consul explains this in an intelligible manner. Japan, last year, had an abundant harvest, it is true; but prices are abnormally and irrationally high, owing, no doubt, "to the enormous depreciation of the paper currency," which precludes the possibility of transferring it to foreign marts with any chance of profit. Exports for 1879 from Yokohama were confined to 42,000 piculs, against 400,000 in 1878; and the total shipments from Japan last year are only estimated at 186,000 piculs. Yet the "surplus over the full average crop is estimated at about eighteen million piculs, twelve million piculs of which are supposed to be available for export.\* If, therefore, Japan were willing, and able to dispose of this available surplus, say at a minimum price of \$2 per picul, she might this year almost double the value of her exports, and at the same time provide good employment for her rising mercantile marine. It should, however, be borne in mind that rice in large quantities can only be disposed of in eastern countries; and unless, therefore, there be a great demand from Asiatic markets, it will not be an easy matter to turn so large a surplus into money."

On the other hand, it must be remembered "that rice can be imported to Japan from Saigon at \$2.25 per picul, freight and all charges included, while Japanese rice of average quality cannot, even at the present premium of silver versus paper money, be bought for less than \$2.80 to \$3 per picul. The Japanese, however, consider the Saigon rice much inferior in quality to their own."

Wheat, which has only a limited cultivation as yet, was exported in much less quantity during last year than in the corresponding previous period, the harvest having been very bad. The 'fashion' for Japanese ornaments has caused a large augmentation in the export of curios; and the match-manufacturers have not only succeeded in rendering the import of matches from Europe useless and unprofitable, but have found markets in neighbouring countries for the surplus production of their wares.

As our readers are sufficiently familiar with the question of the paper currency of the empire we will not draw upon the acting Consul's report for information in this respect;

\* In a postscript to his report the acting Consul admits that he has been informed that the estimate of the surplus of last year's crop has been greatly exaggerated.—He adds "I have no means of verifying whether there is, or not, rice in large quantities for sale in the interior, but even if my informant should be right on this point, this would not necessarily prove that the harvest has been less abundant than it has been reported to be. Might not, for instance, the true reason for the absence of large stocks on the rice markets be that the farmers are unwilling to part with their grain for paper money which no longer gives them any clear idea as to what it really represents in coin! I am fully aware of the great difficulty that exists in obtaining reliable statistics about the annual produce of rice in Japan; and it is, of course, quite possible that the estimate which I have given, may turn out to be wrong; but, in the absence of any better information on the subject, I must allow the figures to stand as they are. These figures are the result of careful calculations made by competent persons, and based on the estimates of the crop of the 71 rice-growing provinces, and published under the authority of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, which institution is composed exclusively of leading Japanese merchants and bankers."

but will bring this notice to a close with the quotation of the following tables of imports, exports, shipping and nationality.

Imports.			
Cotton Manufactures	...	...	\$9,629,382
Woolen do.	...	...	2,461,101
Mixed Cotton and Woolen	...	...	1,103,688
Metals	...	...	1,019,152
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	45,394
Miscellaneous (Foreign)	...	...	5,686,301
" (Local)	...	...	3,379,886
Total	...	...	\$23,326,010
Exports.			
Silk	...	...	\$11,146,393
Silkworms' eggs	...	...	582,623
Tea	...	...	4,562,998
Copper	...	...	307,025
Tobacco	...	...	58,771
Wax	...	...	7,199
Dried fish	...	...	381,727
Rice	...	...	42,056
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,791,480
Total	...	...	\$18,880,272

RETURN OF ALL FOREIGN SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British, General	118	131,431	127	140,439
" Mail steamers	26	26,952	26	26,959
American, General	63	57,435	58	54,928
" Mail Steamers	19	90,772	18	85,699
French, General	2	855	2	855
" Mail Steamers	26	42,732	26	42,741
German	30	11,281	29	11,230
Russian	1	280	3	422
Danish	4	1,055	5	2,631
Swedish	1	600	1	600
Dutch	3	411	5	516
Total	293	363,834	300	367,014

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS AND FIRMS, AND THE RESIDENTS AND FIRMS OF EACH FOREIGN NATIONALITY ESTABLISHED AT THE PORT OF KANAGAWA ON DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

Nationality.	No. of	
	Residents.	Firms.
British	528	55
Austro-Hungarian	12	—
Belgian	3	—
Chinese, exclusive of those in foreign employ	2,245	—
Danish	6	—
Dutch	52	5
French	127	28
German	200	23
Hawaiian	3	—
Italian	15	5
Peruvian	—	—
Portuguese	73	—
Russian	39	1
Spanish (Manilamen)	28	—
Swedish and Norwegian	16	—
Swiss	24	9
United States	268	31
Total	3,639	157

### THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS.

IN another column of our issue to-day will be found an account of the departure of the Mikado and his suite on a tour through some of the central and southern provinces of the main island. This is now the third prolonged journey which His Majesty has made through his empire within the last four years. The first, undertaken in the autumn of 1876, led through most of the northern provinces and towns, and terminated at Hakodate. In the second, which lasted about three months, the great central provinces, as well as many on the west coast and the neighbourhood of Kioto, were visited. The present one will also terminate at Kioto, it being the intention, it is stated, of the Emperor to worship at the tombs of his ancestors. A visit may also be paid to the celebrated Shinto shrines at Ise, the earliest depository of all that is most sacred and ancient among the treasures of this early religion. The

sternest simplicity seems to govern every outward form and expression of this Imperial faith, contrasting strikingly with the pompous and grotesque display evinced in the temples and monuments of the religion of Buddha patronised by the people. The tombs of His Majesty's ancestors, situated on the verdure-clad slopes of the hills behind the temple of Senjuin at Kioto, exhibit a rugged simplicity and absence of anything like form or comeliness, which would surprise any one who, familiar with the gorgeous shrines of the Shoguns, expected equal or greater grandeur in the cemeteries of the Imperial dead. High above the toiling crowd of common men, and hidden strictly from their vulgar gaze, stand these antique, roughly-hewn hard stones, marking the burial places of the deified rulers of Japan. To others was left to dazzle the people by luxurious monuments.

It will thus be seen that, at the termination of the present tour, His Majesty will have seen more of his country than the great majority of his subjects. Schools, industrial establishments, objects of antiquarian or historical interest, will all receive attentive examination. The object of such progresses as this is not mere pleasure-seeking. Indeed, in many cases, a journey into the interior, even with all the luxuries of Majesty, must be quite the reverse of a pleasure. It is doubtless the desire of His Majesty and of his Ministers that he should be acquainted, by personal observation, with the condition of the country over which he rules, and thereby fit himself more and more for the duties of the august station which he occupies. In former times it was common in Japan, as well as in other countries, to confine the monarch to his palace, where he passed away his time in enervating luxury, while the real power was wielded by some ambitious *maire de palais*. This was virtually the case in Japan for many centuries back. The Mikados lived in a state of seclusion in Kioto, were permitted to take no part in matters of state, and were regarded by their subjects as semi-divinities, something like the Great Thibetan Dalai Lama,—except that this latter personage exhibits himself to all his adorers,—while even the highest officials of the Japanese empire were not permitted to gaze on the face of their sovereign. Meantime the country was actually governed by the Shoguns, residing three hundred miles off at Yedo. With such a state of things as this, there is no cause for wonder that strangers coming to the country should have believed in the existence of two sovereigns, one temporal, the other spiritual, or that the error should be widely disseminated in Europe, even at the present day. The Restoration put an end to such an abnormal condition of things, and now "the king has his own again."

It is impossible to travel anywhere in Japan without noting the wide gulf which separates the country of to-day from feudal Japan. But the absence of *samurai* and swords, or the presence of railways, telegraphs and steamships, is hardly so indicative of this difference, as is a progress of the Mikado among his people. All other dynasties of the world are but of yesterday compared with that of the Emperors of Japan. In speaking on this subject, one refers instinctively to Macaulay's celebrated passage on the Roman Church, and much of what he says is applicable to the Mikadoate. The line can be traced back in an unbroken series from the present occupant of the throne to its occupant in the eighth century; and far beyond that it extends until it is lost in the twilight of fable. It may well be said that dynasty after dynasty "has wended its way slowly on into eternity," but the Imperial dynasty of Japan still remains, "not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful

vigour." Like the Roman Church, "it was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca;" and, if we accept the ordinary chronology, the Roman Church itself is modern compared with the Imperial house of Japan. The spectacle of a descendant of this august line, suddenly stepping down from his position as a demigod, and mingling with his subjects in the manner of European sovereigns, is surely one of the most remarkable signs of the times. European peoples have long been accustomed to regard their monarchs as mere human beings of noble blood and more time-honoured descent than their subjects, and, on account of their high and difficult position, deserving of all reverence and loyalty, so long as they aim only at exercising their lawful power for the rule and welfare of their people. To the Japanese at large, on the other hand, their Emperor is a deity of more than temporal superiority over the best of men. To them these public progresses and Imperial appearances before the public gaze, are an evidence of more condescending, or perhaps even humiliating, graciousness than more practical nations could well imagine. It is a curious fact that the whole history of the country reveals no instance of the most rebellious disturber disputing the justice of, or hesitating to comply with, the Imperial command. Often has the edict of a puppet Emperor been used as a tool by his ambitious viceroys for obtaining selfish and unjust ends, men fearless of death or torture bowing in all cases without resistance to the supposed Imperial will. As an instance of the reverence accorded to the Mikado, it is recorded that, during his tour in the north in 1876, in many places holes were literally dug in the ground over which he sat by people eager to obtain even a handful of earth considered sacred by contact, however remote, with the Imperial person.

Called on to meet with changed circumstances and a changed world around him, the present Emperor has manfully accepted the position, and with the aid of tried and able advisers, seeks to render himself worthy of his throne. The efforts of this people, their leaders, and their youthful sovereign, to regenerate their country, and secure its independence and equality among the nations of the earth is worthy of the warmest sympathy; and it should be some encouragement to them to persevere when they find that these efforts have the sympathy of disinterested and experienced spectators.

Much is now being said and written about the growth of republican sentiment throughout the world, and the future destruction of all monarchy is confidently prophesied by ardent politicians. If these speculations should ever be realized, and throne after throne should fall before a wave of democratic feeling, we venture to think, from the past history and present impressions of the people of this country, that the Imperial line of Japan will be among the last to succumb. To recur to the writer previously quoted:—"It saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that it not destined to see the end of them all."

**T**HE *Mainichi Shimbun* is not remarkable for the general accuracy of the intelligence which it communicates to its readers. As a rule, Japanese newspapers are somewhat sensational; but of those known to foreign readers, our Tokio-Yokohama contemporary is certainly *facile princeps* in this respect. One is almost led to the conclusion that it publishes incorrect news one morning, that it may have the satis-

faction of contradicting it the next. Its state is one of chronic denial of its information. We are not disposed, therefore, to attach too much credit to its account of difficulties between the Japanese settlers at Fusan and the authorities of the neighbouring Korean city, Torai Fu. According to this statement the export of rice was forbidden by the Korean authorities, considerable loss being thereby occasioned to the Japanese merchants, in what manner is not explained. Indeed it is added that some of the residents were bordering on starvation. The account goes on to say that one of the officials of the Consulate, not being able to obtain any satisfactory explanation of this state of affairs from the authorities, the members of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce determined to attack the large walled city of Torai Fu, and make forcible purchases of rice. To accomplish this warlike purpose, an advance army of twenty started on the morning of the 30th May, the main body, consisting of fifty of these bellicose traders, following soon afterwards. The veracious chronicler of this attempted siege has satisfied himself that there were not more than eighty warriors outside at any time. Having arrived at the walls, they found the gates shut and guarded by a large number of soldiers, whereupon they incontinently challenged the officials to fight. A consular interpreter, however, succeeded in getting them home, nothing the worse for their journey. The question was peaceably settled the following day by the Consul, who obtained the removal of the prohibition to export rice, and, also, permission for the Japanese officers to arrest any Korean officials (*sic*) who should obstruct the export of cereals. It is impossible to place much confidence in this narrative. It is quite possible that some difficulty between the officials of the two countries may have caused excitement among the settlers; but it is evident that, with the large force of police at his disposal, Mr. Kondo would not have permitted such a breach of the peace as that contemplated by the merchants. The Japanese Government has frequently exercised its right of prohibiting the export of rice, and it would hardly permit its own subjects to endeavour to prevent the exercise of that right by the Korean authorities. The considerate, and we may even say lenient, treatment which Korea has received at the hands of Japan, lead us to believe that *émeutes* by Japanese subjects, of the kind mentioned here, will be sternly dealt with. At least for her own credit it is to be hoped that Japan will repress, in her own subjects, similar arrogance and violence to that from which she herself suffered in the early days of her foreign intercourse. Her brief period of modern relations with Korea reflects the highest credit on her. There has been no bloodshed, nor, as far as we can see, wrong-doing or oppression; and it is the duty of the Government to see that its own humane policy is not nullified by the hasty acts or violence of its subjects.

**W**E have received from the pupils of the late Mr. Yoshidatsu Enouye, LL.B., formerly Professor of Law in the University of Tokio, a little work compiled by them, and containing the miscellaneous essays of their instructor, together with a short sketch of his life. This memorial is published by the students, "not so much for the intrinsic merit of Enouye's essays, but rather as a tribute to the memory of him, whose friendship they most highly valued, and whose untimely death they deeply mourn." Born in 1852, the subject of the sketch was one of the youths sent by Mr. Kuroda, at his own expense, to study in America. In the early part of 1868 the party embarked for America "clad in so-called European costumes, which, . . . consisted of a long mantle and short trousers, together with a red flannel shirt and a narrow paper collar. The advent of these peculiar personages in San Francisco in semi-American

costume, attracted the common people, who flocked around them, staring and examining them from head to foot. From San Francisco they proceeded to Panama by steamer, and thence to Boston, where they arrived in the latter part of October, 1868. Here, as strangers in a strange city, and at first with no other friends than their countrymen, they were soon welcomed by Mr. Gilbert Attwood, whose interest in Japan made him at once their good and true friend. At his congenial home in Jamaica Plain they passed many pleasant evenings, where they quite forgot the care and anxiety of foreign life. Enouye, for by this name alone he was known in America, took up his residence at Boston Highlands in Massachusetts, and became a student with Mr. Delaway, through whose assistance, together with that of his neighbors, Mr. Weston and Miss Reed, he was enabled to perfect his knowledge of English." In the autumn of 1869 he entered the military academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, but soon relinquished the study of arms for that of law. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard University, which then for the first time conferred that academic distinction upon an Oriental scholar. He shortly afterwards left America, quitting for the last time a large circle of friends, whom his amability and talent had attracted to him from among his own countrymen and Americans of intelligence and social standing. On his return to Japan he was first employed in the Naval Department, where he was out of place, as during his long residence abroad he had almost entirely forgotten his own language, and could neither display his acquired knowledge of varied subjects, nor make his influence felt. In April, 1875, he was appointed to a more congenial sphere, being inducted into the chair of law in the metropolitan university. This post he held with credit until the day of his death which occurred in January, 1879, at the early age of twenty-six. An obituary notice which appeared in a Boston journal said of the deceased that:—

By his American friends he was greatly beloved, adding to natural grace a delicacy of sentiment that was very attractive. Full of zeal for knowledge, his mind was on the alert to grasp the opportunities that were spread before him, in a country which was completely foreign to his early surroundings. The sad news of his death brings vividly to the mind of the writer many and many long discussions over the future of his own country—his hopes and his fears for Japan.

These fireside talks often took a wide range, and broke out into little narratives of his far-away land—travels, anecdotes of household events, odd peculiarities of odd Japanese, and a thousand details of such things as had impressed his mind in early life—all told with a graphic energy and sense of humor most charming to his auditors. One could not but realize that political forethought, home affections and sympathies, and wit and humor, and crabbled oddities, were as truly Japanese as American; that we were all of one great brotherhood; that the accident of having been born half a world apart had made no difference in our fraternity.

The essays contained in the brochure before us display considerable talent of observation and perception, and are written in idiomatic English, and brightened with much dry humour. It is probable that, as has been the case with others of his compatriots, Mr. Enouye's zeal for knowledge, and overwrought application in its pursuit, hastened the fate which cut the thread of his bright young life in the very morning of its promise and commencement of usefulness.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* in an article, a translation of which we publish in another portion of our present issue, appears to attach more importance to the trade between Japan and Corea than the circumstances really warrant. If the *Mainichi* is a faithful reflex of the feelings of the Japanese Government and people, which we doubt very much, it is evident that every endeavour will be made to frustrate the

peaceful efforts of western nations to enter into commercial relations with Corea. As the writer pointedly remarks, two-thirds of the goods exported from Japan to Corea consist of the products of foreign nations, and have been previously imported to Japan, and, we may add, duty has there been paid upon them. The opening of ports in Corea to the commerce of the world would naturally have the immediate effect of throwing all this trade into the hands of foreigners, create a greater demand for Corean produce, and probably, in course of time, supplant the Japanese commerce altogether. The *Mainichi* is apprehensive that, if hostilities occur, the growing trade will be annihilated at once, and much suffering inflicted upon the Japanese residents as well as upon the Coreans themselves. It cannot be questioned that a crisis is impending in the affairs of Corea. Whether the result will justify the trouble taken remains to be seen, but America and Russia are evidently desirous that Corea shall no longer remain to them "the forbidden land."

ALTHOUGH the *Hongkong Daily Press* is mistaken in its alleged belief that a deep-rooted desire exists in the minds of the people of Japan for a representative government, there is, in spite of other errors of perception or appreciation, much sound counsel in a recent article which has appeared in that journal. "It is rather doubtful whether the Japanese are sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with the functions of self-government. It must be remembered that for ages they have submitted to a paternal rule, under which, if not rich they were content, and that they require the education of experience to teach them how to wield the franchise. The existing administration have laboured hard and, we believe, both consistently and conscientiously, for the welfare of the nation, but they have—and not unnaturally—been led into the commission of some unfortunate mistakes, and have now and then dealt harshly with the Press." Any foreigner who has not been a resident in Japan, nor witnessed the chaotic and licentious state into which the liberty at first accorded to the newspaper press of Japan was leading its conductors, cannot properly understand the difficulties which the Government had to confront in this quarter, and the necessity for a stringent control over the new institution. The writer very properly deprecates the expressions used by that speaker at the farewell banquet given to Mr. Yauagiwara, recommending the new envoy to Russia to investigate the system employed in that empire in dealing with its Nihilist subjects with a view to its adoption in this realm. The speech, if it were really an *oratio habita*, was after all but the obscure utterance of a postprandial declaimer, and had no political significance. However the commentator succeeded in pointing a moral which is worth citing:—

Our Japanese friends should, therefore, look elsewhere for an example to guide them in the work of ruling the disaffected portion of the people. Instead of turning to Russia; whose case is really not parallel, let them hark back to the great civil war in America, when the South was arrayed against the North. What followed the victories of Ulysses Grant and the restoration of the Union? Did the Federal Government take vengeance on the Confederates, and execute, banish, and imprison the leaders of secession? No; there was no revenge taken: no harsh measures were adopted to perpetuate the feud and keep up the bitterness of the quarrel. A policy of conciliation and generosity was adopted, to the lasting honour of American statesmen, and the credit of the whole nation. And what is the result? Simply this, that a revival of the struggle is a thing undreamed of and impossible. Let Japan apply this lesson to heart. Let her Government do what they can to alleviate the lot of those whose fortunes and careers have suffered by the introduction of a new system of administration; let them try what conciliation and

judicious and gradual concession can effect towards winning the loyalty of the whole people and healing all temporary grievances. The last thing they should do is to seek instruction in the art of governing from the Muscovite Empire. To do so would be socially and politically disastrous internally, while such a course could not fail to estrange the sympathies of the more enlightened and liberty-loving nations of the West.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is responsible for the statement—absurd on the face of it—that Japanese envoys abroad are for the future to be selected from among the generals in the army and admirals in the navy. As a suitable pendant, it may possibly be next reported that for the future the admirals commanding the navy, and the generals commanding the garrisons are to be taken from the corps of Japanese diplomatists. In former times it was not uncommon to find men, like General Monk, who fought equally well by sea and land, and who were also skilled in diplomacy. But in modern days, what with hundred-ton guns, armour plates, steering by machinery, Winchester rifles, &c., such versatility rarely obtains a chance of developing itself. It is true that there are both military and naval officers in the diplomatic service of every Government, but these cases are the exception, and not the rule. The *Kinji Hiron*—that persistent grumbler—seems to think that the “young students,” as it is pleased to call them, who now hold the chief diplomatic posts abroad, are unfit for their duties, and that any change must be an improvement. Messrs. Mori, Sameshima, Yoshida, Yanagisawa, Wooyeno, are all “young students,” with no experience in their calling. If those gentlemen are unfit for their posts, the question arises, who is fit? The *Kinji Hiron* will perhaps be good enough to tell us, who should be appointed to Washington, Paris, London and St. Petersburg. Among the journals published in the capital, some of the very best and some of the very worst articles are to be found in the *Kinji Hiron* and its confrère the *Fuso Shinshi*; but, good, bad or indifferent, growling and petulant complaining cannot be avoided. We are reminded of Mr. Dick who could not keep King Charles's head out of his petition. Nothing is properly done in any department: the officials, one and all, are incapable: their measures are senseless: all is vanity and vexation of spirit. The Psalmist said in his haste, “all men are liars.” The two little radical Japanese journals would doubtless apply this sentiment to the rulers of their country, adding, “and fools too.” The editors of these papers alone have a monopoly of wisdom, discretion, experience, knowledge, loyalty, and patriotism. They are at liberty to believe this, if they wish, but we cannot see any proof of the harsh administration of the press laws in the fact that such journals are allowed to declaim at their own will without interference from the authorities.

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### II.

#### OSAKA CASTLE.

ON the banks of the Yodogawa, its high walls overlooking many miles of fertile country between Osaka and Kyoto, still are to be seen portions of the grand fortress first erected by Hideyoshi in the tenth year of Tensho (1583). The ground on which Osaka castle stands had originally belonged to the priests of Honwanji, being occupied by a large monastery well fortified and protected, from which, with the aid of the faithful who flocked in crowds to their cause, they had successfully repulsed the famous general, Oda Nobunaga. The ambitious Taiko Sama having set his covetous eyes upon the fine position which these conventual buildings occupied, determined upon obtaining it for a military stronghold. A message was accordingly despatched to the Emperor persuading him that the construction of such a citadel was indis-

pensable in order to protect the royal city and person; the result of which was that the Honwanji priests received an Imperial command to hand over the land to Hideyoshi and to retire to Saika in the province of Kishiu.

This was no sooner successfully accomplished than the military works were commenced, all loyal daimios, as was customary on such occasions, contributing their own portion of the work. A general plan being decided upon, each prince had his allotted part, for which he provided workmen and funds, and thus by combined energy the engineering works and principal buildings were all completed in less space than one year after commencement. The whole area occupied within the circuit of the outer walls was 120,000 tsubo, measuring 620 yards from east to west, and 780 yards from north to south. The inner enclosure, which went by the name of *Honmaru*, was 14,900 tsubo in area, having a width and breadth of 200 and 290 yards. This space contained many acres of land devoted to the buildings for the leaders and their retainers, a number of storehouses, and the large keep called *Tenshu*. There are said to have been originally twenty-nine storehouses for rice, twelve stores for fuel, one store for documents, one for medicines, and one for large cannon and implements, as well as others for smaller arms. All of these were constructed with clay and plaster to render them fire-proof. The large inner keep, more than one hundred feet square at the base, stood upon a battering stone basement forty-eight feet high, reached by stone steps and platforms placed at the side, and protected by walls and battlements. The stones used in the construction of this battering base, as well as in the basements of most of the gateways and turrets, are of enormous size. There are several blocks measuring in length and breadth more than fourteen feet upon the face, and one, twenty feet in length. These appear to have been transported from the neighbouring granite quarries on enormous rafts, and conveyed from the river by means of the canals and moats of the castle to their places of destination. Upon the stone platform of the keep was constructed a three-storied *donjon* some forty-five feet in height. As in the case of most Japanese military buildings the timbers used in the framework were of enormous thickness, hidden externally in all parts (including also the projecting rafters of the roof) by means of a thick coating of clay and plaster for protection from fire. In addition to the numerous wells within the grounds, a deep well was dug within the walls of the tower itself, in order to provide the besieged with water in their last extremities.

Osaka castle, when first built by Hideyoshi, had three surrounding moats and escarpments, the water ditch being filled up in later times by the Shogun Iyeyasu. There are now standing two circuits of moats, following, with the walls, an irregular outline with salient and re-entering angles, so as to command and give flank protection to every part of the line. The large spaces confined between the walls thus vary much in width. The principal salient angles are crowned with corner turrets called *Yagura*, low loop-holed curtain walls running between and forming the defences of the parapets. The steep imposing escarpments which present their broad slopes to the front have a corresponding inner slope of small depth, the parapet being reached from the inside by a *banquette* of stone steps. There are said to have been twenty separate rows of these curtain walls or palisades, the outermost having between them concealed trenches twelve feet wide and eighteen feet deep, carefully covered with bamboo branches and earth, so as to form a hidden trap for the enemy, to which was given the name of *Otoshi-ana*. It is said that in one of the battles in Taiko's time more than two thousand of the besiegers perished, entrapped in these hidden pits; workmen being employed in great numbers to restore the broken portions as soon as they had fallen in. The curtain walls were one foot and a half in thickness, being constructed of clay mixed with small stones and a quantity of salt. The salt is said to have had the property of assisting the hardening of the composition. The bottom of the moats were covered with sharp wooden stakes fixed in great numbers in the bed of the stream so as to impede the crossing of the enemy, by causing pain and damage to the feet of horses or men. The *revêtement* of the *escarpe* was constructed with large polygonal blocks of stone of a more or less pyramidal form, presenting an irregular rubble face, strengthened at the corners and angles by large *quoins* of properly squared ashlar work, laid without mortar, but bound together in many cases by large iron or copper cramps.

The moats, some hundred and fifty feet wide, are crossed opposite to the castle gates by bridges of wood lightly constructed, so as to be easily cut down or burnt when the castle is threatened by imminent danger from the besiegers. The bridge forming an approach to the principal gate went by the name of *Sarobin Bashi*, and was so constructed that the removal of one large wooden key would cause it to fall into pieces. The bridge could thus be allowed to remain to the last for the use of the besieged, and could be quickly destroyed even under the enemy's feet, who by its sudden collapse would be thrown into the stream below.

Each gate of the castle was protected by an inner court, having a second entrance at the side, and a surrounding parapet, so as to command it from all sides; in addition to which the gates were mostly protected by a neighbouring tower. The enemy having stormed the first gate would find a second or even third to be passed, each surrounded and defended by high walls and palisades. In the same way the *Honmaru*, or space within the inner moat, would be subdivided by entrenchments and fortifications so that the castle could be held and defended bit by bit to the last extremity. On one side the river Yodo gave an outer defence to the castle, and it was towards this side, more naturally defended than the others, that the keep and principal entrances were placed. The castle was indeed so strong that Iyeyasu, after successfully placing it under his own rule, thought it politic to considerably reduce its area and strength, probably on account of the distance from his capital, and the fear of possible treachery and rebellion.

Among the other means of defence may be mentioned a large moveable tower on wheels, which could be moved about to any portion of the castle for the purpose of defending the weakest points.

The nineteenth year of Keicho (1615) saw Iyeyasu engaged in the thick of the war against Hideyori, the son and would-be successor of Hideyoshi. Hideyori, with his mother Yodo and retainers to the number of 130,000 men, were besieged in the castle of Osaka and driven to great extremity, having burnt their bridges and almost exhausted their supplies. This siege was the severest to which this fine citadel has ever been subjected, and was attended with fierce and destructive fighting, the besieging troops of Iyeyasu numbering 340,000 men. Yodo, the mother of Hideyori, narrowly escaped death within the castle from the danger of the besiegers' fire, a large ball entering her private room and killing three of her attendants during the operations. One of Hideyori's retainers, by name *Nanjo*, was engaged in treacherous overtures and in conveying secret information to Iyeyasu. He was detected and beheaded: his head being flung to the enemy from one of the towers, with the derisive ejaculation that, since the victim's life had not been spared long enough to welcome their entrance in person, his head was at least sent to meet them. The irritation caused to this scornful derision is said to have been the occasion of the fiercest of the onsets which ensued. The moats were filled by the enemy, who, to the number of 13,000 men, led the attack with large grappling irons attached to ropes which were thrown on to the stone escarpments, to form means of scaling them. To meet the shower of bullets and arrows with which they were assailed from the battlements and towers, the attackers carried as shields large bundles of smooth bamboos bound together by cords, as well as large logs of wood which they held in front of them as they advanced. These seem to have been effectual in warding off the bullets as well as the arrows, especially the *faeces* of bamboo, which turned their course by causing them to glide off their tough smooth surfaces. At length large stone projectiles were tried, doing fearful havoc among the besiegers. In fine, a truce was obtained for the purpose of a parley, Iyeyasu sending to Hideyori a message with three conditions of surrender.

First; if Hideyori would give up the castle and retire to Koriyama, his life and that of his retainers would be spared. Secondly: instead of this to deliver up his mother Yodo as a hostage and a guarantee of good faith. Thirdly: in case he objected to both of the former propositions, that he should destroy the castle and fill up the moats. The last of these conditions shews how strong and dangerous was considered the position held by this large citadel, the first of the Tokugawa Shoguns being willing to leave some thousands of his enemies at large, in exchange for the destruction of so strong a fortress in the neighbourhood of his foes. These propositions being treated with scorn, the castle was eventually taken and burnt, and

Hideyori and thousands of his followers slain. After this victory the strength of the castle was much diminished by Iyeyasu, who filled up the outer moat at the time of restoring the wooden buildings.

Osaka castle has played an important part in the disturbances of later times. During the rebellion in 1868, the ex-Shogun in his last struggle against the Emperor, occupied this fortress just before his final defeat and surrender. Seeing little chance in further resistance, he deserted the castle and fled to Tenpozan with some of his retinue, and on the following day the military buildings were all burnt to the ground, many wounded men perishing in the flames. The huge old walls and moats of Taiko have always remained: the buildings have been frequently rebuilt, and since the rebellion have been only partly restored. For the most part, what remains may be looked upon as a noble ruin, and but a shadow of the mighty citadel which once stood there in the warlike feudal times.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### PURE (?) JAPANESE—AND POOR ENGLISH.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR.—In the last issue of the *Mail* appeared a review of the recently published volume of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. In mentioning the paper entitled "Catalogue of the birds of Japan," your reviewer quite justly points out the absurdity of using the "new system" of transliteration in a treatise of this kind. He might have gone a step further and shown, that the very instances he quotes, carry with them condemnation of the system altogether, because they prove that its staunchest supporters, in spite of their most careful efforts, are themselves unable to write according to their beloved theory. It is gratifying to find that one of the instances afforded here is exactly the same as has on former occasions been adduced in the *Mail*, to show how impossible it is to carry the proposed system into practice. You have repeatedly demonstrated that such a syllable as *Kio* can be written in different ways in the Kana, thus—*Kigan*, *Kigon*, *Ken*, and *Kesu*, and that without a thorough knowledge of the Chinese characters and constant reference to a dictionary, nobody could attempt to decide which of the varied modes of spelling is to be used in any particular case; and now we find those who affect to use the system, write the first syllable of *Kiyu-iku Hakubutsu-Kwan* sometime *Ken* and again *Kigon*! The second instance quoted by your reviewer is equally to the point: what is six times written *Nitakuken* by Messrs. Blakiston and Pryer, is in as many other places spelt *Nitau-Kuan*. Perhaps it may interest your readers to know that both of those combinations stand for *Nikkū*. (Probably they may think that this beats the 13—15—14 puzzle, but I can assure them my solution is the correct one).

It might, perhaps, be thought that, if ever a phonetic system of transliteration had a claim to be used, it is where a writer desires to convey the sounds or cries emitted by animals. How absurd then does it appear, to find that the kingfisher is called *Kiyun-roru*, owing to "its mournful cry *Kiyun-roru*"; or that the cuckoo is called *Zhifu-ichi*, because "it repeats the word *zhifu-ichi*"—laughable, we might almost say, when we know that the birds referred to, and their cries, are *kio-roru* and *ja-ichi*. Shall we conclude that the kingfisher and the cuckoo spell according to Satow's system?

A most amusing instance of narrowness of mind appears on page 212. There is a Japanese bird called *Yotaka*. This bird was first classified by Temminck and Schlegel on the information supplied by Siebold, and its name was naturally spelt by them as it would be written in Dutch or German, and the bird was accordingly called *Caprimulgus yotaka*. With reference to this Messrs. Blakiston and Pryer say: "This distinct species was figured in the *Fauna Japonica*, where it received a wrong native name owing to the Dutch pronunciation of the letter 'j'." The Dutch may indeed consider themselves fortunate that their language escapes as it does; how truly English would it not have been to say owing to the *erroneous* Dutch pronunciation of the letter 'j'? After this, one is surprised to find, on p. 232, that where the two Zoologists have classed a bird as *Chlorospiza korarukihia* our modern friends do not stamp this name as erroneous, because those silly Dutchmen wrote the name of the bird as it is pronounced, instead of spelling it, etymologically. *Kaharu-kiha*, as Messrs. Blakiston and Pryer have it.

What prompts me to write to you is, however, not a desire to enlarge on the subject of transliteration. It is now almost superfluous to exhort oneself to annihilate the "etymological system": it is patent to the most superficial observer that this peculiar system is on the point of committing suicide. But what I would like to mention is that, considering the authors

of the paper referred to have taken so great pains with the Japanese portion of their compilation, one might naturally have expected them to bestow a little more care on the language of their own country. Such niceties as commas are largely dispensed with by them, and we meet with such elegant sentences as:—"All species included in the following list have the authorities on which they rest stated;" and:—"There are two specimens which may be distinct in the Hakodate Museum." We meet with still worse specimens of English than these; take for instance the passage on p. 175:—"The Mandarin Duck, although having a wide range, is quaintly beautiful and not uncommon: the Falcated Teal, and when flying in the sunlight, the Japanese Ibis. (Ibis Nippon)." Where is the verb in the last sentence? and what do the authors want to say about the Teal and Ibis?

In one place mention is made of what must be a strange looking bird, whose "head and neck resemble the Night Heron;" but still more wonderful is the bird laying eggs "that resemble the lapwing."

On page 234 we are introduced to a small bird called Kamschatka, of which we have not heard until now. The description given of it is somewhat obscure, but somebody among your readers may be able to explain it. The description runs:—"It is quite possible that the Scarlet Grosbeak, *P. erythraea*, Pall, which ranges across Siberia as far as Kamschatka—a much smaller bird—may also be found in Japan."

In several places the authors give us what appears to be rather imperfect information. Thus when on p. 237 they say about a bird:—"This is the *Bubo Maximus* of most authors inhabiting Europe and Asia," one naturally asks:—What is it called then by the authors inhabiting America and Australia? Again, when on page 221, under *Cettia cantans* we find:—"Commences to sing about Toukiyau the last week in February," we at once feel curious to know, what that bird sings about during the other weeks of February. Perhaps about *Hiyango*, *Nitau-kusaeu*, and other famous places in Japan.

I might fill columns with similar quotations, but will confine myself to expressing an opinion that, if the authors had bestowed more care on their English and less on their Japanese, their contribution would have been a most valuable one, while at present the sterling merits of the article disappear under the ridiculous garb in which it is clothed.

Yours, &c.,

MEGANE.

Tokio, 17th June, 1880.

#### NIPPON RACE CLUB.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR:—The suggestion made in your article last week on the Nippon Race Club, respecting the foundation of a stud-book, or register of half-bred ponies is one that, doubtless, will speedily occupy the attention of the committee, particularly as it is well known that most of the "half-breds" that competed at the Spring Meeting could lay claim to better parentage, and in my opinion one, at least, should have been classed as thorough-bred. This is only one of the numerous difficulties which the committee has to take in hand. Another and still greater one is the matter of *bettoes*. That these men are of the very lowest stamp in the country these can be no doubt, and the sporting foreigner is, so to speak, literally at the mercy of his *bettoes*, who come and go just as and when they please, and have a particular knack of clearing out just when they are most wanted. There are many foreign gentlemen on the committee who have repeatedly had differences of opinion with these individuals, and who can therefore speak feelingly on the subject; and with the assistance of the Japanese officials, and others who represent the balance of the committee, I should think that it would be easy to obtain some properly authorized system of registration, whereby the *bettoes* could be bound for certain terms to their employers. I am sure that many of your readers would be glad to hear that the committee is taking some steps in this matter.

Yours truly,

A SUFFERER.

Yokohama, June 14, 1880.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—In his answer to my letter of May 9th, Mr. Ewing declares that he did not make any claim, which is all I wished to know. As to the rest of his letter, I refer to my paper partly read before the Seismological Society on May 25th, and to be published hereafter.

Yours very truly,

G. WAGENER.

Kioto, June 11th, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 14th June, 1880.

TURKEY.—Gordon Pasha has started for China.

UNITED STATES.—The Republican Convention has chosen Garfield as their candidate.

#### FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

London, 3rd June, 1880.

Montenegro has determined to attack the Albanians. The Premier has made a statement concerning Cyprus to the effect that the Convention cannot be treated as non-existent, but that the island would be transferred to the Colonial Office, which would execute the necessary reforms.

London, 4th June, 1880.

Gordon Pasha has resigned the Private Secretaryship to the Viceroy of India.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 6TH MONTH, 19TH DAY,  
DO-YO-BI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The M. M. steamer arrived in port on Monday last, but brought forward no later mail news than that to hand by the *Gaelic* on Saturday. The *Sunda* left for Hongkong on Wednesday, and the *City of Peking*, for San Francisco, this morning, at nine o'clock.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has published a plan of the proposed exhibition building for 1881, which will consist of six principal divisions, namely, (1) mining and metallurgy; (2) manufactures; (3) fine arts; (4) machinery; (5) agricultural instruments; (6) botany. There will also be a supplementary structure, as in the exhibition of 1877, for the exhibition of live stock. The two first mentioned sections will be located in one edifice, covering an area of 3,943 *tsubo*. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections, will occupy 1,293, 800, 110, and 300 *tsubo*, respectively.

The itinerary to be pursued by the imperial party along the Nakasendo traverses the provinces of Musashi from Tokio, Sagami, Koshu, Shinshu, Mino, Owari, Ise, Omi, and Yamashiro as far as Kioto. A short stay only will be made at most of the towns and villages passed through; but a more extended sojourn will be made at Kofu in Koshu, Nagoya in Owari, Tzu in Ise, and Yamada in the same province, the object of the latter stoppage being to pay a visit to the Shinto shrines in the famous groves. It is expected that Kioto will be reached on the night of the 12th of July. The term of residence in the western capital will be prolonged until the 18th of the same month, when the imperial party will proceed to Kobe, leaving that port on the 20th in the steamers which will be detailed for the purpose.

We venture to suggest to the Cemetery Committee that they would do well to take some measures to secure increased privacy and seclusion for the burial ground. We observe new graves close to the open fence on the Bluff road, a condition which is not suggestive of fitness and decorum. A hedge of trees or shrubs might be planted within the palisade, or better still this unsightly collection of posts might be well replaced by a brick wall of sufficient height. By the way, when will the new grave-yard be ready for occupancy?

Shade of Macadam, prithes infuse some of thy spirit into that congeries of expletive-provoking evil-doers, the Japanese road-

contractors, or bury them three feet deep beneath the solid metal that thou beneficently and ingeniously contrivedst! The road through Honmura and Ishikawa, which was erst a succession of mounds and ravines and excavations large enough for rifle-pits is now one horrid bog peppered with rocks. It is being "mended" with marly gravel and prodigious stones; and the recent rains have done their destined work effectually. A tramp through an equal length of Norfolk turnip-fields, after an equinoctial deluge, would be as a promenade through Elysian fields carpeted with asphodels, in comparison with a tramp from the Ishikawa hill to the Yato Bashii.

A large and fashionable audience assembled at Ueno, last Saturday afternoon. The weather was dull but fortunately the overhanging clouds withheld their showers, and the numerous visitors from Yokohama had no cause to regret their excursion. The programme consisted of a selection of instrumental music by the Naval Band, interspersed with part-songs by the Tokio Gesang-Verein, all under the direction of Mr. Eckert. We cannot praise too highly the performance of the band: the excellent training by the late bandmaster, Mr. Fenton, and by the present one Mr. Eckert, (who has in a great measure reaped the fruits of his predecessor's labors) were most apparent in the Concert-Polka of Menzel. In this number the solo performances by two members of the corps were of such excellence, as to show them worthy rivals of all but the very best European or American players. This was undoubtedly the best-performed piece in the whole selection. Zikoff's Fantaisie was taken too slowly and lost much of its charm by the "echo" being played in the midst of the principal band, instead of detaching some players for the purpose as intended by the composer. Spindler's Husaren-ritt, also lacked a little fire and spirit, while the old "Blue Danube" waltz was the worst of all; being played in a slovenly style which formed a marked contrast to the otherwise excellent work performed. The Gesang-Verein—a society of German amateurs—kindly contributed some charming part-songs by Spöhr, Mendelssohn, etc. These gentlemen were at a great disadvantage with respect to the acoustic properties of the auditorium. The open air is not always favorable to vocalisation, especially when the only sound-board consists of a slight trellis-work, dotted here and there with vine-leaves. We hope to hear the society ere long under more favorable auspices, for even the verandah, to which the members adjourned, is not so good a *locus* as a hall or concert-room. Our best thanks are due to all concerned for affording us so pleasant a relief from the "weary round of life;" and we are above all things happy to learn that the very excellent charitable institutions of Tokio will benefit to the extent of some seven hundred yen. Could not the committee repeat the experiment in Yokohama?

The sketch of the life of the Republican candidate for the Presidency which we published last Saturday was taken from the *Philadelphia Weekly Times*.

A writer in the *Whitehall Review* says:—"I hear of an act of Vandalism perpetrated in Egypt. Tourists are so mutilating the pyramids and carrying away souvenirs that these venerable structures will ere long be literally things of the past, and the worst of it is that this work of destruction is countenanced—if one may believe rumour,—by the Khedive himself, who has thus discovered a novel method of replenishing his coffers. No man would, of course, care to have a whole Pyramid in his garden, but a part of one would be pleasing. Built by Cheops, destroyed by Cook! What are we coming to? While there is time let us buy a Sphinx for the Park."

The *Volga* brought no news of importance from Europe that has not been already anticipated by the *Gaelic*. From Afghanistan we learn that the grasp of England is gradually tightening upon the country, district after district being reduced to submission and the tribal gatherings dispersed. A daring feat is recorded of Captain Quinn of the 1st Madras Native Infantry, Commandant at Barikab, who made a most successful capture. On hearing that a convoy was being looted, he went out with ten sowars, recovered the plunder, and disarmed and brought in over fifty of the raiders as prisoners. They were all armed, but gave up their arms when ordered to do so, apparently imagining that a large force was in close proximity.

We also notice in the *Strait Times* that:—"On the morning of the 3rd May, Colonel Sanner, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and Major Biscoe, Political Officer, surrounded three villages, six miles from the fort. The villages were reported to contain stores, looted from convoys. Two were found full of *but*, and their headmen were secured. On the return of the party, which numbered 250 bayonets, towards Khelat, their road was barred by two bands of Ghazis, one of which, eighty in number, took up a position on a precipitous hill commanding the road. This was stormed by the Baluchis with great dash, and the loss of only one sepoy wounded. Fourteen Ghazis, including the leader, a Kakar *moallah*, were taken. They were all fanatics of the Durani tribes on the Arghistan. No Ghilzais were among them." These constant defeats must in time break the spirit of the Afghans, and convince them of the hopelessness of continuing the struggle. The way will then be open for carrying out the policy of Great Britain and securing India from attack in the direction of Afghanistan.

By the American mail, news has arrived of the death of Sir John Goss, the well known organist and composer, on the 11th of May. Sir John was born at Fareham in the county of Hants in 1800, and was a pupil of Thomas Attwood, whom he succeeded as organist of St. Paul's in April, 1838. It was as a composer, however, as much as an organist that the name of Sir John Goss became famous in England. "He 'Te Deum,'" and the anthem, "The Lord is My Strength," performed at the Thanksgiving service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, February 27th, 1872, in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a dangerous sickness, were composed by him and gained for him a knighthood. In that year he resigned the post of organist in St. Paul's. He is the author of many orchestral compositions and in 1852 composed a dirge for the burial of the Duke of Wellington. His later compositions include the anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy; "Wilderness," and "O Saviour of the World." He was made Doctor of Music by the University of Cambridge, June 1st, 1876.

The Reuter's telegram published in this issue, stating the fact that Colonel Gordon had left Europe for China, was a little startling in view of the previous announcement that he had been appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India. Here, as is so frequent, we are ill served by Baron Reuter, who had omitted to let his subscribers in this locality know that the distinguished officer had resigned his recent appointment, as will be seen in a telegram reproduced from the *Hongkong Daily Press*. Colonel Gordon's resignation of his Indian office, and his prompt subsequent departure for China, constitute a strong probability that he has consented to resume service in the employ of the Peking Government.

Five days after intelligence was received in Tokio and Yokohama of the nomination of General Garfield as Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Baron Reuter was kind enough to inform his Yokohama subscribers of the fact. If this is not as it should be, it is at least according to the precedent established by the great telegraphic agent.

On Wednesday morning at about four o'clock a fire broke out in Matsukage-cho, a street in Karafuto facing the Public Gardens. Although there was little or no wind at the time, about ninety houses were destroyed before the conflagration was extinguished.

It may interest lovers of shooting to learn that on Friday and Saturday last, and at least one day this week, chicken pheasants were offered for sale in the market.

The *New York World* has an account of the recent discovery of smuggling at one of the barriers in Paris. It is stated that a Jersey wagon continually entered and left the city. It was empty. The customs' officers were always told no dutiable article was in it. A rapid inspection was made; nothing could be seen; it was allowed to enter. But one day an inspector made sure he smelt a rat, a toper of a rat, whose breath was ever so strong of—coffee, so he looked and he smelt, he smelt and he looked, and at last he found the roof of the Jersey wagon was double, was lined with zinc and filled with brandy,

held in a tank six feet long, three feet wide, and three inches thick. A few days before another stratagem was detected, a toy maker, domiciled in Paris but with his manufactory outside, continually sent these Jersey wagons, filled with toys from the manufactory to his shop. The first Jersey wagon was carefully examined—nothing. The second was superficially examined. The third—what in the deuce can the fellow mean by sending three Jersey wagons all at once?—was suspiciously examined. This is just what the toy maker expected, but the day the inspectors took it into their heads to dismiss the first Jersey wagon summarily and to examine closely the second, they found hobby-horses, dolls, Punch's hunchback, and drums, all filled with alcohol.

A new device for the bothering of lovers was "operated" successfully in a third class railway carriage by a heartless young man in Wales recently. A couple sat on the seat before him. The lady was young and modest, and the swain wore very large cuffs. One arm was thrown carelessly along the back of the seat and upon this the evil-minded person behind put some phosphorus. The affectionate performances of that cuff when the train was rushing through the kindly darkness of the tunnels were beheld by all the unfeeling and tittering occupants of the carriage, whose cruel enjoyment was not a little increased by the demure and unconcerned appearance of the lovers each time the train dashed again into the light.

The annual meeting of the New York Petroleum Exchange was held on Monday, May 3rd, the President, Mr. George H. Lincoln, in the chair. We read in a New York journal that "there was a good attendance of members, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The President in his address congratulated the members on the success of the organization, and said that no greater assessment for the present year than \$35 is required from each active and associate member to meet current expenses. The past year has undoubtedly been the most eventful as regards petroleum, of any in its history. The production has steadily increased from 52,000 barrels in April, 1879, to the almost incredible amount of at least 72,000 barrels at the present time. Our stock of crude held in pipe lines at the oil region has also largely increased, being now estimated at 10,500,000 barrels, as against 6,500,000 barrels one year ago. As compared with former years, the present production and stock would appear to be something appalling, did we not consider our large and increasing consumption, probably now fully 40,000 barrels per day. The fluctuations in crude during the year 1879 have been very marked, declining from \$1 10 to 63½ cents, and advancing to \$1 24½ and since declining to 71½ cents, which, for speculative purposes, has certainly offered the greatest opportunities. Combined circumstances during the greater part of last year enabled foreign countries to obtain petroleum at a lower price than ever before, and that they were not slow to avail themselves of it is shown by our large exports. By reason of an over supply then taken, our trade is now feeling the effect in its present dullness, but the result must be an increased consumption."

#### DEPARTURE OF THE MIKADO.

(From our Special Reporter.)

Not many years since the Mikado was kept in strict privacy. Now, however, we find the present occupant of the throne of Japan visiting various portions of his dominions in the same way as the sovereigns of Europe, but in the present instance amid the rejoicing of his subjects, with whom reverence for the Mikado is a tenet of faith. On two previous occasions His Majesty the Emperor Mutsu Hito has travelled through portions of Japan with a view of gaining a personal acquaintance of his country, and yesterday (16th) he set out on a third tour which will include Kioto, the surrounding districts, and the adjoining provinces, the return journey being probably made by sea in one of the corvettes of the Imperial Japanese Navy. The morning fixed for the departure of His Majesty was dull and cloudy, but, notwithstanding the threatening weather, crowds of people flocked towards the Akasaka palace from an early hour, and thronged the route appointed for the Imperial procession. The streets were lined with soldiery of every arm of the service, infantry, lancers, horse and garrison artillery, and the Imperial Guard

from the palace to the botanical gardens, and a clear space was kept for the cortège. A profusion of national flags was displayed from the houses along the route; and that portion of Tokio was altogether *en fête*. At 7 a.m., the hour fixed for the departure of His Majesty, expectation was of course on tiptoe; and, almost on the stroke of the clock, the trumpets of the Guards were heard blowing a shrill blast, and the gates of the palace were thrown open. The troops came to "attention," and the carriages containing the members of the procession began to emerge from His Majesty's residence in the following order:—Officers of the Household, ex-Daimio and Ministers of State, including His Excellency Admiral Enomoto who looked every inch a commander of men, their Excellencies Generals Oyama and Yamao, and Mr. Soyeshima, His Majesty's adviser: Eleven Inspectors of Police; Detachment of Lancers of the Guard; The Imperial carriage, containing, in addition to His Majesty, who seemed extremely well, His Excellency Tokudaiji, Minister of the Household Department; Her Majesty the Empress, accompanied by a Maid of Honour; Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager, similarly accompanied; Ladies of Honour;—it was universally admitted that the Empresses and their attendants looked charming in their white robes and tasteful head dresses;—Detachment of Lancers of the Guard; His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa; His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the younger, in the uniform of an English Naval Cadet; His Imperial Highness Prince Kita Shirakawa; His Excellency Sanjo, Prime Minister; Drs. Ita, Ikeda, Hayashi and Matsumoto.

At this stage His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi, in full uniform as commander-in-chief of the Household troops, dashed past on horseback where I was standing, and took up the position originally assigned to him near His Majesty's carriage.

His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister; The Councillors of State, including His Excellency General Yamada (who seemed in ill-health) Their Excellencies Terashima, Ito, and Oki, His Excellency General Saigo, looking the very picture of good humour and jollity, His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, and their Excellencies Okuma, Nabeshima and Nagaoka, the two last named being Ministers to Foreign Courts; Six led horses for the use of His Majesty, the first, a beautiful bay, had crimson housings with the Imperial crest—the chrysanthemum—worked in gold, the remainder puce housings, also with the crest in gold; A number of light vans bearing the Imperial crest and apparently containing provisions.

A number of notables on horseback also accompanied the procession and, what detracted greatly from the appearance of the pageant, some jinrikisha. Nothing more ludicrous can well be imagined than an official—presumably of high rank, as he was almost smothered in gold lace—gravely seated in a dilapidated jinrikisha drawn by two ragged coolies, preceded and followed by handsome and well-appointed equipages. I was informed that the procession would proceed intact as far as the botanical gardens at Naito-Shinjiku, where His Majesty would tiffin and bid farewell to the Empress and Empress-Dowager, who would then return to the Aoyama palace, the Emperor continuing his journey with a small retinue and an escort furnished by the Lancers of the Guard and the police. The first day's stage has been fixed at ten *ri*. I cannot say I was favourably impressed with the appearance of the troops, their arms and accoutrements were very badly kept, clothing ill-fitting, and the shako worn by the Guards is not well adapted for service, although showy enough. As to the marching of the Guards when returning to barracks in "fours," it was more like a "go as you please" walking match than anything else. The horse artillery looked far more serviceable than any of the other corps. I noticed a very foolish proceeding on the part of an artillery officer: he brought his men down a narrow lane—not twelve feet wide—crowded with women and children; how they escaped without a number of serious accidents will for ever remain a mystery, as several of the horses commenced plunging in the midst of the mass of people. However, everything passed off without mishap to mar the morning's enjoyment, and at about eight o'clock the immense assemblage of people dispersed, some to their usual avocations, others to enjoy a holiday, these latter being

grievously disappointed as it came on wet during the forenoon and continued raining all day. One thing struck me during my trip to Tokio, and that is the want of a hotel where foreign visitors will receive the accommodation they require, accompanied by civility and a desire to oblige. There is of course the Seiyoken, but as that establishment has a monopoly of the business, the ostensible proprietors naturally seek to please themselves and not their guests. In the Ueno branch establishment, on Tuesday, the manager refused to change ten dollars into kinsatsu except at a rate of discount four per cent less than Yokohama quotations, or to give single paper yen for a ten yen note unless he got an allowance of one per cent; these exchanges were asked for with the object of paying an account at the hotel. It will take more than influential proprietorship to keep the famed Seiyoken in its present prosperous condition, if the incidents I have mentioned are frequent in its management, and the numerous complaints heard among foreign visitors to Tokio shew that a wide field exists for improvement in many important particulars.

### SHANGHAI LETTER.

Shanghai, 8th June, 1880.

The Margary Memorial is at length completed and looks very effective in its position at the corner of the reserve garden and between the British Consulate and Soochow Creek bridge. Advantage has been taken of the opportune arrival at Shanghai, on his way to Peking from England, of the Hon. J. G. Grosvenor, C.B., H. B. M.'s Secretary of Legation, to uncover the memorial with some ceremony, and to-morrow afternoon has been fixed for this purpose. It is very appropriate that this duty should be performed by Mr. Grosvenor, as he headed the expedition that was sent by the British government to make enquiries into the death of Margary. I cannot yet give you any description of the memorial as it is covered up pending the unveiling to-morrow.

Our volunteers have been quite active of late under the new commandant, and have not only come out in bright scarlet uniforms and white helmets, but have been energetic in drills and parades. This has inspired some of the riding men to resuscitate the Rangers, though many of the old members of the corps, knowing perhaps how hopeless it is to look for a second Markham, hold aloof from the new corps, which is therefore composed, as a rule, of late comers. The formation of this corps is not looked upon with unmixed pleasure by the infantry, who rather view the Rangers as a source of danger at a general parade, and think they have quite enough excitement with the artillery corps, and their gun that never will go off at the right time.

I saw by the Japan papers that some short time ago certain Yokohama residents were summoned for non-registration, and that to avoid a fine they were obliged to register at once and pay the fee for the summons. This is in contradistinction to the course adopted here, where no effort is made to enforce registration, so that many British subjects dispense with that formality, and do so with impunity unless they are compelled to seek Consular assistance, in which case registration is suggested and followed. But you may imagine how many now never trouble this heads about this objectionable Order in Council, and it would perhaps be more reasonable that it should be as quietly revoked as it was at first imposed.

We have had quite an exodus of American men-of-war within the last few days, as the *Richmond*, *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot* have left us after a lengthened stay in this port. We shall particularly miss the *Richmond*, as the band of that vessel was so constantly and kindly placed at the disposal of the community, either at public or private gatherings. The *Ashuelot* has undergone such extensive repairs at Boyd & Co.'s yard that she may be considered a new vessel, and after the summer the *Monocacy* is to go through a similar transformation. To most people the wonder is that the large sums expended on repairing old and comparatively useless vessels are not devoted to the purchase of one that could hold her own with the fine men-of-war of other nations. But the heathen Chinese has no monopoly of "peculiarity." The Spanish corvette *Dona Maria de Molins* is now the only man-of-war here that possesses a band, and that we constantly have an opportunity of hearing, thanks to the courtesy of Captain Olleross. The musicians are all Manila men and they play capably, and as they have no end of peculiar Spanish airs in their repertoire, their performances have in a great measure the charm of novelty. H. M. S. *Encounter* arrived here from the south on the 26th of May, and will probably remain here through the summer. We have besides in port H. M. S. *Lily*, and four Russian gunboats.

Every now and then there is a scare among Chinese merchants about Russia, but yet it is difficult to make any of them understand how serious a business for China it will be if war is declared,

or how easy a conquest Russia is likely to find it. As the trade of the ports was not generally interfered with during the war with England, the Chinese do not realize that it is in the power of Russia to blockade all her principal open ports, as will doubtless be done, for no one can imagine that any tender regard for the trade of other nations will induce Russia to leave the enormous carrying trade of this port unmolested, to say nothing of that of the others. Some short time ago the *Courier* published the translation of a document purporting to be a memorial from Chang Chih Tung to the Chinese Government, boldly urging decisive measures with Russia. A certain amount of mystery surrounded this document, and it was supposed to have been obtained in a surreptitious manner, so that its publication in a foreign journal excited the wrath of the Taotai. It was certainly a startling document, and has obtained notice from the foreign press in the Far East generally, while its publication in the *Courier* led to a rather acrimonious discussion in the columns of another of our papers on the merits of the *Courier's* translation, and finally the production of a revised translation. Now comes a letter from the Peking correspondent of the *Mercury* saying that this Memorial was known of in Peking months ago, and was intended to serve the purposes of the anti-foreign party, but that on closer examination the Tsung-li Yamen found that the wording of the document was such as to preclude it being used as the anti-foreign party desired, as instructions to Marquess Tseng, and it was therefore laid aside. This course, it would seem, did not suit the anti-foreign or war party, who therefore circulated the Memorial as much as possible all over China in the hope of exciting the native mind, and that the difficulty experienced by the *Courier* in obtaining a copy, was only part of a clever trick to induce the publication of a translation of the Memorial and to ensure attention being called to it. This is all we know at present, but further discussion may take place in the papers about this celebrated document and more light may be thrown on the subject.

The chaa-zees are returning from Hankow, as ten steamers have already left that port full of tea. The *Glenora* had a good start, as she passed Woosung on the 23rd May, and loaded at the top rate, £6.10 per ton, the *Londoun Castle* being next with a cargo at £5.10, but did not pass Woosung until the 27th May. She was followed on the 30th by the *Glenartney*, filled up at £5, and on the 1st instant by the *Glenarra* at £4, all of which are excellently paying rates. Since then the *Afghan*, *Heuparia*, *Achilles* and *Tibre* have passed out for London with cargo at £3.5 and £3 per ton, and the *Petersburg* and *Muskova* for Odessa, leaving the *Glennia Castle*, *Galley of Lorne*, *Cairnmuir*, *Hankow* and *Malabar* at Hankow, some of them loading at reduced rates. The steamers must have had an anxious time at Hankow, as a succession of freshets down the Han put them all in more or less danger. The *Petersburg* got ashore and had to pay Tls. 10,000 to the river steamer *Hankow* to tow her off; the *Achilles* also got into serious difficulties and had to be assisted by the *Shanghai*, and the *Breconsaire* did herself so much damage by drifting down on the *Muskova* and subsequently going ashore, that she had to discharge the cargo she had on board, and is to come here to be docked and repaired.

Some of the interested parties do not speak hopefully of tea this season, but we must wait until the arrival of the first tea in London, before the prospects are at all definite. Tea has certainly been bought at cheaper rates this year than last, the total settlements up to the 4th instant, being 577,800 half chests against 588,230 half chests for a corresponding period last year. If the reception of these teas at home could be the same as last season what a grand thing it would be for Shanghai, but there can be little hope for this.

On the 16th instant, at a general meeting of ratepayers, the schemes for supplying the settlement with water will be submitted and probably decided upon. Messrs. Morrison, Kingsmill and T. W. Waters, have all plans for supplying water to the residents of Shanghai based on the supposition that the Municipal Council will have the management of the supply in the public interest, and on these grounds one of the schemes is likely to be selected by the ratepayers. The promoters of the scheme, however, desire that it shall be in the hands of a private company, which is objectionable in many ways, and it is to be hoped that such will not find sufficient supporters among the ratepayers. In connection with this water supply, Mr. J. W. Hart, formerly of Japan, has lately arrived here from England. I hope in my next letter to be able to let you know, how and when, we are to obtain the boon of good water laid on to all the houses of this settlement.

### LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 25th April, 1880.

Like many better men I have to own myself knocked out of time, so to speak, by the general election, now mercifully over. For weeks one has been able to talk, think and dream nothing else. The streets seem to echo the shouts of the visitors and the groans of the vanquished. One cannot turn a corner without seeming to feel the hand of the canvasser on one's shoulder and his warm breath in one's ear. He sits on us like a nightmare

in the silent watches of the night, and the phantasmagoria of placards, address flags, coarse caricatures, and the tag rag and bobtail of electioneering camp followers worry us in our dreams as if we were in a fever. The excitement has indeed been intense: many people have died of it and probably many more will die hereafter, like Lady Macbeth. But what is the upshot of it all? An enormous liberal majority, so large as to make the new government, which will immediately replace Lord Beaconsfield's, independent of all its factions and the strongest government that the country has had for fifty years. And how has it all come about? That is what all the papers have been trying to tell us the last three weeks, and it is much too wearisome to be amusing to follow them through their mazes of conjecture and mare's-nest hunting. None of them know anything about it more than this:—that a vast mob of people, mostly ignorant and illiterate, have voted against the government. That they have been swayed by the torrents and floods of liberal eloquence that have spread over the country for six weeks past from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Labouchere's and Mr. Bradlaugh's is certain, and, so far as mere talk has influenced the result, it is a fact of evil omen for the future of English politics, for the talk has been of the purest *ad captandum* style, with the almost single exception of the speeches of Lord Hartington, the official leader of the opposition. No statement was virulent enough, no colouring of facts strong enough, no denunciation of Ministers reckless enough, to disgust the electoral body. But, unfortunately, the consequences of feeding the populace on such highly seasoned dishes will be that they will henceforth disdain wholesome food, and each successive appeal to the people will be accompanied with a species of oratory more and more degrading to the orators, for neither side can afford to surrender this powerful weapon, and the competition for the favour of the ignorant will deteriorate English public life gradually to the level of that of the United States. There have been, as I have intimated, some exceptions to the ardent vituperative style of oratory, and chief among these must be classed Lord Hartington's speeches. Perceiving early in the contest that his party was sure of victory, and that consequently he would soon be called upon to assume a share, if not the leading part, in the Government of the country, Lord Hartington endeavoured to neutralize the effect of Mr. Gladstone's speeches by declaring that his policy would be exactly the same as Lord Beaconsfield's, and that the only difference would be that, whereas Lord Beaconsfield had failed in carrying out his own policy, the liberal government would succeed in doing so. By these moderate doctrines Lord Hartington gained for his party the support of all the Whigs or moderate liberals. Mr. Gladstone was all the while denouncing both the policy and the tactics of the late government, and he thereby secured for the liberal party the support of all extreme men, who only unite in a common hatred to the Tories. These extremists belong to a number of classes the most important in point of numbers being the non-conformists, who hate the Church of England; the peace-at-any-price men, the doctrinaires who, if one could believe them, would have the country governed in such abstract principle as Comtism or republicanism, or some other *ism*; and the classes which discard religion. To the last belongs Mr. Bradlaugh, who has got into parliament by the aid of Mr. Samuel Morley, who, however, repudiated his protégé after the election. Mr. Bradlaugh explains in his organ, the *National Reformer*, that he has been sent to Parliament, not as an atheist, but as a radical. His colleague is Mr. Labouchere, the editor and proprietor of *Truth*, and hero of many libel actions and journalistic horse-play. Mrs. Annie Besant, a lady of some notoriety, thus comments on the result of the elections:—

"The watchword of Liberalism has long been: 'No penalty on speculative opinion'; but the penalty disavowed in word has been inflicted in act. During this election the attempt has been made more strenuously than ever to defeat Liberal candidates by accusations of atheism: never made more strenuously, never has it more conspicuously failed. Professor Bryce was labelled atheist: Tower Hamlets returned him at the head of the poll. Mr. Firth was stamped infidel: Chelsea sent him to Parliament as honored colleague of Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Broadhurst was said to be unsound: Stoke preferred him by thousands of votes to his religious opponents. Mr. Ashton Dilke was said to be supported by a secularist gang: Newcastle bade him go to Westminster side by side with Joseph Cowen. Against Mr. Bradlaugh, clergy preached, hypocrites ranted, pietists wrote: Northampton answered by giving him nearly 4,000 votes of confidence. Colonel Chaplin had proved his faith by aiding a parson to rob a mother of her child because of the mother's heresy: Lincoln told him that even a cathedral city would have no persecuting bigot for its member."

The question is eagerly asked what, after all, will the new Government do? In home affairs of course their programme is pretty well defined, and it is probably not very important. But what of foreign affairs? Austria is uneasy in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's attack on her Government. Germany is uneasy, and so is even France. On the other hand Russia is jubilant. She sees visions of the abrogation of the Berlin treaty. The

Bulgarian nationalities are agitating to take Mr. Gladstone at his word, and get the Turk finally placed under their Christian feet. Italy is watching, ready to profit by any disturbance that may turn up. The question is whether will Mr. Gladstone in power ent his words spoken in opposition, or plunge into all the enterprises which he denounced the Tory Government for not undertaking. Were it any ordinary politician one would answer such a question easily by applying the maxims of common sense to it. But Mr. Gladstone is a man who has the courage of his opinions, and though his opinions on European affairs were formed out of his hostility to the Government, yet the opinions are now fixed and fortified by many and strong *ex post facto* reasons.

Russia continues to be greatly distracted in her plans. Her Turkoman campaign has become much attenuated since the contingency of having to fight China for Kuldja has come up. Both countries are equally weak on that frontier, and neither could do the other much harm. But China is vulnerable by sea, and Russia is anxious to induce the Japanese to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. To get China and Japan to quarrel is the first aim of Russian policy at present. She would take neither side until she saw how the war proceeded, and then it would not make the smallest difference to her which side she took. Yesso and Corea, possibly also the provinces of Shantung, would be Russia's share of the spoil in any case. As the ally of Japan she would claim Yesso as her reward. As the enemy of Japan she would demand it as her indemnity. And so with China and her territories. Maritime Russia is fitting out a large squadron for China and Japan waters, shewing clearly in what quarter she intends to operate in case of war.

The Chinese Ambassador to London is about to proceed to St. Petersburg to reopen the Kuldja question. Let us hope that he will have his labours better appreciated than Chung How has had his. That unfortunate official has not been able to make the Nemesis of the Christian martyrs of 1870, for whose fate he was so largely responsible.

Honours are following thick upon the heads of Lord Beaconsfield's political friends. The suddenness of the collapse of his government has left him not time to cover his K. C. B.'s and his peerages to wealthy Tories with a veil of decorous deliberation. It is like the shaking of an apple-tree bearing over-ripe fruit. His Lordship bears his defeat with the same inscrutable demeanour as he bore his unnatural prosperity. An extra flower in his button-hole, an extra polish on his boots, delicate spring-tinted gloves, and the smartest of gold-headed canes are all the external symptoms of grief which this seventy-five-year-old man exhibits to the world. One of the strangest phenomena of the time is the impenetrability of this man's character. He has been continuously before the world since he was eighteen, a copious writer of fictions, a keen controversialist in parliament, a butt for criticism of the most unsparing kind, without any intermission, for fifty years, yet he remains as complete a mystery as ever. His critics have never got much beyond his white waistcoats and the curls of his hair. They have never reached the man. Biographers puzzle themselves over this man, living amongst us, in the full blaze of nineteenth century publicity, just as they might do over the character of Shakespeare, or Charlemagne. To call him a mountebank and a charlatan, obviously does not exhaust the subject, yet that is about all that Lord Beaconsfield's enemies can formulate against him, excepting that he is of Hebrew origin, which nobody can deny. Carlyle calls him "miraculous," and "the man they call Dirty," but neither of these sage epithets help us to understand this inscrutable man. I gave it up long ago. Mr. Gladstone is a complete contrast to his great rival. He is constantly turning himself inside out before the public. Every passing shade of opinion is at once photographed on post-cards, and in magazine articles: and you can follow the workings of his mind—and a mind of portentous activity it is—in every detail, if your life is long enough to read his speeches, spoken and written. He lives under glass, and takes everybody into his inmost confidence. He is always overflowing with emotion. Every time he speaks is the happiest and proudest moment of his life, and this broad-cast sympathy, fired with almost preternatural fervour, has gained for him the hearts of the sentimental section of the population, and that in spite of a serious defect in a popular favourite, the absence of the quality of humour. The "surgical operation" of Sydney Smith would fail to convey the idea of a joke into Mr. Gladstone's mind: and his imperviousness to humour often enables frivolous persons to "take a rise" out of him. His infinite good nature in answering letters of the most irrelevant kind has been greatly abused—men often concocting some caustic problem for him to solve, and betting on his answer.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, April 24th, 1880.

Spring is coming, and if not with honey for the bee, at least with abundance of lilac for Parisians, this flower being as plentiful as the pyramidal white and carnation blossoms on the

chestnut trees. Perhaps in this *sursum corda* might be included the young girls that dot the streets, all dressed in white veils and tulle, going to be confirmed. Their elders are said, "to church repair, not for the doctrine, but the music there," and not a few from fear of Mrs. Grundy—a lady happily unknown in France, or if so, as amusing as the *Mère Gigone*. But these "children in white," do feel all that is ennobling, hopeful, and fortifying in religion. There are few free-thinkers in France, who do not see with a secret satisfaction their wives insisting on this early marriage of their children with the church, as it creates an impression that, no matter how it may be disguised in after years, can never be wholly effaced. The only drawback to this highly civilizing ceremony, is the mundane weakness displayed by parents to deck their little ones in too costly apparel, as the youthful mind is apt to think fine feathers will make fine souls. The evil is less notorious in the capital than in the provinces, where a first sacrament is associated with rich stuffs, jewellery, and flowers. A toilette solely in tulle, with a muslin veil and a Tom Thumb border of Valenciennes; a prayer-book in red or blue binding, in a sac of white satin or moire; a purse in fossil ivory or mother-of-pearl—for the young communicant will have to pay "dues,"—and boots in white kid, form the costume for Parisiennes. The boys are in white trousers and vest, with blue jacket and white brassard with fringe; he carries a taper, emblem of eternity when lit. Both sexes wear white gloves. The music at these ceremonies is peculiarly attractive, suggestive of innocence, and what cherubim and seraphim do continually cry.

Accompanying some visitors to witness the gingerbread fair, we stopped to visit Picpus cemetery and its convent, where the annual mass was being celebrated for the repose of the souls of the 1,306 persons executed and buried here, during some 43 days of the Reign of Terror. The heads that fell here were chiefly those of the aristocracy; their order had to pay for the autocracy of Louis XIV.; the profligacy of the Regent and Louis XV, and the imbecility of that royal whitesmith Louis XVI.—the best of a bad lot. No posthumous piety is ever indulged in for the victims of the *dragonnades*, or the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Originally the guillotine did its work on the spot where the obelisk facing the entry to the Champs Elysées, is erected. There Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were decapitated, and their bodies buried in quick lime, in the old Madeleine graveyard. Later, the site of the guillotine was transferred to the Place du Trône, and three carts conveyed each day an average of forty persons for execution. It was kept a secret where the bodies were interred, until Mlle. Paris, having witnessed stoically the execution of her father and brother, remained transfixed to the spot till midnight when the carts came to remove the corpses, and which she discovered were shot down into an old quarry at Picpus. In calmer days a convent was erected near the spot, and on the walls of the chapel are the names of 1,298 persons who perished. There is besides a small cemetery, destitute of all vegetation, where the *crème de la crème* of French society is interred—for, as a duchess who now roasts there observed, "it is a consolation to know you will rot among your own equals." Montalembert is the last who was buried in this bivouac of the dead hidalgos.

Sarah Bernhardt has taken French leave of the Théâtre Français without any cause. Her motives were, jealousy of rising rivals, and the itching to make guineas and dollars rapidly, in England and America; for this selfishness she has been sued for fr. 300,000 damages, consequent on her violated agreement. This petted and spoiled actress became actually a tyrant towards her colleagues, and indulged in several vagaries towards the public. Her nonsense having exceeded all bounds, she is now at full liberty to act in both hemispheres—or their neighborhood.

The ladies are still looking up. Mlle. Auclerc is to be a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies at the next general elections: then she will push the President perhaps in time from his stool. Mme. Koppe has started a journal called *Woman*, and very meanly solicits her masculine foes to take fr. 100 shares in it. As usual she does not inform the perverse from what her sex desire to be emancipated. Men are proud of their wives, mothers, and sisters; they consider that, after bringing up a family and looking after household duties, women have little time left either to represent their country in parliament, or defend it with a musket. In France, as elsewhere, woman will be most free and respected, the more she acts on the device, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. Mme. Koppe is in favor of divorce, on certain conditions: however she does not enumerate a few that the Chinese recognise in their code: want of respect towards mothers-in-law; gossiping, slandering, and Toxism in general; exaggerated jealousy of husbands, and sterility.

The Comte de Sémelle could not settle down into civic life after the invasion: he was young, was an officer in the Turcos, so he made a voyage up the Niger, and brought home a Joshua report of the land to two enterprising merchants at Nantes, who have just fitted him out with a forty-ton steamer for the African exploring trade. The Comte was one day passing through a native village, and noticed an intelligent looking and handsome boy tied up; on inquiry, he was informed the lad

was being fattened, to be roasted at a coming *fête*: the Comte bought the lad for a case of Old Tom, and he is now at school in Paris astonishing the natives by his capacity.

There is a decided change coming over the habits of society here. *Matinées* are on the increase, to the delight of those who detect evening attractions and late hours. The Comtesse d'Haussonville has resumed her Thursday literary *matinées*, which have this peculiarity, that blue stockings are excluded. Such *refusées* must seek refuge in the republican salon of Mme. Adam. The countess is sister of the unpopular Duc de Broglie: her husband is deaf, and is an Academician and senator. He was called upon the other day by a publicist to solicit a favor: he replied rather rudely to the request, and begged the visitor to speak loud as, "I am deaf, but that infirmity spares me from hearing a good deal of stupidities." "Do you speak, Monsieur, as an Academician or a Senator?"—was the tart reply.

That young fellow, aged 75, the Comte de Lesseps, is indefatigable. He passes his days working at the Isthmus of Panama scheme, and his evenings lecturing about his recent voyage across it, and though the United States. On Thursday he was entertained at a sumptuous dinner at the Continental Hotel, by the chief bankers and financiers of the capital, he spoke for an hour with remarkable verve and lucidity. He has no doubt of being able to carry out his plans, despite the only obstacle now existing—the attitude of the United States, and every one here feels he will succeed, and so reap fresh glory for his country and increased fame for himself. The hall was splendidly decorated, and the Stars and Stripes were as conspicuous as the tricolor. I observed M. de Lesseps lives very abstemiously, and at midnight was chatting away as vigorously on all topics, as when he welcomed you with a cordial shake-hands and a compliment, five hours earlier. He divides the isthmus, he says, to unite humanity.

Field sports continue both to naturalize and democratize in France: thus at the recently re-established races at Croix-de-Berny, in a race where only gentlemen riders figured, the son of a retired merchant, M. Contourio, won. There was a good deal of conversation in the stand about the coming marriage of the King of Bavaria, with his cousin the Princess Isabelle, aged seventeen, and whose trousseau is in hands here. It is to be hoped that she will not be jilted like another cousin, the Duchess Sophia, whose outfit was completed, the wedding dress tried on, but on the eve appointed for signing the contract, the King had disappeared. The Duchess, who is sister of the Empress of Austria and the ex-Queen of Naples, has since been married to the Duc d'Alençon, son of the Duc de Nemours. A short time ago the Duchess Decazes called to pay a visit, after a delay of twelve minutes, the Duchess appeared with her little son, apologised for keeping her visitor waiting, as she had been occupied dressing her little boy. What a contrast between sisters: the ex-Queen of Naples was a heroine at Gaëta; but since, she attires herself in jack-boots, wears a billycock hat with a large feather, a dragon's mantle, and carries a riding whip in place of an umbrella. As for the Empress of Austria, it is only necessary to turn over the comic journals of Germany to know her character. Like her sister of Naples, for her, all that is best in man is the horse. She too passes her time in teaching ponies tricks—a pastime to which the Queen of the Belgians is also addicted. In addition to a love for horses and the lady equestrians of circuses, her Majesty of Austria loves monkeys and dogs, and, when a few years ago she occupied apartments at the sea-side at Sassetal, the landlord was horrified at seeing his drawing room converted into a menagerie. Blucher at the Palace of St. Cloud was not worse.

If Louis II. of Bavaria had reigned over any other people but Bavarians, they would have given him the usual three days' notice to quit long since. He recalls the Emperors of Rome in her decadence, and the pen of a Petronius would be necessary to relate his exploits. His brother, Prince Otto, has to be kept under lock and key, and a few years ago, when in Rome, his freaks necessitated a request from the authorities that he would leave. There is much gossip afloat respecting an illustrious stranger, who sleeps twenty nights out of thirty on the floor of her boudoir. She locks herself in to enjoy "a good drunk," in her private *amuse-ment*. There is another lady the talk of the clubs for her irregular loves, as fantastic as those of Mme. Chambon, who now figures in the court, for marrying her valet and barber—good looking fellows in their day—and who practices strange flirtations to compel the capillary artist to seek a separation.

The Chamber of Deputies hardly met after the recess, when nearly its first duty was to expel a Bonapartist deputy, Godelle, for three weeks. His salary will also be stopped, and if he appears in the Chamber, he can be placed under arrest, the cause of the trouble being an insulting allusion to President Grévy.

When certain folks fall out, honest people come by their own. Paul de Cassagnac and Emile d'Ollivier, are noted Bonapartists, and exchange pot and kettle compliments the former holds Ollivier criminally responsible for the Prussian war; Ollivier accuses the War Ministers for having fictitious figures about the strength of the army. The public, however,

blames the Empire and its system of robbing the Treasury. The Clerical party has now been joined by the royalists, to resist the "decrees" calling upon the unauthorized religious bodies to conform to the code on pain of dispersion. This is a simple coalition against the Republic, to restore that impossibility—the Comte de Chambord.

The little child, Louise, aged four years, that Menescloux, the discharged sailor, aged twenty, violated, cut up into forty morsels—the two hands were found in his pocket—and then proceeded to burn in a stove and boil in a pot, had a very imposing funeral, and the remains were accorded a free sepulture. Her little companions, dressed in white, followed the bier, carrying the bouquets, from which lilac was excluded, as it was by that flower she was induced to follow the murderer.

Two men fishing for gudgeon in the Seine, on drawing their net, found it contained an iron pot, tied with cords: on opening the pot an infant was found inside.

There is a national school for boys in the War Department, in the ceiling of which for the last eight years, swallows invariably come and occupy the same nests.

President Grévy has bought a mansion for fr. 1½ millions on the Boulevard Malesherbes. Ex-President Macmahon has had to sell his town house to pay the debts he contracted when in office: he is rumored to pass most of his time cursing politicians of every hue.

Thoughts by a lady:—How many men would be loved, were they amiable? How many women would be amiable, were they loved?

French railways are to try the system of third-class subscribers.

Aunt to niece:—"If you marry an officer, he may have to go to battle and be killed." "Then I should be a widow in my teens, and that's poetical."

Purchaser to upholsterer:—"How do you account for four out of the six chairs being broken?" "I don't know, Monsieur, except some one has sat on them."

"Why do you spell *amour* (love) with two *m's*?" said one soldier to his comrade. "I know there is only one, but with two *m's*, that proves one loves more strongly."

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting was held at the Shōchikuwan, Seidō, Tokio, on June 8th. Dr. Divers, President, in the chair. The election of the Rev. David Thompson and the Rev. H. Waddell as members was announced. Three members of the society were elected to serve on the committee for nominating officers and council for the session 1880-81.

Prof. D. Brauns of the Tokio University read a paper "On the Systematic Position of the Itatsi, or *Mushla Itatsi* (Temminck and Schlegel)." A short discussion followed and the thanks of the society were awarded to the author.

A paper was then read by Prof. Kinch, of the Agricultural College, Komaba, entitled "Contributions to the Agricultural Chemistry of Japan." The author began by giving extracts from some of the older writers on Japan.—Kaempfer, Charlevoix and Thunberg,—also from Siebold and other more recent writers. Green, Maron, Rutherford Alcock, Veitch, Capron, Griffiths and Le Gendre, relating to the nature and fertility of the soil of Japan. Whilst the older writers, speaking generally, though not exclusively, of the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, have for the most part ascribed the productiveness of the soil to the careful cultivation by the inhabitants, more modern writers, usually from observations near Yokohama, have propagated the opinion that the soil in itself is naturally very fertile. Much of the difference in the statements concerning the soil arises from an ambiguous use of the word fertile, which probably conveys a different shade of meaning to each individual, and moreover, in a large number of cases, the word *fruitful* would probably more accurately convey the writers' meaning. Observations on the rocks of Japan were given, with some analyses by Dr. O. Korschelt and Mr. Wm. Gowland, and it was suggested that the majority of Japanese rocks, whether Plutonic or volcanic, belonged to the acidic group. Acidic rocks appear to contain less phosphoric acid than the corresponding basic rocks, and this is a point of great agricultural importance, for there can be little doubt that of any single constituent of a soil, containing all the elements necessary to plant-life, the phosphoric acid is of most importance in determining the fertility of that soil. These propositions were supported by numerous quotations of analyses of rocks and soils of other countries. Analyses of several different Japanese soils were given with observations thereon, and, though the knowledge at present

gained on this subject is necessarily but limited, it was inferred that, for the most part, the soils were not, chemically speaking, of great fertility, though their physical properties rendered them admirably adapted for the method of cultivation pursued by the Japanese farmer. All the soils examined contained magnetic oxide of iron, though in very varying quantity: they were generally poor in phosphoric acid, lime and potash, in a readily available form. The verdure of the country is far more dependent on its meteorological conditions than on its soil. The manures of the country were next mentioned, and analyses of many of the more important accessory manures of mineral, vegetable and animal origin were given, and the availability of some of them for use as cattle foods pointed out. The author then gave some observations on, and analyses of, different kind of foods, viz:—the two principal kinds of rice, *Uruchi* and *Mochi-gome*; different millets, *Awa Kibe* and *Ijiye*; the soy bean, *Daidzu* or *O-mame*, and some of its products, *tofu*, *miso*, and *shoyu*; the *Phaseolus radiatus*, *Adzuki* or *Shashu daikon*; several kinds of sea-weeds: *saki* and other spirituous liquors and waters: and finished with some account of the fish hatching stations in this neighbourhood, and of the food given to the young fry, and of a large natural breeding station in the Maigomote-gawa, in Echigo.

In the discussion which followed, Professor Atkinson said he wished to express his indebtedness to the author of the paper for the valuable assistance which the record in the paper of so many analyses would be to him in the work he was at present carrying out. He wished to point out, however, that Professor Kinch appeared to have adopted a meaning of the term "fertile," which was not sanctioned by the dictionaries, when he applied it only to a soil which produced far more than in its natural condition. Webster's definition is, that a soil is "fertile" which produces abundantly, not that it yields products which can only be obtained by the system of "high farming" now in use. The term fertile is relative, and thus it would be quite proper to call a land fertile, which produces a luxuriant crop of wild flowers compared with other soils which do not do so, because the probability is that, if it were sown with seed, it would bear abundantly. Too little importance, seemed to the speaker, to be given to the condition, of growth other than the nature of the soluble constituents of the soil. Such substances, doubtless, fulfilled the purposes of food to the plant, but just as animals, though fed on the same diet, would turn out differently, so it was reasonable to suppose that there might be "lean kine" among agricultural products. The observations made at Mr. Lawes' farm at Rothamstead, during the last thirty-six years, and communicated by Dr. Gilbert to the British Association at its last meeting, showed how little is really yet known even about the absorption of material from the soil, for it had been noticed that, although cereals contain comparatively little nitrogen and much phosphoric acid, yet the application of nitrogenous manures to such crops was attended with very beneficial results, and that, although bean crops (*leguminosae*) contain a very large amount of nitrogen, the manures best suited to them were not nitrogenous, but potash manures. The speaker then referred to the influence of other conditions affecting the growth of plants, such as light and heat, and stated that, from observations made by Dr. Schübeler of Christiania, the almost unbroken sunlight of the short Scandinavian summer appeared to have the effect of intensifying both the colour and the aroma or flavour of fruits and vegetables, whilst the proportion of sugar formed was smaller. It appeared that the increase of aroma and colour was the effect of light, whilst sweetness was mainly dependent upon warmth. Siemens had recently suggested the employment of the electric light, and had proved that by its use the development of the plant might be much increased.

The speaker further made some remarks upon *shuyu* and the alcoholic drinks of the Japanese. He said that Mr. Isono, a graduate of the University of Tokio, had made analyses of the *shuyu murami* at various periods, and as it might be of some interest to have the record in the Transactions of the Society, he begged to be allowed to communicate the analyses. It was interesting to observe the disappearance of the glucose, and the gradual increase of the soluble nitrogen from the first sample to the last. The greatest change took place between the third and the tenth months, but, after the removal of the

greater part of the glucose and dextrin, converted into alcohol and lost by evaporation, very little alteration occurred, except in the colour of the liquid which became darker. Professor Kinch had mentioned the fact that, by the use of salicylic acid, the tendency of *saké* during the summer months to turn bad could be counteracted. This alteration appeared to be due to the presence of butyric acid ferments, and, from some experiments now being carried on, the process of heating the liquids, known as Pasteur's process, was also successful in preserving *saké*. It was a matter of great importance to possess a means of keeping *saké* over the summer, as the want of this at present necessitated the consumption of the new wine within the same year, and gave no opportunity for "ageing" by which the aroma was developed. The taste of *saké* was probably due to a solution by the alcohol of the bitter principles contained in the dead yeast cells, partly also from the solution of the resin contained in the wood of the cask, or from shavings purposely introduced. The rapid spoiling of *saké* during the hot months of the year, also prevented the export of any large quantity, and the adoption of any process which would preserve the liquor would be of great economical advantage to the country.

### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Kwasoku Hachisuka, Superintendent of the Custom House Bureau in the Finance Department, will shortly inspect the Custom Houses at Kobe, Nagasaki, and Niigata.

Messrs. Murata and Yamazaki, left for Germany in the French mail steamer, on the 11th instant.

The official telegraphic communications to be made to the Cabinet from the Imperial procession and *vice versa*, will be in cipher.

The *Chuga Shimbu* says:—"We hear that some of the members of the Cabinet have expressed opinions to the effect that it would be better to present petitions in favour of the establishment of a National Assembly to His Majesty the Emperor. This is a very excellent proposal, but we cannot say whether there is any truth in the report."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbu* of the 10th instant says that a telegram has been received stating that Mr. Yegi Takato, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, died at his post a few days previously.

During the absence of His Excellency Sanjo, Prime Minister, from his office, His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa will undertake his official duties; and Chief Secretary Tanaka, of the Home Department, will act as act as Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Sakurai, Superintendent of the Survey Office, will shortly proceed to Okinawa Ken (Loochoo) on an official tour of inspection through those islands.

The local assembly in the prefecture of Chiba was closed on the 9th instant, after successfully debating all subjects laid before the members. The new Governor, Funakoshi, inspected the different districts under his jurisdiction, on the 13th instant.

In consequence of the departure of the Imperial procession on the morning of the 16th instant, all the Government Departments closed during the day. The native journals also suspended publication.

The German Minister was presented in audience with His Majesty the Emperor, at 10 a.m., on the 14th instant.

During the Imperial progress, His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the Assistant Prime Minister, will make daily reports respecting public business to His Majesty the Emperor, by telegram in cipher.

His Excellency General Kuroda recently presented a valuable horse to His Majesty the Emperor.

The Chinese Vice-Ambassador, accompanied by two of his subordinate officers, inspected the printing office in the Finance Department, on the 15th instant.

His Excellency Privy Councillor Ito, through illness, and Their Excellencies Privy Councillor Torashima, and Home

Minister Matsukata, from pressing official business, have been relieved from accompanying the Imperial progress.

Mr. Suzuki Kinzo, a secretary of the 2nd class attached to the Japanese Legation in London, and who has been abroad for more than twenty years, returned here on the 16th instant. It is rumoured that he will be appointed Vice Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Akebono Shimbu* says it is currently reported that His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and that His Excellency Yanagisawa, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, will be transferred to Washington, and all the other diplomatic agents removed from their present posts to others. The *Akebono* remarks that it does not place any credence in the rumour.

Yesterday, the 18th instant, being the thirtieth day since the opening of the local assembly in Tokio, it was to have been closed, but as the questions laid before the members have not yet been thoroughly discussed, they came to the conclusion that they would apply for an extension of thirty days more.

His Excellency Yoshii, Vice Assistant Minister for Public Works, was promoted to the rank of Assistant Minister for the same Department, on the 17th instant.

His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to the Court of Rome, and His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to the Court of Holland, were on the same day decorated with the Japanese order of the 3rd class, and Mr. E. Chiomone, an Italian subject in the employment of the Printing Bureau of the Finance Department, and Mr. Van Doorn, the Dutch Engineer in the employment of the Engineering Bureau of the Home Department, with the Japanese order of the 4th class.

The system for accumulating a fund to provide against the evil results of famine and other disasters, debated in the recent Local Governors' Assembly, was officially notified by the Prime Minister on the 15th instant.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Port Admiral Hayashi visited the German man-of-war *Vinctu*, on the 11th instant.

A native paper states "the French Government has sent the insignia of the Legion of Honour of the second class, to Generals Yamagata and Saigo, as a recognition of the fact that it was entirely owing to their exertions and influence, that Japan adopted the French Military system, and that the army has made such progress, which is considered to reflect honour upon France, and also in return for the kind treatment of Colonel Munier and the other members of the French Military Mission, during their stay in Japan. Colonel Munier has petitioned his government advising that decorations be sent to many other officers in the Japanese army."

The number of horses employed in the Japanese army at present is 2,848 in regular use, and 406 in reserve. In the stables are kept 1,723 horses, with 246 in reserve.

When the Military Code, which is now in course of preparation is put in force, Military Courts are to be established in each of the garrisons, and the Imperial Guard. A Court of Appeal will be instituted in Tokio.

Lieutenant General Shijo, the new Commander of the Sendai garrison, arrived at his post on the 7th instant, and was received by the officers at the post town of Masuda. A battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry, proceeded as far as the town of Cho-machi to form an escort, and on the arrival of the General at the garrison, salutes were fired, and a review was held the following day on the Miyagi plains.

A telegram has been received in Tokio stating that the *Taukuba Kan* arrived safely at Vancouver Island, at 9.40 p.m., on the 9th instant.

Port Admiral Hayashi visited the British man-of-war *Iron Duke*, on the 14th instant.

Their Excellencies Generals Saigo and Yamagata, have been ordered to the post town of Kamoyama, to arrange for the sham fight between the Nagoya and Hiroshima garrison troops.

The *Hochi Shimbu* states that "His Imperial Highness the young Prince Arisugawa, who belongs to the English iron-clad *Iron Duke*, has lauded to visit his home on leave of absence for ten days, therefore he has to return on board his ship about the 21st or 22nd instant. The *Iron Duke* will sail for the

north in the beginning of next month. We hear that His Imperial Highness has passed the examination for and been appointed a midshipman."

In order to take part in the sham fight to be held shortly at the post town of Kaneyama, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, the following troops are to be detailed from the Osaka garrison:—the commanding officers and their servants in number 220 with 89 horses, 1,454 men of the 10th brigade of infantry with 8 horses, 225 artillery with 85 horses, a detachment of 81 sappers with 8 horses, and 1,609 men of the 9th brigade of infantry with 8 horses. The sham fight will last for two days.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The Savings' Bank at Yoro-cho, Nihon-bashi, Tokio, is to be opened on the 21st instant.

The breeding of horses and cattle at the Shimosa Farm is proving very successful. The farming operations have also been satisfactory in their results, and consequently the ground is to be extended.

The present wheat crop is very plentiful, but owing to the bad harvest of last year, and also to the high price of rice at present ruling, wheat will cost about six yen, when placed on the market.

We read in a native journal that "it was recently announced that some Chinese residents in Kobe had opened a Mexican dollar exchange office, but the Kencho authorities at once interfered and had a conference with the Chinese Consul on the subject."

The President of the Sakai Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Takayama, having lately been appointed the *Kacho* (chief local officer) and some of the other members secretaries, while many other members have withdrawn from the Chamber, it is now to be dissolved.

The breeding of silkworms in the Awoyama Palace, and also in the Botanical Gardens at Naito Shinjiku, has proved very successful this year.

The tinned fish and various other articles that are to be shown at the Melbourne Exhibition were despatched by the mail steamer which left on the 17th instant. Mr. Tokuda, a member of the Japanese commission, was on board.

A native paper says that "the Loochoo currency, which in form is like the Japanese *tempu*, only darker in colour and heavier in weight, with the words 'Loochoo Currency' on one side, and on the other the value, has been brought in large quantities from Okinawa k-u. It is rumoured that it will be recoined into Japanese copper coin, but the report does not seem trustworthy."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Arisugawa, and Prince Kitashirakawa, have each subscribed the sum of 100 yen for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire at Kojimachi.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* has now contradicted the statement in a previous issue of that journal, that a riot had taken place in the prefecture of Fukuoka.

A new aqueduct is to be built in Anabu, Tokio, at an estimated cost of 30,000 yen.

A native journal states that "H.M.S. *Pegasus* arrived at Fusan, Corea about 5 a.m. on the 28th ultimo, being in addition to the British vessel previously reported. The Japanese Consul Mr. Kondo visited the *Pegasus* at 1 p.m. on the date of her arrival, and had some conversation with the Commander and then returned to his consulate. The Commander of the vessel made a return visit to the consulate almost at once and inspected the Japanese settlement. On the same evening the Japanese Consul was entertained on board, and on the following day the Commander and a party of officers landed and called at the consulate. They then went in the neighborhood of Soriu for the purpose of visiting Fusan, but the Japanese police officers advised the party not to go any further. It is reported that the Commander wanted to inspect the houses of the Korean inhabitants, but the Japanese Consul advised him not to do so. When the officers landed on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, on the island of Zekki, they gave some silver money and liquor to the islanders, who were greatly pleased with the present, therefore, the officers thought the same would be the case with the rest of the Koreans; however, they

carried pistols to defend themselves in case of a sudden attack, and started for Fusan. When they reached Tokinokifu they found that the Koreans had taken great precautions since the arrival of the former English man-of-war there, and had a number of men ready to kill the English, when they came. The Japanese Consul, who was well aware of the facts, instructed the police to prevent the foreign visitors going any further. On the following day, the 30th ultimo, about twenty marines were landed, but they returned on board in safety, and the *Pegasus* left the Korean coast on the 31st. During her stay at Fusan, the Korean Governor prohibited his people from visiting the Japanese settlement, thus trade was brought almost to a standstill, and both the Japanese and Koreans were very much troubled."

There were cholera cases at Horikaye-mura, Yamagata Ken, on the 11th instant, and at Onomichi, Hiroshima Ken, on the 10th instant, and at Takemachi-mura, Nagasaki Ken. The last named has already had a fatal termination, but the others are still under treatment.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that "the *Akitasu Maru* accompanied by the *Amaki Kan* arrived at Gensan, Corea, on the 20th ultimo. The Korean officers who were awaiting her arrival, received Consul-General Maida, and accompanied him to Gensan on the 21st ultimo, where he had an interview with the Governor of Tokugenu. Mr. Maida had several consultations about various matters concerning the opening of the new port and the utmost good feeling prevailed. About twenty houses were hired from the Koreans by the Japanese for temporary residences, and everything is going on smoothly between the new arrivals and the natives. A small building was completed on the 26th ultimo, and the Consulate General was established there for the present. The Governor has informed the Japanese Consul that as the new port is a place where a great many people assemble from different localities, there may be some evil-disposed men among them, and he asked the Japanese to take good care of themselves. The Governor also said that he would keep a strict watch for a time, and accordingly the Korean troops are at present guarding the settlement. The Koreans of the new port, both the officials and the people, are far more hospitable and gentle than those of Fusan, and no fighting or quarrelling has taken place between them and the Japanese. No property belonging to Japanese has as yet been stolen, but this may, perhaps, be because the people of the new port are still simple, and free from the bad habits prevailing in other open ports. The work of building a landing place has not been commenced, but preparations are now being made."

A native journal mentions that through some unexplained cause the engine of the train which left Shinbashi on Sunday last, at noon, was unable to take the train past the Omori station. A telegram was sent to Shinbashi and another locomotive was at once despatched from there. The train was brought on to Yokohama after a delay of about thirty minutes.

The *Hochi Shimbun* writes as follows:—"We hear from a person who has recently returned from Hakodate, that the circulation of money in the town of Hakodate is very small at the present time: consequently the price of all commodities has risen. This is especially the case with respect to timber, and a number of the houses burnt down last year have not been rebuilt. The *Hiogo Maru* was to have left Hakodate on the 8th instant, but, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, her departure was postponed until the afternoon of the 9th instant. During the passage to Yokohama she experienced very stormy weather. One of the passengers died from sea-sickness during the voyage."

A native paper states that the French *Chargé d'Affaires* has recently started for the provinces of Kazusa and Boohiu, under the prefecture of Chiba, to visit different localities, and is expected to return to Tokio about the 20th instant.

A fire occurred at Yokoyama-cho, Tokio, at 10.30 p.m. on the 15th instant. As a strong southerly wind was blowing, the flames soon spread to Bakuro-cho, and destroyed thirty-nine houses, and one godown, and damaged one house before they were extinguished about 11 p.m.

A native paper states that the total number of houses destroy-

ed by the fire on the 16th instant, at Matsukage-cho, was ninety-three.

A fire took place at Moto-machi, Yokosuka, at 11.40 p.m. on the 15th instant, which destroyed one hundred and fifty-seven houses, including two godowns, and the branch telegraph office.

The first numbers of the *Maishin Shimpō*, a weekly paper published at Yamashiro-cho, Tokio, and of the *Kobe Shokin Shinshi*, published in the office of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, have made their appearance.

The native papers mention that the number of deaths which occurred in Tokio in the month of January last, was 1,427; 784 males, and 643 females.

The coaches belonging to the Ko-un-cha have been frequently attacked by armed robbers at Kumagaya, and in many cases the coachmen and passengers have been wounded. On the 14th instant, the Post Office authorities instructed the managers of the company, to make the drivers of the coaches running upon the Nakasendo road, carry pistols for the protection of the mails, and four revolvers with the necessary ammunition were accordingly handed over to the company.

### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

#### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 6th June, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	7,781.93
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,118.61
Total .....	"	8,900.54
Miles open, 18.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	7,225.77
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	903.23
Total .....	"	8,129.00
Miles open, 18.		

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 13th June, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	8,038.19
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	905.69
Total .....	Yen	8,988.88
Miles open 18.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	7,395.91
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	917.56
Total .....	Yen	8,313.47
Miles open 18.		

#### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 13th June, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	12,882.42
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	2,521.89
Total .....	"	15,404.31
Miles open, 55.		
Corresponding week last year.		
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen	9,760.27
Merchandise, &c. ....	"	1,497.43
Total .....	"	11,257.70
Miles open 47.		

### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### THE CHANGE IN THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF COREA.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

IT is a very well known fact that the Government of Corea has from the earliest times adopted the policy of closing that country from the rest of the world. When our Government some years ago sent Ambassadors to Corea, they told the local authorities that it was very necessary for Corea to have intercourse with neighbouring countries, and that much benefit would result from friendly relations with foreign states. Notwithstanding this advice, the members of the Korean Government have for the most part still adhered to the old

policy of closing their country, and thus the negotiations for opening the state were not easily successfully concluded. However, our Ambassadors acted very kindly towards the Korean functionaries, and, it being apparent that we had much better arms than our neighbours, the two circumstances resulted in the abandonment of the old policy of seclusion which had existed in Corea for thousands of years, and the admission of Japanese for trading purposes. It would appear, therefore, that intercourse between the two countries did not arise from the hearty goodwill of the Korean Government, but rather that they were coerced into making a commercial treaty with us. Indeed, the only thing that our Government has to be proud of in the matter as regards the treaty is, that we did not resort to force from first to last in dealing with Corea, but induced compliance with our demands by peaceful conferences and the force of reason and common-sense arguments. When we reflect how foreign countries, despatching fleets about the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, have opened up trade and commerce with other countries, the difference between their action and that of the Japanese Government in the case of the obstinate Koreans is very remarkable; they resort to violence to accomplish their ends; we appeal to argument and friendly negotiation. As regards the action of Holland towards the inhabitants of the different islands in the Indian Ocean, and the conduct of the British Government towards those of the islands in both the Southern and Indian Ocean, we observe that they have always threatened them, and when the British or Dutch found their proposals rejected by the islanders, the former always depended upon their superiority of strength, and seized the land and other property of the natives, and even the inhabitants themselves. Thus these invaders have not always treated the conquered as on the same footing with themselves, and cases of this kind have been very frequent. Under these circumstances, the foreign nations who proudly call themselves the civilized people of the earth, only repeat the maxim, which says, "all people ought to have equal rights." For our part we have never heard of any of them, these foreigners, carrying this maxim into practice, whereas, on the other hand, although there were very few indeed in our country who, ten years since, knew that all people ought to be put on the same footing, yet we have treated the Koreans as on an equality with ourselves, and did not make any use of our superior arms, equipment and knowledge of warfare, or follow the baneful example of foreign countries. Our conduct was therefore such as should make the foreign Governments and people who arrogantly call themselves "the enlightened," feel ashamed when they reflect upon their proceedings in similar cases and our action towards Corea. This matter, which redounds so greatly to the credit of Japan, was accomplished during the present reign.

We have already published a report from our correspondent in Corea, mentioning that a certain American man-of-war visited the port of Fusan, and that the commander communicated to the Korean authorities, through our Consul Mr. Kondo, the desire of the Government to open up trade with their country; and our next letter informed us that a Russian man-of-war arrived on the coast of Kan-kin-dai, Corea, sometime in the month of last April, for the purpose of compelling the Korean Government to enter into friendly intercourse with Russia, but that the Korean authorities refused to comply with the desire of Russia, stating that their doing so was forbidden by the laws of their country. Upon this the Russians made a display of their strength, broke down the gates of the town, and forcing their way into it, upbraided the Korean Governor very severely for refusing to have intercourse with a neighboring country. We have recently heard also that an American man-of-war, the *Ticonderoga*, has sailed to Corea, by order of the American Government. Now both Russia and the United States of America have not hitherto pressed upon the Korean Government the question of opening the trade, but we find both countries are now suddenly commencing to take urgent measures to force Corea from seclusion. The reason for this sudden action may be, perhaps, that the two Governments referred to envy the daily increasing trade between Japan and Corea, and have come to the conclusion that it would be far better for them to enter into a treaty of commerce with Corea, and obtain a share of the trade, than to allow the Japanese Government and people alone to reap the benefit of intercourse with Corea. It is true that commerce is of vast importance to the human race, as it affords the means by which one country

exchanges its products for those of another. Therefore, if the Korean Government really wishes to extend its trade, and not only Russia and the United States, but also all the mercantile countries in the world freely conclude treaties of commerce and enter into peaceful intercourse with Korea, neither the Government nor people of Japan will have anything to be with it. But if Russia and the United States adopt warlike measures and resort to force of arms, in case their negotiation be not at once successful, the misfortunes which will follow do not concern the Korean people alone, for we shall unfortunately find our daily increasing Korean trade brought to a disastrous condition. This being the case our countrymen ought not to overlook the movements of the Russian and American men-of-war in Korean waters, and in order to shew the importance of our commercial interests with Korea, we have prepared the following tables.

Value of exports from Japan and Korea respectively from 1873-1875, calculated at the selling price of the goods.

From Japan to Korea.	From Korea to Japan.
1873.....Yen 59,664	52,882
1874....." 57,522	55,935
1875....." 68,930	59,787

Value of exports from 1876-1879 calculated at the original cost of the goods.

From Japan to Korea.	From Korea to Japan.
1876.....Yen 81,374	82,572
1877....." 299,249	166,823
1878....." 244,584	205,280
1879....." 566,956	677,661

Number of vessels arrived at and sailed from Fusan.

	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Ships.
1875 .....	20	—	100
1876 .....	No record kept.		
1877 .....	6	—	318
1878 .....	13	—	236
1879 .....	30	15	644

Japanese Residents in Fusan.

1877.	1878.	1879.
304	566	450

From these tables it will be seen that commerce has vastly increased; and as regards exports and imports, shipping and population, our trade with Korea is in a flourishing condition. We shall now treat of the consequences to that trade which would result from a change in the present state of the foreign relations of Korea.

As can be seen from the above tables, our Korean trade—export and import—in 1873 amounted to only 111,000 yen, but after four years elapsed, it reached, in 1878, about 863,800 yen, and in 1879 about 466,000 yen, and in the following year, 1879, the value of 1,243,800 yen. Again, the number of ships which arrived and were despatched in 1875, including both mail steamers and mercantile vessels, amounted only to 120, but in 1878 the number reached 300, and in 1879 it came to about 700. Thus we see that the Korean trade is steadily increasing year after year both in exports and imports, and, if it does not suffer from some untoward circumstance, we may certainly expect that, within a few years, the eight states in Korea will all become good customers of Japan. However, Russia, a Government that adopts force as its policy, and the seizure of the territory of other nations as its guide in diplomacy, has now commenced to force the Korean Government to subserve its desires. If the Koreans conclude a treaty of intercourse with Russia in a peaceful manner, our trade with the country will not be very much disturbed, but it is not a matter of to-day that the Korean authorities have adopted the policy of seclusion, and that the Korean people have followed the Oriental rule of looking on foreigners as barbarians. Therefore it is quite uncertain whether or not the Korean Government will reject the overtures of Russia, and appeal to arms, if necessary, to decide the matter. On the other hand, Russia's policy being to absorb the territory of other countries, if a dispute arises between her and the Korean Government, Russia will at once pour her forces through the two states of Kankin and Kogen, thus occupying the country, and attacking Kin-ki-dai in the rear. Again the policy of the United States of America is quite different from the warlike conduct of the various European countries, but then, if the American Government are rudely treated by the Koreans, we cannot see whether they will not make war upon Korea,

under the pretext of their improper behavior and then conclude a peace with them. If such an unwelcome occurrence should unfortunately take place, the eight states of Korea would be turned into a bloody warfield, and the Koreans would inevitably suffer great miseries, being deprived of their agricultural and commercial callings. How then could Korea, under such circumstances, carry on trade with our residents in their open ports, and barter their gold dust and ginseng? Therefore it is evident that if Korea will not submit to foreign intercourse peacefully, but refers the matter to the arbitrament of the sword, our residents there will share in the inevitable miseries which such a course will entail upon the Koreans, and the now daily increasing and flourishing trade will dwindle away to nothing. However, as regards the present state of Korea, the territory is not in size more than about one-third of Japan, and therefore its population is probably not greater than one-third of ours. Moreover, the people of Korea are very obstinate, and know nothing about the progress of civilization, therefore the question arises, would they, when they see the powerful forces of Russia or America, at once throw down their arms and surrender? We fear that even although Korea, acknowledging her weakness and the overwhelming strength of other countries, should enter into negotiation with them in a peaceful manner, our traders in Korea will not be allowed to sleep soundly in the port of Fusan. Now as regards the interests of foreign intercourse, there are two important things, viz:—"The influence of the sword" and "moral suasion." Violence is spoken of with contempt by civilized people, but human nature being weak and helpless, we cannot abolish the use of such bad, shameful, and evil weapons, and those who are possessed of strong military forces always gain victories in diplomatic conferences, while those who have only intellectual power are forced by necessity to trim their sails to avoid complications and disaster. When the Japanese are compared with the Koreans, the former are possessed of both attributes in some greater degree than the latter, but when we are compared with Russia and the United States of America, we are far inferior to them. Therefore, as long as the Korean Government does not conclude treaties of commerce with other countries, we can secure whatever advantage there may be in the Korean trade, simply because of our superiority over the Koreans, but if Korea ever opens a way for unrestricted foreign trade, and accedes to the wishes of the United States and Russia, we cannot tell whether the present state of the trade will not become changed, and our present commercial interests fall into the hands of others. According to the information that we have lately received from our correspondent in Korea, it is said, of the goods imported there from Japan, that one-third are Japanese produce, while two-thirds are foreign manufactures. Thus we are simply acting in Korea as agents for the sale of the manufactures of foreign countries, and at the same time the Koreans are at a disadvantage, because they cannot purchase European articles unless through us. However, if the Korean Government enters into treaties of commerce with the United States and Russia, this disadvantage will be avoided, and the Koreans will be enabled to purchase their cannon, gunpowder and cotton, direct from the European merchants without the intervention of Japanese traders. In that case the present amount of imports from our country will hereafter be reduced to one-third, and the other two-thirds will be diverted to the benefit of foreign traders. It will thus be noticed that a change in the present condition of the foreign relations of Korea, implies a change in our trade with that country. Therefore, our traders ought to take measures to provide against all emergencies arising out of any such altered circumstances. From an old history, we learn that in the good old times the Portuguese Government, acting under authority granted by the Pope of Rome, was alone interested in the trade with the East Indies, but the Dutch, having become jealous of the Portuguese alone deriving the benefit from that trade, embarked in it themselves, and for a time all the islands lying in the Indian Ocean were called the treasury of Holland. Then England yearned after a share in the wealth reaped by Holland, commenced commercial intercourse with India by force of arms, and took possession of the treasury which previously belonged to Holland. Judging from the movements of both the United States and Russia towards Korea at the present day, we are compelled to remember the changes that occurred in India in times gone by, which shew that this is not the time for our traders who are engaged in the Korean trade to be sleeping soundly.

## APPOINTMENT OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron.*)

IT would be impracticable for any one, when sent abroad as ambassador, representing his sovereign, to carry out the object of his mission without contravening the order which he has received, unless he is possessed of great knowledge and experience. Reading one of the recent issues of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbu*, we find the following paragraph, which surprises us very much:—"It is probable that Ministers to foreign Courts will hereafter be chosen from among military officers above the rank of Lieutenant-General, and naval officers above the rank of Rear-Admiral." We admit that officers above the ranks mentioned in the respective services are all of very high position, and that their offices are very respectable. Further, they may bear the brilliant insignia of orders of merit, but they are, for the most part, in want of practical knowledge and experience, and are only notable for their fearless disposition. The Generals are only fit for service in war, fighting bravely in command of their forces, and advancing fearlessly in face of a shower of bullets and the smoke of cannon, while Admirals are in their place in naval warfare, leading their fleets. Military and naval leaders are thus indispensable in their respective spheres of service; but, as they have no experience in diplomatic affairs, are not fit to be ministers accredited to foreign Courts, where they have to discharge their functions solely in accordance with the will of their sovereign. However, Ministers sent to Foreign courts from our Government have hitherto been chosen among inexperienced students who had been educated abroad, or among incapable and useless nobles. Hence when they were sent abroad, they proved themselves neither active nor powerful enough to maintain the rights of their own country, and thus in several instances we find that our country was despised by external powers. Moreover at the present day, when we are about to revise the treaties with the different nations in Europe and America, our ministers at Foreign courts will, of course, be unable to maintain the rights of our country, unless they are very active and influential. It cannot be doubtful that the naval and military officers are, when compared with inexperienced students and incompetent nobles, active and strong minded, though they lack knowledge and experience. Does the Government then mean to replace students and the nobles by naval and military officers, notwithstanding their ignorance? We cannot ascertain the profound views of the Government, but if it really considers that it is possible to promote our sovereign rights before the cunning people of Europe and America, by sending out ignorant and inexperienced naval and military officers as Ministers, and depending upon their activity and bravery, such a proposal may indeed be as hopeless as to try to catch fish in a forest, and perhaps Mencius, who cites this example of "fishing in a forest" as being a hopeless undertaking, and who was ignorant of the civilization of the nineteenth century, would also laugh at such a proposal.

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General, Judge.

A. S. FOWES and E. R. SMITH, Assessors.

Monday, June 14th, 1880.

SIDNEY M. SMITH, by his attorney and agent F. C. SPOONER, plaintiff, against ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANGFELDT, defendants.

Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Litchfield for the defendant, I. Bush; Mr. Langfeldt appeared in person.

Mr. Hill said as it was the first case of the kind he had been engaged in for a long while, he would ask as to whether any interlocutory questions would be settled by the Judge, or whether he would consult with the assessors in relation to them.

His Honour said the law was not clear on the subject, but that it had always been the custom to have a consultation with regard to all questions; and though, perhaps, it was the Judge who practically decided them, yet the fact of the assent or dissent of the assessors was always noted.

Mr. Hill would not make any further remarks, as it was most probable that the points which would be raised in this case would be decided by His Honour, but the counsel might wish the assessors to be consulted on some points.

His Honour then read the petition and the separate answers of the defendants.

The above named plaintiff, complaining of the defendants, shows this Honorable Court as follows:

First:—That heretofore, and on or about the 3rd day of May last past, the defendant Isaac Bush was indebted to divers persons whose names and the amounts of said indebtedness are shown more specifically in the schedule attached to and made a part of this petition, and marked A., such indebtedness having been incurred by the said defendant Isaac Bush for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to him at sundry times during the two years last past, and amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$22,747.00 in currency of the U.S., or about, say Mexican dollars 24,460.00.

Second:—That heretofore, and before the commencement of this action, each and all of the debts mentioned in paragraph 1 of this petition and in said schedule A were assigned, sold, and transferred to the plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder thereof, and that each and all of said debts, in the aggregate amounting to the said sum of about Mex. \$24,460, now remains wholly due and unpaid.

Third:—That as the plaintiff is informed and believes the said defendant Isaac Bush is also indebted to other persons in a considerable amount, but to what persons or to what amount the plaintiff is unable to say or state.

Fourth:—That as the plaintiff is informed and verily believes a very large part of the goods and merchandise sold and delivered to the defendant Isaac Bush as aforesaid, was heretofore and at sundry times by him fraudulently disposed of, concealed, and sold, and that he, the said, defendant, Isaac Bush, has wrongfully, unlawfully, and fraudulently concealed and retained and appropriated to his own use the proceeds of such goods and merchandise.

Fifth:—That on or about the 27th day of March last the said defendant, Isaac Bush, executed an assignment purporting to be made for the benefit of his creditors, whereby he assigned the goods and merchandise, accounts and credits then in his possession to the defendant, August Langfeldt; but the plaintiff avers that as he is informed and believes the said assignment was fraudulent, and that the defendant Isaac Bush wrongfully, and fraudulently concealed and secreted and kept from his creditors and in his own possession, and under his own control a large amount of money, the proceeds of the sale of the goods and merchandise made as hereinbefore mentioned, and wrongfully and fraudulently failed and neglected to deliver or pay over the same to his assignee, the said defendant, August Langfeldt.

Sixth:—That the said defendant, August Langfeldt, on or about the said 27th March last did, under the assignment made by the defendant Isaac Bush as aforesaid, receive and take possession of a certain quantity of merchandise accounts, debts, and effects until then possessed by the defendant Isaac Bush, and has since the date last aforesaid disposed of some portion thereof, and collected some part of such debts, and disbursed and paid out moneys from the proceeds, and has still in his possession a certain portion of such goods and merchandise and certain moneys the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

And the plaintiff prays the Court:

1st.—For judgment against the defendant, Isaac Bush, for the sum of \$24,460 named in paragraphs 1st and 2nd hereof, and for interest thereon from the date on which same became due.

2nd.—That the said defendant Isaac Bush be arrested and examined touching the said indebtedness and his disposition of the proceeds of the goods and merchandise sold and disposed of, and that he be required and directed to pay over and deliver such proceeds into the Court, to await the decision of this action and to satisfy the judgment herein, and that he be imprisoned until the judgment be satisfied.

3rd.—That all the property of the defendant, Isaac Bush, be attached and seized as security for the satisfaction of such judgment as the plaintiff may recover herein.

Fourth.—That the defendant August Langfeldt be required to render an account to the Court of the goods and merchandise, credits and effects of the defendant Isaac Bush

taken possession of by him, and of the amount of money received from any sale or sales of such goods and merchandise, and of the disposition made of the proceeds, and he required and directed to pay and turn over the whole of such goods and merchandise and the proceeds therefrom into the Court, to await the decision of this action and to satisfy the judgment herein.

Fifth.—For such other or further relief as justice and equity may require. (To this was appended the list of debts.)

Isaac Bush, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, per answer to the petition of the complainant filed therein, respectfully shows to the court that he admits his indebtedness to the parties named, and the amounts set forth in the schedule attached to said petition, but that he has no knowledge that complainant is the owner and holder of all said claims and he therefore denies such ownership.

Defendant also admits that he has made an assignment to August Langfeldt, the co-defendant, of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, but he denies that the same was fraudulent, or that he has concealed or secreted any property as set forth in said petition.

Defendant denies each and every other allegation in said petition.

In answer to the petition of the plaintiff, the defendant August Langfeldt respectfully avers,—

1.—That of the allegations made in the 1st clause of the petition he has no knowledge, and, supposing them to be true, they do not affect him, the said August Langfeldt.

2.—That the defendant has no knowledge of the fact that the plaintiff is the sole owner of the debts mentioned in schedule A; but verily believes that the allegation is not true in fact.

Third.—That the defendant makes the same answer to the third clause of the petition as he has made to the first.

Fourth.—That he makes the same answer to the fourth clause of the petition as the last.

Fifth.—The defendant admits so much of the fifth clause of the petition that states that Isaac Bush executed an assignment for the benefit of his, the said Isaac Bush's creditors, but denies any fraud in said assignment as far as he, August Langfeldt, is concerned.

Sixth.—The defendant August Langfeldt admits the allegation contained in the 6th clause of the petition.

Seventh.—And the defendant August Langfeldt further avers that he when he was acquainted with the fact that F. C. Spooner, the attorney for the plaintiff, was interested in the estate of Isaac Bush, he offered to act in concert with the said F. C. Spooner under the direction of this honorable Court, for the benefit of all the creditors.

Therefore the defendant prays that this suit, as far as he, the said August Langfeldt, is concerned, be dismissed with costs, and that this Court grant him such other and further relief as justice and equity may require.

Mr. Hill opened the case with a few remarks. The issue was plain, though the answers, not being drawn up by a professional man, were very inartificially done; but, letting that pass, the chief allegation was that there was fraud on the part of Bush. This he denies, and is what is to be settled by the Court. The assessors were business men, and would know whether there was palpable fraud on the part of the defendant Bush. Fraud is a tort, and is a different thing from a contract. Fraud is a thing done in secret, and there naturally would be no direct evidence available, but the plaintiff expected to be able to show to the satisfaction of the Court that there had been fraud. The speaker never had during his practice been able to bring direct evidence in a case of this nature, and did not expect to be able to do it on this occasion. He expected to be met with obstacles at every turn, and that he would have to beat around the bush in order to get out the evidence he wanted. Mr. Bush, in a letter which would be produced, avowed his indebtedness to the amount of about \$26,000, and wished to pay twenty per cent. of the amount and leave the rest. He commenced business with a large quantity of goods and ran about two years, and it is not probable that in a small store in this place he lost money at the rate of about \$1,000 a month, as he has claimed he did.

To an enquiry by Mr. Hill about the book and papers, it was stated that they were all in court.

Isaac Bush, sworn to:—I am one of the defendants in this case.

Mr. Litchfield said that before the case was proceeded with any further he would call the attention of the Court to the second section of the plaint. (Read.) That clause was denied, and the speaker would ask if counsel on the other side had any proof that plaintiff was the assignee of the accounts as alleged.

Mr. Hill objected to being dictated to as to the way in which he was to conduct his case.

His Honour said that Mr. Litchfield was in the right. That was the time to prove the transfer of the debts.

Mr. Hill could prove it, but wanted to do it his own way. He had documents to prove it.

After a little more argument, Mr. Hill produced and handed in the power of attorney from Sidney M. Smith to F. C. Spooner, with a schedule of the debts included in it and duly sworn to and verified. The recital in it shows the acknowledgment and the transfer of the debts in the schedule.

Mr. Litchfield said the matter was very simple. The allegation that Smith is the person he represents himself to be is denied, and the first thing to be done on the other side was to prove it. Mr. Spooner had better be called and examined. The last clause of the power of attorney is probably the one the learned counsel relies on to prove this fact. It alleges that the debts were assigned but is no proof.

Mr. Hill said he could prove, by documents and by the evidence of Mr. Spooner and Mr. Bush, that plaintiff was partner in one of the firms on the schedule and as such a creditor to the amount of over \$1,000. On that ground he had a standing in Court.

His Honour said the petition would have to be amended; and held that the evidence so far put in was not sufficient to prove the ownership of Smith in the amounts sued for.

Mr. Hill said he was much hampered by the decision of the Court, and would have to ask for an adjournment till the proper proof had been sent for from San Francisco. He would make an application in Chambers that Mr. Bush be compelled to remain in Yokohama.

His Honour would suggest that the matter be considered by the other side as to whether it would not be better to let the case proceed as far as it might, with the understanding that no judgment be rendered or steps leading to one taken till the necessary evidence on this point was produced. There was no moral doubt from the appearance of the power of attorney, that the evidence would be forthcoming, and that before that document was given by plaintiff he must have received power to execute it. It was hardly worth while delaying the taking of the other evidence during the three months that it would take to obtain an answer from San Francisco.

Mr. Litchfield said he came into the case at the last minute, and did not know if Smith was duly authorized or not. The case bore very heavily on his client, and he did not feel at liberty to relax any vigilance or omit any exception which the law gave him the power to take. But on viewing the case as presented by the remarks of His Honour, and also that defendant might clear his character, which is at fault through the plaintiff's neglect, and through that alone, he would consent to allow the case to proceed under the understanding suggested by His Honour.

Mr. Bush to Mr. Hill:—Mr. Litchfield was engaged by me after the commencement of the case.

Mr. Hill:—Has Mr. Litchfield been recommended to you?

Mr. Litchfield objected to the question as irrelevant, and objectionable.

His Honour supported the objection, holding that the question was objectionable on its face, and it was withdrawn.

Witness to Mr. Hill:—I entered into business in Yokohama the last time at the middle or end of September, 1878. I came from San Francisco, bringing goods and merchandise. I do not remember the value of the goods—my books will show. On reference to my journal I find the amounts entered on page 1. (Marked Exhibit A.) My son kept the books. (Page 4 of ledger shown witness and, he reading from entries on it:) The value of the goods brought with me were cash \$94.50; goods, \$2,214.22; freight, \$92.42; goods \$958.

Mr. Hill:—Here, stop! Can you, after consulting

with your nephew and examining the books, tell the amount of goods you brought here with you?

Witness:—Yes, I can.

The Court ordered it to be done at recess.

Witness:—My son was not with me when I came. My nephew came over with me. Of those goods part were bought with cash, and part on credit, I do not know if my books will show the correct statement of my accounts with San Francisco. I left the books to my son, and do not understand them. I told him to put all down that I sold and did. Since my son's arrival he kept the books. He arrived at the end of February or beginning of March, 1879.

His Honour here noticing the witness's nephew (Lewis Siedenberg) making signs to witness, told him that any attempt to interfere with the evidence of a witness would be treated as contempt of Court and punished very severely.

Witness:—I do not know enough of book-keeping to know if the books are correctly kept or not. My son has not a thorough knowledge of book-keeping. No one specially had charge of the money. When received it would be placed in the drawer, and when it got to a certain amount it would be taken out and put in the bank; sometimes by me sometimes by my son. I had a banking account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I do not know if I made most deposits, or my son. I always drew money by cheque. During the next few months after my arrival here I received goods from San Francisco, and remitted money there by drafts. I think I can make a statement of all merchandise received by me from San Francisco from September, 1878, to April 1st, 1879.

The Court here adjourned till 2 p. m., and orders were given to the defendant Bush to make up abstracts of the various points on which he had been interrogated during the morning.

The Court re-opened at 2 p. m., according to adjournment.

The examination of Mr. Bush was continued by Mr. Hill:—I have looked at the books with my nephew. The total value of goods bought originally was \$3,756.08. The amount of cash paid on the goods was \$1,082.61; the amount of credit was \$1,447.36. The balance consisted of merchandise, an old stock of jewellery which I had remaining over from my former business, \$1,226.11. The cash thus stated includes all the expenses on the goods in San Francisco. The balance of jewellery was my own property and had been fully paid for by me. I had at that time some real estate—there was a mortgage on it of \$5,000. My books will show what cash I had on hand at the time. (After reference.) It was \$2,663.17 on hand, and at my order when I left San Francisco. Out of that amount I paid freight. The brokerage, drayage and freight amounted to \$267, and there was also the duty paid here of \$94.50. (Witness's nephew assisted him at the books to find these amounts, which were all shown plaintiff's counsel). Those amounts are all that there is to come out of the \$1,082 in order to find the actual cash paid for the purchase of the goods. I have not prepared an abstract of the goods received from San Francisco since I arrived here, not having had time to do so during recess. It was not customary for me to take an account of stock—I never did it. When I referred to the goods I could see how I stood. By that I mean I could see how much I owed. I never had a balance sheet drawn. I could tell my indebtedness and my losses.

Mr. Hill handed witness lithogram copy of a letter, and said, as he intended to put it in as evidence, he would read it. (Marked exhibit B.)

CUTTING PACKING Co.,

San Francisco.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to unfortunate speculations in Japanese Currency, I find myself at present unable to meet the bills of my creditors.

For the last 30 days bills have been sent here for collection and large quantities of goods taken from me by the parties who held the respective power of attorneys which has deprived me of all chance to work myself out of debt again, and pay my bills in full, but as I would like my creditors to share equally, I have, after consultation with the U. S. Consul-General, transferred my whole stock, outstandings, &c., to Mr. Aug. Langfeldt of this place, for the benefit of all my creditors, who will act in accordance with your orders.

By winding up my business gradually the expense will reduce my present assets and the loss will be heavier for my creditors, therefore I would make the proposition to pay my creditors, 20 % 30 days after receipt of answer, in accordance with the amounts that would be realized from my present assets with undoubted security, if they would give me a full discharge of all my liabilities.

Should the suit now pending against me, regarding the validity of a mortgage for \$5,000 be decided in my favor, I would make an additional payment of 15 % 60 days after receiving advice of same, hoping for a favorable answer by return mail.

I remain,

Respy. yours,

I. BUSH.

Witness.—The letter is dated April 1st, 1880. I first became aware of my insolvency about the middle of March. Bills were presented to me from the beginning of March. I do not remember how I stood up to that time. Up to the middle of March I did not consider myself able to pay my debts if I was pressed and pushed. The amounts presented during the beginning of March which cramped me were, I should say, about \$4,000. I do not remember them all. They were presented during the beginning of March. The most part of them were settled. I think more than half were settled. They were settled by payment in goods and also in cash. I have receipts to show the amount of cash expended. (Receipts referred to.) The first was presented by Mr. Mendelsohn on the 4th March, on behalf of Michelson, Brown & Co. of San Francisco, for \$947.48,—it was paid in full in merchandise. The second was also presented by Mr. Mendelsohn, on the 25th March, on behalf of J. Landsberger & Co., of San Francisco, for \$366.80,—this was also paid in full, in merchandise. The next was presented by Messrs. Monrilyan, Heimann & Co., on the 9th March, on behalf of M. Ehrman & Co., of San Francisco, for \$900,—of this \$200 was paid in cash on account, and the balance of \$700 remains unpaid. The next was presented by Gen. Van Buren, on behalf of H. B. Hussey & Co., of San Francisco, for \$980,—of this amount three-fourths was paid in cash and the balance secured by deposit of merchandise; the latter has been since returned and the remainder paid in cash. The amount of that account was about \$980. Those were the only accounts I settled. There were other accounts presented but I do not remember the amounts nor who they were from. Mr. Degron, Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Paul Heinemann presented three. They were presented during March and after. I do not remember whether these last three were presented in March or April. The amounts I have given in I paid out during March. The goods I turned over to Mendelsohn were estimated at their full value. It was the same with the other accounts paid in merchandise. Some of the accounts presented and paid were due. I cannot tell without referring to my books which were due and which not. (Court ordered witness to make a list.) I really do not know how I stood on the 1st March. I do not know when it was I first thought myself insolvent—it was between the 1st and middle of March. On the 1st February I could not tell how I stood, whether my assets were greater or less than my liabilities. I believe I was solvent to October or November, 1879. From then to the 1st March I do not remember having any serious impressions that I was insolvent. I think it was the presenting of these matured bills and otherwise that made me think I was insolvent. What made me insolvent was that I was dealing in *kinsatsu* during that time. I think that was the sole cause of my being insolvent,—at least that and the presentation of the bills. The presentation of the bills did not make me insolvent—it affected me as much as dealing in *kinsatsu*. On the 1st January, 1880, I could not tell how much I was worth. I took no account of stock and had no judgment whatsoever how I stood. I did not at different times take steps to find out how much I was worth. (Letter handed witness.) I think this is a copy of a letter I sent Lessynski. (On examination witness found the document was not signed and withdrew his last answer.) I have no copy of the letter I sent Lessynski. I did send him one and from seeing his name at the head of this thought it was the same. I think this is in the handwriting of my nephew, who is with me, in my employment. I never authorized such a letter as this. The date of the mail taking the letter announcing my bankruptcy was about the beginning of April. The aggregate of my losses in *kinsatsu* was \$10,000.

Yokohama, April 1st, 1880.

They were incurred from December, 1879, to March, 1880,—about three months. I had habitually speculated in *kinsatsu* previously in very small amounts. By small amounts I mean from \$500 to \$1,000. I would pay that out on the transactions. It may have been a little over \$1,000 that I lost. Previous to December, 1879, I may have lost about that amount. I may have handled between 300,000 and 400,000 *yen* during those three months. This was done through a Japanese broker named Takajiro. I gave him money and he brought me the reports. I gave him money sometimes twice a day. By that I mean I gave him money as a margin. I do not know where or how he did business. I dealt entirely with him. I have known him a year or so. All my transactions in *kinsatsu* were done through him. I first met him at different exchange broker's houses. I believe he was only a broker—buying and selling for other people. The last time I saw him was in March. I believe the address he gave was Otamachi Gochomo. I never went there. He came to my house. I opened a separate page in my books for the amounts I drew out to speculate in *kinsatsu*. I do not think that drawing out that money embarrassed me in my business—in paying my bills—not till the first bills were presented in March. The amount drawn out by me during that time did not interfere with my business. I made some remittances during that time. The broker took his orders from me. I only put up the margin, which was four per cent. I paid him sometimes twice a day, sometimes once a day, sometimes once a week. The time I dealt twice a day the *kinsatsu* were going up and down—they were not only going up. As my book shows the different amounts drawn and paid my broker in this *kinsatsu* business, and as the margin is four per cent., we can get at the amount of *kinsatsu* bought by multiplying that by 25. During those times I sometimes won and sometimes lost. The gains were not frequent. The amounts I gained in that way I used to purchase more *kinsatsu* with. I did not enter it anywhere. I could not state the amount I thus won and used over again; I think it was from 1,500 to 2,000 *yen*. (Witness referred to folio 1 of ledger.) This page contains a statement of all the amounts drawn out and used by me in the purchase of *kinsatsu*.

Mr. Hill requested that Mr. Rice, of the Consulate, be asked to make an abstract of this page showing all the entries—which abstract when made is to be marked Exhibit C.

Witness:—I believe that that page (Led. fol. 1) contains all my ledger entries on *kinsatsu* matters. I do not know for certain. I believe that that is a correct statement, and comprises all the amounts drawn out and used by me in *kinsatsu* speculations. I cannot say positively whether that is so or not. I am not a book-keeper, and do not know. I know those entries are correct. At the time I drew money I told my son to enter the amounts and looked occasionally afterwards at the entries, and I believe them to be correct. The answers as now read to me from the Judge's notes are correct.

Mr. Hill:—On looking at this first page of the ledger I find an entry on Dec. 28th, 1878, of 40—\$300. Then there is a hiatus till Dec., 1879. Yet you say you lost \$1,000 during that period. How is that?

Witness:—It may not have been entered by my son, or the entries may be somewhere else.

Mr. Hill:—Was there any circumstance which made you go to see if these entries on the first page of the ledger were properly made?

Witness:—I wanted to see if I gained or lost. If I bought \$10,000 worth and sold it for \$15,000 I should have gained \$5,000.

Mr. Hill:—How did you make that out from the books?

Witness:—I don't understand it myself. I had some *kinsatsu* receipts, but have destroyed them. They were receipts given me by the broker when I paid him money. I destroyed them at the beginning of March, when I was sold out as I could not keep up the margin. I destroyed them all at once—all I had. If I had destroyed any previously I should have remembered it, but I do not remember doing so. I kept no memorandum, or book or account of any kind, while I was dealing in *satsu*, except the receipts mentioned. My reason for destroying those receipts was that I did not want any one to know I was speculating in *satsu*, as that might injure my credit.

Mr. Hill:—You kept those receipts for a year without

any fear of its getting known. How, then, did you expect people to find this out at the beginning of March? How, if you had these receipts in your own possession, would it be found out?

Witness:—I thought that people might want to examine my books and papers, and come and ask me what those Japanese documents were.

His Honour:—If persons coming to your books could find out from them that you were dealing in *satsu*, how could the destruction of the receipts benefit you?

Witness:—I found I was so involved, and thought by destroying them no one would have found it out. The books are not marked speculations in *kinsatsu*. (Referring to led. fol. 1:) I think there are some amounts in the page before me which refer to other amounts drawn than for losses in *satsu*. The figures in his column (pointing to book) are references to the journal. On referring to page 40 of the journal from page 1 of the ledger, I find the amount of \$300 (the entry of Dec., 1878) was sent to San Francisco in payment for goods. All the rest of the items on ledger page 1, are for payments for *satsu*. The \$300 is a payment of a personal debt. I do not know if the reason that that is the sole debt that is put there is because it is a personal account. Those entries following the \$300 were not all made in one day—they are all different dates. I could not show where the other entries for *satsu* are—my boy may have forgotten to enter them. He forgot to make entries of a good many items, such as money sent away. The receipts I destroyed were on Japanese paper and in the Japanese language. I think this first item in the ledger (Dec. 26, 1878—40—\$300) was written by my nephew,—and all the rest by my son. My nephew is older than my son. After my son came, my nephew stayed a couple of months with him at the books, and showed him about them. I believe that the loss of \$1,000 in speculations previous to December, 1879, is entered somewhere else in the books. I can make out a statement with the aid of my son and my nephew.

The Court here adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 22nd. The books were ordered to be left in Court. Mr. Hill to give written notice of such abstracts as he would want on re-assembling, and the Court to have them prepared by an officer of the Consulate.

#### AT THE PLAY IN JAPAN.

We had made several ineffectual attempts to get into the little theatre at Yokohama. It was always crowded to the very threshold, and the breathless, eager-eyed Japs. dovetailed together in the most extraordinary way that each might get a view of the fascinations of the stage, never vouchsafed even a glance of interest at the intrusive foreigners. It began to appear that thus much of the Japanese elephant must remain unseen. When, therefore, the professor wrote from Tokio, twenty miles away, "I have succeeded in securing a box at the Imperial Theatre for Thursday of next week," the amount of red tape implied was lost sight of in the keen satisfaction the news gave. But, as we bowled once more through the magnificent distances of picturesque, most-lined Tokio, going endless miles to reach a theatre, the professor explained it all. Theatre-going in the Land of the Rising Sun is a complicated affair. Your Japanese would disdain the comfortable simplicity of our style of doing business. The very complexity of detail involved in giving his family a day at the theatre is a part of his enjoyment. Do you think he would go to the box-office, pay his way, and walk in? Or tip the usher for a seat if he had not reserved one? Or take his chance at getting one without the tip? Not so. He opens negotiations with a tea-house. The street whereon the theatre is situated is lined with them, and banners of fanciful colors and various devices float from their balconies and proclaim the accommodation they have to offer. The proprietors of the tea-houses secure all the seats in the theatre, and then retail them to their patrons—quite after the manner of speculators in our own country. The tea-house figures conspicuously in the day's enjoyment, for play-going is an all-day affair; and as the Japanese takes a vital interest in the drama, he makes a day of his pleasuring. The tea-house furnishes his *chow* for the ten or twelve hours of his stay at the theatre; and, as your Japanese can eat with a frequency positively alarming to civilized barbarians, this is a most important item. At the tea-house, also, are to be procured *saki* (rice liquor) and tobacco. Also, if, worn out by the emotions of their very stirring dramas, he desire a *siesta*, he may retire to his tea-house and drone away an hour on the soft mats.

All this preparatory information served well when the professor turned the funny little Japanese pony's head into a narrow street full of tall (two-storied) tea-houses, whose flying banners gave the little thoroughfare a festival-day look. There was a tremendous clatter of voices and clogs, and the rattle of the most bric-a-brac-looking porcelain, as the Japs from the various tea-houses went by, laden with *chow* displayed in the most appetizing as well as high-art style. The graceful *bette*, flying ahead like an oriental

Mercury of new and quaint design, cleared the way with his shrill, peculiar cry, and we dashed up to the very threshold of the last tea-house in the line. It is easy enough to drive up to the threshold in a native town, for the streets are ridiculously narrow, and there are no sidewalks, but these same thresholds are nearly a yard above ground, so that *jinrikishas* and tramps may not absolutely get into the house.

An old crone with ebony teeth and shaved eyebrows took possession of us, with that effusive cordiality peculiar to Japanese women, and desired to fortify us with some tea and *chow*; but we were in too great haste to witness the novel spectacle to wait for *chow* just then, so we promised to return between the acts. She sighed, and entreated the professor not to forget to show the foreigners where General Grant, the American Mikado, had sat. A bevy of bright-eyed little Japanese waitresses hung about us with more soft entreaties on the *chow* question. They, too, sighed their regrets, with a politeness and insincerity truly French in its style; then one by one whispered to the professor in the softest Japanese—and a beautiful language it is, as spoken by the women and children—not to forget to show us where General Grant, the great American Mikado, had sat.

A big, blue-cotton-clad chap came rattling across the street, in his tall clogs, to take charge of us. We were ushered through a dark passage, filled with strange articles, which the professor declared to be the properties of the theatre. We were then shot up in some inexplicable way to the top of a staircase built on a vertical line; and when we had recovered our breath and got over our amazement at our climbing powers, we were already seated in a box in the Shinto Miza Theatre of Japan. What a queer-looking place it was, to be sure, filled as it was from floor to roof-tree with those dark, intent faces, and queer-looking heads. Like everything else in the seaboard towns, it is not a distinctively Japanese structure; but it has been built to suit the peculiar habits of the people, and there is not a seat in the house.

Our guide did not forget to whisper, as he softly withdrew, that it would be well to show us the place where General Grant had sat—and we fell to a contemplation of the hallowed spot. It was just in the middle of the gallery—which had been made aristocratic for the occasion—and the sacred spot was occupied just now by just such an element as fills our galleries at home. All applause seemed to come from the gallery. The applause itself is of a most peculiar character, and as much like a lengthened grunt of disapproval as any other sound of civilization; but it is an inspiration to the Japanese actor. Aside from the gallery the entire is laid out in little square boxes. In the pit these boxes are below the level of the aisles or passage-ways; and it is a funny sight when the little people clamber in and out of them. Our box was on the jutting balcony, and we looked up in the most conspicuous manner above everything around us; for the tea-house had provided us with chairs, recognizing that we had not been trained to sit in our heels. In consequence of the barbaric use of these articles of furniture, there were but three of us able to get into the box at a time, while all around us families of six and eight fitted in quite comfortably. They go to the theatre in families. Every one loves the drama; and every one, down to the babies, is acquainted with the history and traditions of the country, upon which all their plays are founded. In one box adjoining ours there were at least three generations, and this box was a type of all the others.

It was evident that great preparations had been made for the day. The hair-dresser had paid an extra visit, for every head was sleek and shining. Bits of bright new crape, and a more gorgeous cluster of hair-pins, testified to the extraordinary interest of the occasion. The hair-pin is the Japanese woman's sole article of jewelry. Bracelet, or ear-ring, or pin—nothing is pinned in Japan—has she none. The bangle is an unknown mystery to her. The diamond solitaire she has not even dreamed of. She lavishes all on her *obi*, or sash, and her hair-pins. I know of a little cook in Japan who toils for seven yen a month, but will unhesitatingly spend twenty-five yen on an *obi*, and who laughed one day with the most goodnatured disdain when her coral-tipped hair-pin was admired, because the coral was only beef-bone colored. They are not so very different from their diamond-decked sisters on this side of the pond. At the theatre there was a great showing of hair-pins and *obi*. The women, and for that matter the men too, seem all to be dressed alike at first glance, for every one in Japan wears blue. It is the national color for those who walk abroad. But it has half a hundred different shades, and the only difference between a rich man's goods and a poor one's lies in the texture. They are of one cut and style. But while the people in the gallery, and many in the pit, wore blue cotton, those in the balcony boxes were, one and all, dressed in silk or crape. The rich tones of the richer materials harmonized well with their dark-tinted skins, and one could see that they took an especial pride in their collars, which are always of finer material than the body of the *kimono*, a long-sleeved, sack-shaped, almost seamless garment, which is the universal wear.

Men and women smoked incessantly. Intent as they are upon the play, they do not forget almost unconsciously to roll their tobacco into the little pills which fill their tiny pipe-bowls. They are exceedingly impressive audiences, and melt to smiles or tears with a readiness most flattering to an actor. They have a merry, light little laugh which flutters all over the house in the pleasantest way when the actor points a joke. When he promises to become pathetic they pull out their little blue cotton squares, and prepare to weep. In a moment the big tears roll out of their soft black eyes, and a subdued sobbing may be heard here and there. But their emotions are evanescent. When the curtain falls, and the waiters come in with the *chow*, they fall to at the rice or fish served up on "old blue" with a will. As for the tea-pot, it is kept in the box all day, and filled at frequent intervals by the attentive waiters. There is much rushing back and forth between the acts. There is a grand exodus of all who do not stop to eat. You will see pretty

girls of fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen, brilliant with cosmetics, ambling to the door with their funny little gait, to exchange confidences with some young friend whom they have signaled across the house. You may know what they are talking about, for it is the custom to fall madly in love with the actors. The highest classes do not patronize the theatre. It is a plebeian form of entertainment. But the masses place the actors on such a pinnacle of popularity that we could quite understand the stratagem of the "supes" and minor actors whose dressing-room is in the front of the house among the properties. We had seen them in various stages of make-up—for the cosmetic art has attained a high degree of perfection in Japan—as we passed up the eccentric staircase. They go up the aisle, straight through the audience, to get on or off the stage; but this long walk is taken in a high-art style which is something delightful.

As for the stage itself, it is, as all the world knows, a revolving stage. That in the Imperial Theatre contains, perhaps, three sets; and it would not be necessary to lose any more time than in Steele Mackaye's Madison Square Theatre. But the *rai-act* is an institution with the people. They like it. They enjoy the play too much to desire to see the end of it. They are never in a hurry. If a Japanese ever does get in a hurry, he dies. His little frame cannot stand the wear and tear of such a new and utterly absurd emotion. The play itself would exhaust a foreigner if he sat it through. There is so much *hanashi* and so little action. This is a realistic effect. If a Japanese is going to do anything, the amount of talk involved in the doing of it is something formidable. All their effects are realistic, consequently it is almost as interesting to visit a Japanese house as to witness a Japanese play. Their stage settings cannot be magnificent because their own settings are not magnificent. Their costumes have not the gorgeous effect of Chinese stage costumes because the Japs themselves do not wear them. There is ease and comfort inexpressible in Japan, but there is no luxury. A Japanese interior setting would be interesting to a foreigner if he were not fresh from seeing twenty just like it. The sole piece of furniture in a Japanese room, aside from the omnipresent screen, is the *hibachi*, or fire brazier. If they are going to eat, the little tables are brought out of the closets. If they are going to sleep, the quilts are brought out of the closets. If they enjoy the possession of what we call "curios," they bring them out only one or two at a time. Thus they change their decorations every week. What would they think of the stage-setting of one of our interiors! Their garden scenes are exceedingly pretty, and the stage is at times interesting, for that it revives old dresses, customs, and articles of use now superseded: the *kyugo*, perhaps, or the *surimono*, a couple of basket conveyances, which have now given way to the universal *jinrikisha*, or other articles of this kind, which are interesting because they belong to the past.

The play for the day was *Kinuma's Itterenge*. We had hoped to see the *Forty Honins*—which may be called the *Hamlet* of Japanese dramatic literature—or, at least, something in which *kari-kari* would occur. They are said to give this with frightfully realistic effect. But it fell about that the play was but a mild one, though a tale of a sword—as all their tales are for it matter—and it contained an infinity of domestic detail. However, we saw the "Danjoro"—the Booth, so to speak, of Japan—and a capital actor the fellow is. He sinks his own name in this title of "Danjoro"—a proud one, since it signifies that he is the first player of the realm. He is handsome, in a Japanese way, and with the aid of cosmetics, is the type of Japanese manly beauty. His nose is long and slim, his eyes slanting, and his eyebrows half-way up his brow—a thin, well-defined, sloping line. His queue is of marvelous glossiness, and he is quick and lithe as a trapeze artist. They have a stilted stage language in Japan as well as at home, and he measures his syllables with most stately incidences. Throughout the long, long, longiege of talking, which preceded any action whatever, the audience hung upon his words with attentive ears, and gazed on him with rapturous eyes. The language itself abounds in quips and quibbles (as Gilbert would say), and the people are inveterate punsters. They prize a *wat* as dearly as did any of Mürger's Bohemians, and a good story or a witticism easily passes into history.

Doubtless this explained the people's enjoyment of the "Danjoro's" *hanashi*. As the actor, like every one else, sits on the floor on his heels—through more than one-half the time, the performance has not an enlivening effect. But when they do begin to act, they are as quick and agile as monkeys. Their fencing bouts are the most spirited encounters that can be imagined, and an actor of the highest degree studies to give a quickness and finish to his every motion. Thus, at one time, an old priest—in the play—with shaven crown and solemn mien, walked slowly through the queer little door of exit, and appeared about to pass to a *kyugo*—a basket of the sedan-chair family, but absurdly small. He was tall for a Japanese, and his height was augmented by the pair of clogs into which he solemnly climbed at the door—for no Japanese wears his shoes in the house. As he neared the *kyugo* he doubled himself into a ball and rolled into it, in the twinkling of an eyelash. Anything more quick and sudden I never saw. In fencing, or even in miscellaneous sword-fighting, they will revolve on their heels between the blows with astonishing quickness. There seems to be a gymnastic leaven leavening the entire dramatic lump.

An old comedian, who had been the favorite of the public for forty years, was one of the most interesting features of the stage. He came up the aisle with all the conscious pride of favoritism—as Warren might walk on a Boston stage, or Gilbert in New York, or Mrs. Judah in San Francisco. He looked the veteran of the stage, every inch of him. But he was the warrior for the nonce, not the comedian; and there were blended dignity and conscious pride in his acknowledgment of a clamorous greeting.

The female parts are all taken by men—as in the Chinese theatre. These men look immensely tall, for the Japanese women

are tiny creatures; but they imitate ridiculously well the little short, anbling, pigeon-toed steps, for it is the height of bad breeding for a Japanese woman not to walk with toes well turned in. Also, they dress their part with the greatest fidelity, and tune their voices to the female pitch. Japanese women have figured conspicuously in the history and literature of the country, but they do not dramatize the Japanese heroine extensively. They prefer bloody battles, feuds between the great *daimios*, and stories of long vendetta. *Kazuma's Revenge* is of this latter type, and the endless expedients to which a couple of Japanese *samurai* resorted to get the better of each other became tiresome through the fellows unpacking their souls too much in words before they fell to fighting. The "Danjoro" took a leaf from Clara Morris's book, and gave us a scene of physical suffering. He fell a-shivering with a chill. His jaws chattered, his teeth rattled, and he became actually livid with cold. They piled covering on him, but he shivered through it all until one actually pitied him, and it seemed impossible that it could not be real. Then the fever came upon him. His throat grew parched, his tongue thick, his eyes glassy. He tossed the coverings off impatiently, and began to rave. The illusion was quite as vivid as the first. Then, in a twinkling, he restored himself to his normal condition. It had been a play within a play. He had denied himself to a friend or enemy on plea of illness, and when the visitor forced himself in he was seized with sickness. The gallery granted a most forcible approval, and there was the glisten of warm commendation in the soft, dark eyes all around us.

One of the most peculiar features of a Japanese theatre is the scene-shifters, for there are several. They also act as property-men. Articles to be used are not discovered when the curtain rises. These imps of darkness bring them out, and put them in place as occasion demands. They are dressed in black from head to foot, mask and all, and are supposed to be invisible. It is rather startling to see them walking about among the players, although they try to be mysterious and retiring in their movements. Actors and audience are entirely oblivious, and I really believe the people have worked themselves up to such a point of imagination that they do not see them.

When the sun began to set we left the great audience—a Japanese theatre is always full—still enjoying themselves, and nowhere near the end. Several ushers glided up to point out the spot where General Grant had sat, as we prepared to fall down the steep staircase. We had been out between the acts, and had been entreated on various sides to observe the spot. His visit had really been a great occasion, and people were to be pardoned for remembering it. Thousands upon thousands of dollars had been expended upon each entertainment, and in the theatre such a performance had been given as will never be seen again in Japan. They dramatized for the occasion an old historical legend, whose hero, renowned for his valorous deeds, they likened to Grant. It was the most graceful compliment they could convey to a warrior. Actors and *grishas*, or dancing girls, were brought from far and near. The decorations were something fabulous. But are not all these things written?

I brought away my programme with me. It is a funny little buff pamphlet of rice paper. It begins at the wrong end, as everything does in Japan. The crest which ornaments it is on the last page instead of the first. The argument begins at the right-hand lower corner of the last page. It is profusely illustrated with grotesque-looking Japs in various stages of dramatic tribulation, but you must look at the last picture first. It is neither a very nice-looking, nor legible, nor intelligible document, but it brings back very vividly the interesting day when the professor sighed a big sigh of relief as we left what had become an old story to him. We took our last drink of tea and our last slice of bamboo root in the tea-house. We said "sayonara" half regretfully to the eyebrowless crone and her bevy of attending maidens. The professor shook the reins over the Japanese pony's banged mane, the *betto* set up his cry of warning in the little banner-lined street, and to the tea-houses, theatre, and General Grant, we gave a silent *sayonara*:—*BERRY B. in the Argonaut.*

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

When on my first my whole occurs,  
It's dreadful reckoned:  
Then frightened men and women do  
My trembling second.

1.  
This light you very soon will guess,  
Tis added to a man's address.

2.  
Dear friends at parting sigh and cry,  
And use this word to bid "good-bye."

3.  
This country's always blamed we know,  
For being England's bitter foe.

4.  
Carelessly work, you'll hit a nail,  
A rope—or turn—out for a sail.

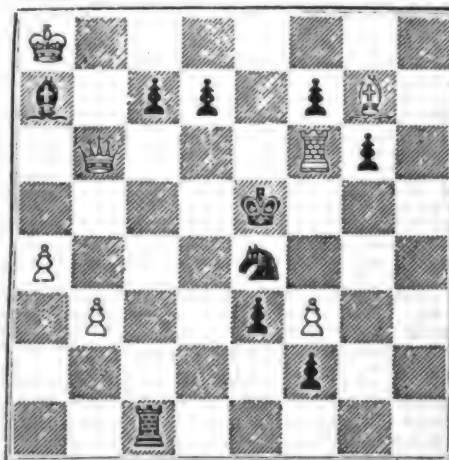
5.  
Blue and yellow, red or green,  
Of every color this light is seen.

SAYONARA.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By J. MINCKWITH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JUNE 4TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

White. Black.  
1.—B. to Q. 8. 1.—K. to K. 4.  
2.—Kt. to Q. Kt. 2. 2.—K. to Q. 5.  
3.—B. to K. B. 6, mate.

Correct solutions received from V.D.P., W. H. S. and Q.

### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 21st
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 7th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 25th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	June 22nd
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	June 21st
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	June 24th

### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 25th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	June 26th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	July 9th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	June 22nd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	June 23rd

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 19th June, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Nipon.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....June 14	36½	36½	37	380	326	113	102
Tuesday....."	15 37	37	36½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....."	16 36½	36½	36½	—	—	—	—
Thursday....."	17 36½	37	36½	—	—	—	—
Friday....."	18 37	37	36½	—	—	—	—
Saturday....."	19 37	37	37	—	—	—	—

### TELEGRAPH REPORT.

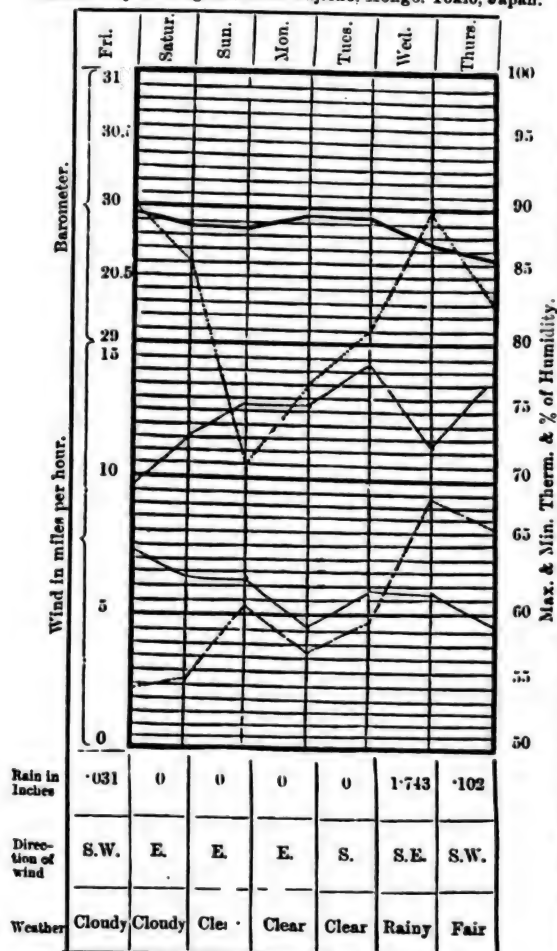
(Corrected to 9.30 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

..... presents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 20 miles per hour on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.991 inches on Tuesday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.603 inches on Thursday, at 7 a.m. It will be seen that the barometer has been uniformly low throughout the week, not having touched the height of 30 inches. The total amount of rain for the week was 1.845 inches, being nearly three times as much as fell during the corresponding week of last year. But the greater portion of this fell in one day, the amount for Wednesday, the 16th, being 1.743 inches.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- June 12, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steedman, 661, from Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 13, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, from Samusawa, General, to M. B. Co.
- June 14, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.
- June 14, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- June 14, French corvette *Champlain*, Captain Michaud, 1,950, from Nagasaki.
- June 16, American barque *Cygnar*, Hanson, 296, from Vladivostok, Ballast, to Walsh, Hall & Co.
- June 16, French corvette *Thémis*, Captain Alguier, 3,800 tons, 18 guns, 1,000 H.P., from Kobe.
- June 16, British despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, Lieut.-Commander Annesley, 985 tons, from Kobe.
- June 17, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Coomer, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 17, Japanese steamer *Kinamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Funagawa, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 17, Japanese steamer *Wakana Maru*, Christenson, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

- June 17, Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- June 18, British steamer *Pearlo*, Cain, 652, from Newchang, Beans, to Chinese.
- June 19, British barque *Roderick Hay*, Nickolson, 290, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* from Hongkong:—Mrs. C. D. Harman and servant. For San Francisco: J. Bremner, R. A. and 379 Chinese.

Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—From Marseilles:—Messrs. Naumann, and wife, Nagasaki, Suzuki, Kinzo, Kobe, Brandel, and Brand. From Naples: Mr. B. Marmont; and from Hongkong: Mr. Donsdebes.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. C. H. de Groot (Belgian Minister), Baron Westenhof, Capt. Hill, Dr. Bransford U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. C. Blethen, Messrs. H. Winniberg, J. J. Henderson, W. H. Luther, E. P. Hague, C. M. Dyce, A. Silverthorne, E. Boninger, R. D. Robinson, G. Beit, H. Blum, J. A. Thompson, Mo-wop, Foster, Ito, Hanao, Matsura, Koinishi, and Mr. and Mrs. Hori in cabin; 3 Europeans, and 203 Japanese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

June 14, Japanese barque *Samunoura Maru*, Spiegenthal, 925, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 14, British barque *Pym*, Stapleton, 743, for Kobe. Part of original cargo from Antwerp, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.

June 14, British steamer *Garlic*, Kidley, 2,652, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

June 14, British steamer *Harter*, Branthwaite, 1,396, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

June 14, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 15, British 3-masted schooner *Ching Too*, Beckie, 304, for Amoor River, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

June 16, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 16, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 16, Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 17, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,029, for Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

June 18, British ship *Kilkerran*, Lowe, 1,200, for Nagasaki, Kerosene, despatched by Frazer & Co.

June 19, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 19, British steamer *Oxfordshire*, Jones, 1,236, for Kobe, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

June 19, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

June 19, Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 698, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Giarretto and 2 children, and Messrs. M. Ito, and T. Tokuda in cabin; 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—Messrs. Geo. Denton, A. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crane, infant and 5 children in cabin. For New York:—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Davis and 2 children. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Blethen, Captain and Mrs. J. M. Snow, Dr. J. F. Bransford, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. D. Cryder, infant and servant, Miss Priest, Miss Wilson, Messrs. W. H. Luther, E. P. Hague, Edward Potter, L. R. Wynter, D. H. Marshall, John Thomson, Geo. Thomson, C. A. Davenport, and Bremner in cabin. For Liverpool:—Capt. G. B. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Strachan, Messrs. Edw. Wheely, C. M. Dyce, S. Skalkowsky, and R. E. Peake in cabin. For London:—Mr. W. Shippeny Hall in cabin.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—From Europe, 2,322 packages; 613 packages from Hongkong, and 274 packages for Kobe.

Per Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru* for Shanghai and way ports:—Treasure... \$360,200.00

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	253	3,900	514	4,667
Hiogo.....	118	1,289	5,326	6,733
Yokohama.....	6,024	3,784	6,715	15,983
Hongkong.....	52	—	30	82
Amoy.....	—	3,460	1,519	4,979
Total.....	6,447	12,433	13,564	32,444

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	—	166	—	166
Hongkong.....	—	42	5	47
Yokohama.....	—	67	1	68
Total.....	—	275	6	281

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Genkai Maru	Couner	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	June 17	M. B. Co.
Lord of the Isles	Felgate	British steamer	1,560	London via Hongkong	June 10	Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 16	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Penedo	Cain	British steamer	652	Newchwang	June 18	Chinese
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1876	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	June 14	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Cyano	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostock	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Gustav	Johnsen	German brig	241	Takao	June 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	American schooner	665	Takao	Apr. 20	Captain
Madame Demarest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Peter	Müller	German schooner	311	Takao	June 7	E. B. Watson & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Roderick Hay	Nicolson	British barque	290	Takao	June 19	Chinese
Sumatra	Clough	American ship	1,072	Hongkong	June 9	Edward Fischer & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ...	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Com. C. H. Huntington
BRITISH—Iron Duke ...	14	6,034	4,268	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain Cleveland
" Modeste ...	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead
" Vigilant ...	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annealey
FRENCH—Champlain ...	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michaud
" Kerguelen ...	6	1,316	250	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mathien
" Thémis ...	18	3,800	1,000	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Algaier
GERMAN—Vineta ...	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Com. Zinzow

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ...	Volga	M. M. Co.	June 25th at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	June 26th at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe and Havre ...	Oleander	H. MacArthur	About July 20th
New York via Kobe and China ...	Merionethshire	Adamsou, Bell & Co.	June 24th
New York ...	Lord of the Isles	Smith, Baker & Co.	June 22nd
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About July 9th
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	June 23rd at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—More doing especially in *Yarn*. Speculative buyers of a few months back having made up their minds to realise losses, about 3,000 bales *English* spinnings have been sold at quotations. *Bombay* dull with few transactions. *Shirtings* weak and lifeless. *Lawns*, season finished. *Woolens* a trifling business at about former rates.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$29.00 to 32.00
"    "    Good to Best ... ..	\$32.50 to 35.50
Bombay, No. 20 lb. ... ..	\$28.50 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ...	\$34.00 to 36.00
"    "    Good to Best ... ..	\$37.00 to 38.00
"    38 to 42 ... ..	\$38.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Gray Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.65
"    "    8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.80 to 2.22½
"    "    9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.00 to 2.52½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.40 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.55
Indigo Shirtings:— " 13 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in.	\$0.75 to 0.80
Taffetaclases:— " 12 " 48 in.	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 28-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 28-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs.	per lb ... 0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—During the past week, sales have been made at from \$4.20 to \$4.10. Prices close firm at quotations.—Stock 80,000 piculs.

**KEROSENE.**—The *Kilkerran* has arrived from Anjer with 44,000 cases, of which cargo she has discharged about one-half, and has proceeded to Nagasaki with the remainder. Prices are a shade weaker, owing to large stocks and several vessels being overdue here and in Kobe.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.15 to \$4.20
Taiwanfou in bag ... ..	\$4.10 to \$4.15
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... ..	\$3.00
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ..	\$6.00 to \$7.50

Daitong ... ..	per picul... \$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... ..	" .. \$2.90 to \$3.15
Kerosene Oil ... ..	case .. \$1.62
Newchwang Pass ... ..	picul ... \$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—The Silk market has been very depressed during the past week. It may now be considered certain that large crops of Silk have been produced in Europe, China, and Japan, and the markets are consequently everywhere weak.

Under the circumstances, it is impossible to give reliable quotations, the only guide we have being a few trifling sales, as follows:—

Hanks, Sinchu, about 2½ at.....	\$350=186
Filatures, about No. 1½ at.....	\$650=219
Kakeda, good to best.....	\$630=21/ }

In London at exchange of 3/9½.

Stock in Yokohama, 1,260 shipping bales.

Shipments to date 17,776 bales against 19,066 bales at the same period last season.

The first bales of new Silk arrived in Yokohama yesterday.

	In London at 3/10 per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.88 per kilo.		In London at 3/10 per lb.	In Lyons at fr. 4.88 per kilo.
Hanks,—Superior, nom...			Kakeda,—Extra .....	\$700 to 730 24/ to 25/	frs. 68 25 to 71 00
"    Best nominal...\$620 to 630 21/5 to 21/9	frs. 61 25 to 62 25		"    Best .....		
"    Good .....	\$595 to 610 20/9 to 21/1	frs. 59 00 to 60 25	"    Good .....	\$660 to 680 22 9 to 23 4	frs. 64 50 to 66 25
"    Good Medium...\$575 to 590 20' to 20 6	frs. 57 00 to 58 50		"    Medium .....	\$580 to 630 20 1 to 21 9	frs. 57 00 to 61 75
"    Medium .....	\$520 to 540 18' to 18 8	frs. 52 00 to 53 75	"    Common .....		
"    Common, In'r...\$510 to 530 17 11 to 17 11	frs. 50 75 to 52 25		Filatures,—Extra .....		50
Oshius,—Best .....	\$600 to 620 20 9 to 21 5	frs. 59 00 to 60 75	"    Best ...	\$660 to 720 23 4 to 25'	frs. 64 50 to 71 00
"    Medium .....			"    Good ...		
Hamatsaki.....\$510 to 530 17 11 to 17 11	frs. 50 75 to 52 50		"    Med. & C'n \$630 to 650 21 9 to 22 5	frs. 61 75 to 63 50	

**TEA.**—Since our last report there has been a large business doing. Prices have ruled very firm, but at the close there is rather less doing and rates are easier. The *Merionethshire* and *Lord of the Isles* are on the berth for New York via Canal, at £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Common ... ..	\$16 to \$20
Good Common ... ..	\$22 to \$23
Medium ... ..	\$24 to \$25
Good Medium ... ..	

Fine ... ..	\$26 to \$28
Finest ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Choice ... ..	\$32 to \$34
Choicest ... ..	\$34 & upwards.

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/9½
"    Bank Bills on demand .....	3/8½
"    Private 4 months' sight .....	3/9½
"    "    6 " " " .....	3/9½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight .....	4/70
"    Private 6 mts. sight .....	4/86
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	1 ½ prem.
"    Private 10 days' sight .....	par.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	71½
"    Private 10 days sight .....	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
"    30 days sight Private .....	92½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
"    30 days sight Private .....	92½
Kinsatz .....	36½ dis.
Gold Yen .....	384 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The ship *Sumatra*, from Hongkong to San Francisco, has put in here through stress of weather and is discharging part of her cargo. The *Pym* has gone to Kobe with part of original cargo. The *Chingtoo* has been taken up for the North of Japan. The steamer *Penedo* is in port from Newchwang under Chinese charter.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, shewing a *fixed red* light from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E., a *fixed white* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½ E. and a *fixed red* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 8½ E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the *white* light should be visible at a distance of 15 Nautical miles and the *red* light at 8.

The tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The tower, dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

Approximate position :—Latitude,..... 23° 14'.  
Longitude, .....116° 47'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## GAIETY THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE will be given on

MONDAY, 21st JUNE,

When will be presented TOM TAYLOR's Popular Drama  
in Four Acts, entitled

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

Tickets—\$2.00 each,

May be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after Wednesday, the 16th instant, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 9.30 p.m.; performance to commence at 9 p.m. punctually.

Yokohama, 14th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, shewing a *fixed white* light varied by *red* flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, it should be visible 8 Nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The tower and lantern dome are painted red and the dwellings white.

Approximate position :—Latitude,... 23° 19' 8".  
Longitude, 116° 44' 25".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## MATSUKI-NO-KAMI,

BEGS to inform the public that she has resumed charge of her former property,

THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN,  
AT TOTSUKA.

Meals to be obtained at all hours.

On Sundays a Table d'hôte will be ready, commencing at Noon.

Travellers and Tourists desiring to remain a few days in the country within easy reach of Yokohama, will find the best accommodation, and most careful attendance, at reasonable prices.

Accommodation of the best kind for servants.

Good stabling and carriage-room. Careful ostlers.

Several splendid sites, close to the hotel, are available for picnics. Private parties will be specially provided for.

A first-class cook will be always present.

The proprietress, whose experience is well recognized, trusts to obtain her share of patronage, by paying strict attention to the wishes of her customers.

## THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN

will be permanently opened on Thursday, the 15th of April, 1880.

Orders left at the Commercial Dining Rooms, No. 31, Water-street, Yokohama, will be promptly attended to. Totsuka, 25th March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1879.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876."



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.



[NON-MERCURIAL], FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1B. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

## KEROSENE OIL.

## STORAGE and FIRE INSURANCE

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,  
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

## BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class.....	{ 1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class.....	{ 1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

W. & A. GILBEY'S  
WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Licensed Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## FOR SALE.

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
&c., &c., &c.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.

Limited.

32, Walbrook. London.

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

## IRON WORK,

Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. & Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

ROOFS AND BUILDINGS. MARKETS.

*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.*

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.

*See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*

Railings. Balcony Panels.

Gates. Street Posts.

Living-pillars. Lamp-brackets.

Balusters. Newels.

Crestings. Terminals.

Columns. Column Capitals.

Brackets. Gratings.

Windows. Casements.

Fountains. Drinking Fountains.

Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

### SMITH'S HEARTHES & PORTABLE FORGES

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.*

Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,  
LONDON.

26 ins.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Gold.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Medal.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Paris.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVORY PANCREATIC SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S	FOR INFANTS MOORE'S	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S
SAVORY PANCREATIC SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S	FOR INFANTS MOORE'S	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S
SAVORY PANCREATIC SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S	FOR INFANTS MOORE'S	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S
SAVORY PANCREATIC SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS MOORE'S MEDICINAL FOOD	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S	FOR INFANTS MOORE'S	FOR ASTHMA MOORE'S

**IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES**  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE  
Increases Strength and Weight.  
Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s.  
143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

**ASTHMA & DIFFICULT BREATHING**  
promptly relieved and patronized by  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. This is the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE MARK.



**ELLWOOD'S**  
PATENT AIR CHAMBER  
**HATS AND HELMETS,**  
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of

**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

April 10, 1880.

## FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

1y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. IV. No. 26.]

Yokohama, June 26, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## JAPANESE JOURNALISM.

ABOUT four years ago appeared for sale, in the streets of London, a reprint of the *Times* newspaper as it was first issued in its earliest form of publication. Apart from the general interest which this republication had, as shewing a page of exciting events now part of past history, it gave a true idea of the small beginnings from which this large and notable journal had grown to its present size and importance. Since these earlier days the organization of what may be called the science or mechanism of journalism has made such rapid strides that we are apt to forget the humbleness of its origin, and to look disparagingly upon the inferior journals of countries which have more recently adopted the daily press, among other modern utilitarian introductions. Our larger newspapers, whose columns are now supplied by a complete system of agents and reporters in all corners of the country, and correspondents in all parts of the globe, were of but small dimensions and of meagre contents not long ago.

Journalism in Japan is a comparatively new institution, and, consequently, we cannot expect to find in it by any means the completeness or perfection that it has attained in Europe. It is, however, undoubtedly a most popular novelty. Whilst many foreign introductions into this country, undeniably of benefit to the community, continue to be regarded with dislike by a large portion of the public, there are others whose advantages would never be disputed even by the most ignorantly conservative and anti-foreign of any class of the people. Even by the most superstitious of the lower classes an eager appreciation is shewn of the daily paper, as well as other conveniences, such as the cheap

post and telegraph services. An exquisite relish for news and gossip, more palatable if it be seasoned with scandal, creates many buyers for certain journals, who would not be seduced into a thirst for information conveyed in any other form. It would be possible, by elevating the tone without destroying the character of such papers, gradually to allure and educate the ignorant, in the same way as historic events may be made more attractive to the young in the form of historical romances. But, however indirectly educational periodicals of this kind may be to those who have little other opportunity of acquiring knowledge, it cannot be expected or supposed that they are issued with any such view. It is plain that the object of publishers will be to create as wide a sale as possible by pandering to the tastes of the majority of buyers: it moreover follows that an advance in the tastes and requirements of the general reader, who helps to create the demand, would bring about a corresponding improvement in the style of the production. The progress of the newspaper press must be one and the same with the progress of the people. It is necessary that a government should exercise a wise control in suppressing disloyal or immoral writings; it cannot be expected, however, that the whole of the daily press should assume a high-class educational position, or that it should represent in its writings the kind of matter cherished by the more cultured, and the leaders in national improvement.

An examination of the best daily papers will discover very serious and instructive matter. In the case of such journals as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, or the *Mainichi Shimbun*, it must not be supposed that the translations given in the foreign papers represent fairly the general style of their writings. These extracts are generally the *crème de la crème*, taking up but a small space in their pages, otherwise filled with trifling circumstances and gossip of the lightest description. In surveying the several hundred newspapers which are produced in Japan, of which a large proportion are published in Tokio, we shall find that they naturally divide themselves into several different classes. That class which makes special reference to Government matters may be considered to be fairly represented by the *Kinji Hiron*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Choya Shimbun*. Of these the first is of a small pamphlet size, and though mostly favourable to the Government, is generally outspoken and has the reputation of giving the general educated public opinion. The *Choya Shimbun* preserves a tone more or less opposed to the Government, and is noteworthy as having been twice suppressed on account of indiscreet utterances. This and the other larger papers consist of a double sheet of about folio size. For the most part they concern themselves with internal and local news, chiefly that of the capital and neighbouring port of Yokohama. Correspondence from Japanese in foreign parts occasionally appears; but as a rule the foreign news is scarce and unimportant.

One paper, called the *Fu Ken Shimpō*, professes to

contain provincial news from the principal Fu and Ken, having reference to the affairs of local government and events.

One curious little periodical, intended for the mercantile classes, and called the *Kane Tame no Hiden*, contains general advice upon modes of making money, and becoming healthy, wealthy and wise. Superstitious notions are curiously blended with practical hints, the number before us commencing with an old Chinese proverb, followed by a sketch of a merchant worshipping before the god of wealth; the letter-press following being more in the form of a discourse than of items of news.

The religious periodicals may be fairly represented by the *Mioho Shinshi*, treating of matters connected with the popular religion of Buddha. It gives both marvellous stories from the history of the religious orders, and also modern wonders and instances of successes and temporal blessings vouchsafed to believers. The chief of the comic papers is the well-known *Maru Maru Chimbun*, containing cartoons, sketches and jokes after the style of "Fun" or "Judy." The Japanese joke, however, differs essentially from forms of western humour; and few translations would be able to give an idea of the nature of amusement conveyed in local comic productions. In many cases the meanings are very deep and much is left to the imagination: sometimes the jokes are political, and then the names are suppressed, generally some play upon the name being employed. An instance of the sarcastic humour sometimes contained in the periodical may be taken from a number in which appeared a drawing of a Chinese grass called *ran*, below which it was stated that, owing to the fashionable rage for this specimen of foreign horticulture, the population had wasted a great deal of money. This appeared at the time of General Grant's visit, he being called by the people "Gran San" or sometimes "Ran San." By the *Maru Maru* editor is published another comic paper, called the *Kibidango*, in which the references are less political and more personal. Another journal, containing amusing songs and sketches, is the *Tenkito Supponchi*. Passing events generally obtain a humorous comment in Japan, as in other countries, in the form of new songs and sayings, retailed chiefly by the actors, and the *geisha* with their *samisen* accompaniments. The *Tenkito Supponchi* gives a collection of such novelties.

The *Horitsu Mondo* is a newspaper which confines itself chiefly to sensational news connected with the police and law courts.

There are others intended more especially for the perusal of the lower classes and containing chiefly news of the theatres, singers, dancers, and *demi monde*. Among them may be noticed the *Tokio Jiyu Shimbun*, the *Ukiyo Shimbun* and the *Doraku Sotan*, as well as papers such as the *Yomi Yori Shimbun* and the *Kana Yomi Shimbun*, mostly read by women. These also assume a more or less humorous tone, summing up with some joking reflection upon events recorded. One little paper called the *Tokio Shinshi*, records the various pleasure sights and scenes which take place in the capital, such as the flower shows and outings fashionable at various seasons. In this a high class style of writing is preserved, the *kana* being little used.

In addition to these may be noticed the educational periodicals, of which there are several. One called the *Kogyo Shimpō* is an engineering paper: there are others upon chemical and physical subjects, and one that might be called a *School News*, containing information with reference to the various schools and colleges. We have hitherto only mentioned those papers published in

Tokio; there are, however, some two or three hundred published in the various provinces and chief towns of the country. For example, there is the *Sendai Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, giving the news and business of Oshiu, as well as reports of events at the capital. It contains also tables giving the state of the tea, rice and money markets.

For reasons that we have before stated, it cannot be expected that even the best of the newspapers here enumerated should give a fair idea of the views of the most enlightened of the people, and of those to whom the country has to look to lead it in its future progress. By such men, who are mostly sufficiently conversant with some foreign language to look for instruction and information among the best periodicals of other countries, many of the narrow-minded sentiments will be read with a smile. Yet for many the newspaper press, even as it now exists, is an inestimable boon. The nursery tale of the ugly duckling, which imagined for some time that the whole world was bounded by its farm-yard—until it at length plumed out into the snowy beauty of a full-grown swan and sailed up the river into distant parts—may be taken as a parallel of the state of many of the middle and lower classes. Many too old to take advantage of modern educational opportunities and thinking their own island the world,—with no notion of geography, universal history, or any explanations of such supernatural phenomena as *jiehin* or *kaminari-sama*, are gradually being informed and enlightened by the daily papers, which they read with avidity. With an advance in the scope of the public mind, the tone of the public periodicals will undoubtedly improve.

#### JAPAN'S RIVALS IN TEA-GROWING.

FROM various parts of the world come cogent warnings against the adulteration of tea, and the inevitable loss of markets which must follow the practice. It is of the utmost importance that Japanese tea-growers and dealers should recognize the danger that they will incur if they attempt to increase their gains by fraudulent admixtures of inferior or spurious products with the article whose genuineness has attained and still preserves so enviable a reputation in the markets of North America. It must be remembered that there are many competitors for favour in this as in other branches of industry, and that there are large areas in several parts of the world suitable for tea-culture. Endeavours, as we have mentioned on previous occasions, have been made by no means unsuccessfully though yet with no definite system or perseverance, to acclimatize the tea plant on the slopes of California and other of the western states of America. Some economists in that region recommend increased attention to this pursuit, not at present so much as an all-absorbing industry, but as one which might prove ancillary to the more serious work of great farms, and provide some employment for the otherwise frequently idle family of the agriculturist. Granting, however, that there may not be much danger imminent in the near future that the local tea-production of America will threaten the stability of the market which is now principally supplied from this empire, and that even the development of similar undertakings elsewhere is not a serious menace, so long as the character of the article sent hence is sustained, it is advisable to bestow particular regard upon that one condition. And it is certainly not amiss to be acquainted with the places and conditions from which dangerous rivalry, in case of emergency, might be anticipated.

The matter of the tea-trade is receiving serious con-

sideration at the hands of the journals of India; and the planters in that country by their energy, adroitness, and constant vigilance to learn and adopt effectual and economical methods both of growth and preparation, aided by the frauds that have of late been discovered in the export from China, have already obtained a hold, which is gradually tightening upon the taste of the British consumer. They are now talking of their prospects in America, a matter which, we repeat, should not be overlooked in Japan. Referring to the evident necessity for making tea by cheaper systems than are generally adopted, the writer says: "It seems evident that the present low prices at home are not, as has been supposed, abnormal prices, but the ordinary prices which the very materially increased production has brought about. So long as this increase was followed by a corresponding increase in consumption, prices did not suffer; but now that it is evident that consumption has failed to keep pace with production, we must meet the depreciation in price, either by reducing our exports to the United Kingdom, or by so reducing our producing expenses that we shall be able to accept, without loss, the very much lower rates now obtaining for our teas. Regarding the former alternative, there seem to be two important markets which we have neglected—Australia and America;—and it is only by finding new markets that we can hope to reduce our exports to Great Britain. A movement has been all but consummated here, having for its object the opening up of Australia as a market for our teas. The present consumption in the Australian colonies is about 16,000,000 pounds, and the half of this secured to India would relieve the London market, materially reduce stocks, and tend largely towards an increase in value. This consumption, in a few years, will rise to 20,000,000 pounds, or half the production of India, and as all this large supply is at present drawn from China, there is no reason why our teas should not try to compete with China teas. Now we come to the United States of America, which derive nearly all their supplies from Japan. Their consumption of Japanese teas is at present 32,000,000, and of Indian teas almost nil. There seems no reason why the Americans should not be induced to try our growths." The question of cheapening production is then spoken of, and the suggestions made in India cannot fail to be useful in Japan, where the price of labor is presumably neither much more nor less than it is in Assam. "No tea should cost more than eight annas\* per pound, and whether the normal selling price of tea stands as at present, or rises to the rate at which it stood a few years ago, shareholders should, all the same, insist on having their tea made at eight annas per pound. In fixing this rate we have not forgotten the labour difficulty in Assam, but have made allowance for it. In districts where this difficulty does not exist, the tea should not cost so much as eight annas per pound. In the Upper Provinces, for instance, where labour is plentiful and cheap, tea need not cost seven annas per pound, laid down in Calcutta. A letter in the *Statesman* . . . speaks of a company paying its Calcutta agents an agency fee equal to twelve per cent on the gross proceeds of last season. It is too much, in these days, to expect that a tea business could stand such a charge. It behoves shareholders to take a warmer interest than they have hitherto done in their own concerns, and they will doubtless find that there are many items of expenditure on which the pruning-knife might be used with advantage." In view of any possible competi-

tion on the part of Indian with Japanese black teas, it is significant that the former is a far superior article, although it has been proved, here in Yokohama, by a gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with all branches of the industry carried on in Assam that, with due care and proper processes in its preparation, the local leaf can be presented to consumers, in guise and quality fully equal to the product from Hindustan. Here as in other things the Japanese tea-man has much to learn, if he will only condescend to be taught.

A New York commercial organ, the *Daily Bulletin*, deals comparatively with Chinese and Indian teas. It also testifies that the prevailing adulteration and generally inferior quality of the former are not without their effect on the markets of consumption. "The English authorities execute the laws relating to food adulterations in a most effective manner, and the recent burning of some seven thousand chests of dust, fillings and Maloo mixture miscalled tea, must have a salutary influence on the Chinese tea-merchants. India, meanwhile, is rapidly coming into the foreground as a tea-growing country, and special efforts are making to extend the culture of the plant, not only throughout Assam, but also in the other northwestern provinces. Thirty-four large companies are engaged in the cultivation, and so far the profits have been satisfactory. The Indian teas, though lacking the mild flavor of the Chinese plant, have decided merits; they are one-third stronger, can be sold cheaper, and are unadulterated. Still, the popular taste has not yet been educated to appreciate the Indian product; consequently they are mostly used for mixing with inferior Chinese." In a Calcutta paper we find the practice of mixing or "blending" native with foreign leaf strongly deprecated. A "blend" having been recommended for the Australian market the proposers are wisely told that "such a mode of proceeding will infallibly hinder the growth of a taste for Indian teas. Buyers using a 'blend' will never know to which section of the 'blend' they are indebted for any particular flavour. Let the Indian tea be invariably sold pure, and the consumer can, if so disposed, easily blend it with any proportion of China tea he desires." The progress that is being made by British India in extending its tea-trade, comparatively with China, may be seen by the following table of the imports of teas into Great Britain. The shipments from "other countries" are relatively unimportant, yet they exhibit a very marked increase in 1878 over 1876.

	1876. Lbs.	1877. Lbs.	1878. Lbs.
British India .....	27,814,214	30,940,734	35,430,069
China .....	155,907,583	154,996,561	165,704,642
Other countries .....	1,814,575	1,577,999	3,748,198

Owing to the length of time which is required by the tea-plant to attain maturity, these figures do not exhibit the full influence of the greatly increased area already under cultivation in the great peninsula; but it must be evident that "the cheap labor of India and Burmah bids fair to complete successfully with that of China," and perhaps Japan, "and what, is more, it will be backed by English capital, enterprise, and command of the home markets."

Whether, having secured the good will of American consumers, Japan made sufficient effort to obtain that of those of Australia, will be questioned. That India is not slow to perceive the advantage of furnishing the markets of the extending Australian colonies, may be seen by the following extracts from the *Overland Mail*, which speaks of a particular exhibit at last year's Sydney Exhibition as a "marvellous success":—

\* Equal to 24 or 25 cents.

An English firm of tea-planters in India exhibited a small trophy of samples of their produce in the Garden Palace. Indian teas are, even by name, scarcely known in Australia, where, says a contemporary, China merchants have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of custom. Very poor stuff much of the China tea is, and this Australians have found to their cost; but they know of no alternative, it appearing to them that they must either drink what tea China chose to send them or no tea at all. The tasting of the pure Indian teas proved as great a delight to them as Tasmanian whole strawberry jam is to a Victorian miner whom the protective policy of Mr. Berry's now defunct Ministry compelled to eat the pumpkin trash, flavoured with strawberry syrup, which is so largely produced in Melbourne. Indian tea is now all the rage in Sydney, and confident hopes are expressed that a large trade will be developed rapidly, for it should be remembered that in "the Bush" tea is the universal drink, without a supply of which no stock-rider, sheep-watcher, miner, or tramp thinks of going afield. It is equally as popular as in Orkney, where every shop in Stromness and Kirkwall sells tea in addition to its particular speciality in goods. Statistics of the produce of our Indian tea plantations show that whereas 18,000,000 lbs. were grown in 1870, more than 80,000,000 lbs. was the result of the harvest in 1878, and this season it is expected that as much as 70,000,000 lbs. will be produced. This rapidly-increasing supply requires a proportionately increasing demand; and the supplanting of China by Indian teas in our Australian colonies would not only be heartily welcomed by the colonists, but would prove a real godsend to our growers in Assam, Sylhet, and Chittagong.

As a sequel to the success here recorded, and as an impulse to further achievement, three of the largest tea-agencies in Calcutta have appointed an agent in Sydney, who seems to be pushing their interests in a manner calculated to forward the object in view. This agent is busy making the tea up into small attractive packets of half and whole pounds each, which he is selling, and in some cases giving away. A large number of pamphlets have been printed for gratuitous distribution, and these efforts cannot fail to have a good effect. The pamphlet consists of a short history of the plant, and of the modes of growth and manufacture of Indian, as compared with China teas. A special commissioner will be sent to Melbourne to represent there the Indian tea-industry, and to extend its operations. Why should not Japan follow with spirit this example and endeavour, as she could with proper methods employed, to place on the Australasian markets a class of teas which shall vie with or excel that which is produced in India? That country is almost certain to assay an invasion of the tea-markets which now depend upon this region for their supplies.

Ceylon is another country which is striving hard to add to her available resources by the cultivation of the generous plant; and with the energy and capital available for legitimate enterprise in British dominions will no doubt prove successful, the natural conditions being perfectly favourable to the industry. Hence, there are a multitude of powerful incentives to this country to leave no step untaken which shall advance, and not depreciate, her reputation for the production of what should be the most safely and permanently valuable of her exports, and to extend its sale to the localities where it is yet unknown, but where a liking and demand for it might be created.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, U.S.A., the gentleman news of whose nomination as democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States

was received by telegram this morning, is a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he was born in February, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, and served on frontier duty until 1846, and subsequently in the Mexican war, during which he was breveted First-Lieutenant for gallantry. From 1855 to 1861 he was Quartermaster of the southern district of California. In August of the latter year he was recalled to Washington. In 1862, as Brigadier-General, he was appointed to the command of the fourth corps of the army of the Potomac. At Frazer's Farm, and in Maryland he greatly distinguished himself; as he did, in higher command, at Fredericksburg, Chancellerville, and Gettysburg, where he commanded the left centre, sustaining the terrific onslaught of Longstreet's army, and was so severely wounded that he was on sick leave till March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged on recruiting service for the second army corps, which was placed under his command when he resumed active duty. Under Grant he bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, the second struggle at Cold Harbor, and the operations around Petersburg. On the 19th of June his wound broke out afresh, and he was again compelled to go on sick leave; but soon resumed his command, and participated in several brilliant actions until November, when he was recalled to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans. Since the close of the war this gallant soldier has held successively many important military offices, and has on two previous occasions been put forward as a democratic candidate for the Presidency. He is described as a man of handsome presence and agreeable manners, with an address both courtly and simple.

AN attempt, as futile as it was foolish, was made last week by some Japanese speculators to contravene or evade the laws of their country by establishing, under a foreign name, and in the concession of Yokohama, an office for the exchange of rice. According to the sign placed in front of the premises No. 55, in Main Street, the business was to be conducted by a Dutchman named Maurice, and some operations are said to have been actually negotiated. An advertisement appeared in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, announcing that the "exchange" would be opened on the 23rd of this month, under the direction of the person already mentioned; and a report found its way into the news columns of the vernacular press that a well-known Dutch commission-merchant in the settlement was at the head of the speculation. The gentleman referred to replied by an announcement that the report was false, that some of this native employes had made unauthorized use of his name, and had been dismissed in consequence. A subsequent notification, signed by a clerk, of his own nationality, in the employ of the firm in question, has also appeared stating that his name had also been taken in vain by some one, and that he had no part or concern in the projected rice guild. This declaration was attested by the Netherlands Consul. Foreigners in the settlement must be glad to learn that individuals of their number have not been in collusion with a happily abortive attempt to aid Japanese to set at defiance the enactments of the Government of the country. The appropriate termination of the fiasco is the closing of the "rice exchange office" at No. 55, and the vacancy of the premises until the arrival of more eligible tenants than those who, under some specious pretext, occupied them for a brief and inglorious period.

A SIMILAR attempt to avoid the supervision of Government and the consequent embargo upon gambling bargains, it will be remembered, has been noticed by the

Japanese newspapers as having been made at Kobe. The guild will meet of course, if it has not already experienced, the humiliating defeat of the Yokohama bogus confederation. In cases like these the authorities are entitled to, and will no doubt invariably command, the support and assistance of the Consuls, in carrying out their measures for the enforcement of the law, and the protection of their people and currency from the illicit operations of nefarious native schemers; whether these are or are not protected and encouraged by no less nefarious aliens.

WE observe the publication, in London, of a new and interesting work by Professor Dawkins, of Owens College, Manchester, on "Early Man in Britain"; a book which will not be without interest to a considerable portion of the foreign residents in Japan. Scarcely a professor of anthropological or geological science has resided in or visited this country without starting some novel theory as to its archaeological antecedents. Mr. Dawkins's work exhibits the greatest caution and care in collecting data or accepting statements bearing on prehistoric circumstances, and is the more valuable if less popular that the author sacrifices sensation, and the desire to be considered original, to careful correctness. What we want in Japan, in order to add a valuable contribution to our scientific knowledge of the whole globe, is such a sound and patient worker as Professor Dawkins, who will sift and weigh carefully the worth of all data before converting them into proofs of his theories. In fact, throughout the world, there is plenty of room for zealous workers who are willing to bide their time in the hope of eventually benefiting science, even though they should sacrifice a momentary and sensational notoriety.

THE sad fate of Augustus Raymond Margary, of H. M. Consular Service in China, who was murdered at the gate of a magisterial yamen in Yunnan, after the successful completion of the mission for which he was detailed, will not have faded from the recollection of foreign residents in Japan, to several of whom he was personally known. His expedition was determined upon by the British Government, and sanctioned by the Chinese, with the object of investigating and reporting upon the possibility of re-opening the old trade-route between Eastern China and Burmah. He was but one of many English officers who have sacrificed their lives in the discharge of their duty; but there were many exceptionally touching circumstances in connection with his untimely cutting off, which rendered him and his bereaved family special objects of the pity and regard of their countrymen. Hence the recent erection of a monument to his memory at Shanglai, where he was well-known and highly esteemed, is a just, proper, and timely recognition.

WE commence this week the publication of a historical thesis, from the pen of a Japanese scholar, on the locally interesting subject of the often asserted identity of Genghis Khan with the famous Japanese warrior Yoshitsune. In the stirring romance lately printed in these columns, the talented author, Captain Brinkley, R.A., brings the hero's gallant life to a close in Oshiu, at the disastrous termination of a death fight between his few remaining liegemen and the satellites and mercenaries of his jealous brother Yoritomo, who had owed to him his power, and probably his very existence. The fate hero portrayed is in conformity with one of the several versions of the mystic ending of a brilliant career. Another tradition is that the Genji knight escaped the fraternal wrath, and found an asylum in Yesso, where, according to some annals, he

died, while others hold that he made his way to China. This latter view is, by its supporters, maintained to be justified by the records of the Middle Kingdom. It is the one adopted by the present investigator, Mr. K. Suyematz, a gentleman of literary ability and experience, well-known in this locality, and at present Secretary to the Japanese legation in London.

SUCCESS should attend the efforts of Sir John Smalé to extirpate slavery in Hongkong, where illustrations of its prevalence, and concomitant kidnapping, are constantly occurring in the courts of justice. It is terrible to think that these abuses, which it is all but impossible to realise can exist on English soil, should be connived at and encouraged by English officials. Yet we have the unimpeachable testimony of the colonial Chief Justice to this effect. In adjudicating on a recent case of child-stealing His Honor, as reported in the *China Mail*, lamented that not one of the more than ten thousand cases of domestic slavery known to be in existence in the island had been brought before his court, although they must be as well known to the police as they are minutely described in print. His Honor added:—"Of the frequent sales of their children by parents not one case has been prosecuted to conviction. On the contrary, if what has appeared in the newspapers is correct, the Police Inspectors are under instructions not to prosecute in any cases of sales of children by their parents, until they shall receive special authority to do so. On that ground the Inspector in charge of one case withdrew a charge of that character, assigning that reason only, from before the Police Magistrate on the 26th April last." Well may the Judge deplore the inaction of the Police authorities, and reproach them with criminal negligence of their manifest duty.

THE following note, collated from an official report of a visit paid by Mr. Woolley to Tsu-shima and Corea, is taken from the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for May last:—

Among the enclosures in a despatch from Sir Harry S. Parkes, Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, to the Foreign Office, on the subject of Korea, we find a report by Mr. W. A. Woolley, of the Consular Service, of his visit to that country and the Island of Tsu-shima. Starting from Nagasaki and touching at Fukuoka in the Goto group, Mr. Woolley arrived in due course at Idzu-no-hara, the capital of Tsu-shima, in a small harbour on the east coast of the island. Tsu-shima consists of two islands, separated by a narrow channel, which connects Tsu-shima Sound with the Japan Sea at a place called Obuna Koshi. Tsu-shima Sound is known by the Japanese under the name of Asafu Harbour; the entrance is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles broad, and the harbour itself some five or six miles across. The Island of Tsu-shima is politically divided into 2 *gun*, Kami Agata (the north island) and Shiwo Agata (the south island), and these are subdivided into 10 *chō* (1 *chō* = 120 yards) and 109 villages; the total number of houses is placed at 6,638, and the population at 30,331. The length of the island is about 80 miles, and its breadth not more than 9 miles. A range of hills stretches through it, the chief peaks of which are Zumeizan, Riuriyō, Yadate, Shiratake, and Mitake. The longest river is the Sagogawa in the north island, and those next in size are the Nita, Mine, and Se. Arable and paddy land are scarce, and cereals consequently but little cultivated. Mines are numerous, but Mr. Woolley did not hear of any but the copper mines being worked. Silver is found at Shiue in the south island; copper at Kusubomura; lead at Kashime and Shiue; coal at Funayehama in the north island, and at Shiraiso in Idzu-no-hara. The chief products are cuttle-fish, various kinds of seaweed, a little tea and tobacco, sugar, and paper. Owing to the proximity of Tsu-shima to Korea, all official communications with that country were, in the time of the Shōgunate, conducted through the Sō family, the lords of the island, who also held a monopoly of the trade with Korea. Leaving the Island of

Tsu-shima, Mr. Woolley passed between Sobaku-shima (378 feet above the sea) and some rocks known as Goroku Gamu, and entered the harbour of Chosan or Fusan-kai, about two nautical miles broad in some parts, and capable of affording an excellent anchorage. Its southern side is formed by the Island of Zetsuye, also called Maki-shima, which stretches from the entrance to within two cables' distance from the mainland. Its highest point is 1,187 feet; parts of it are well wooded, but the greater portion is covered with grass. Wild horses were seen grazing on it, and it is said to abound in game, musk deer, and wild cats. The hills on the north side present a bleak and barren appearance, and are almost entirely devoid of vegetation, the sombreness of the russet-brown grass being only relieved here and there by stumps of stunted fir-trees. The Japanese settlement at Fusan is about a mile in circumference, and nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant from the Korean town. Mr. Woolley does not appear to have gone into the interior, and the remainder of his report is occupied with notes on some of the customs of the Koreans, gathered from Japanese works, and which, according to a Japanese who has lived for some time in Korea, are fairly correct.

### THE GAME OF "GO."

ON the 15th instant, Mr. Korschelt delivered an interesting lecture to the members of the German Asiatic Society on the well-known game of Go. According to the lecturer, the game was invented by the Chinese Emperor Shun or his predecessor about 1620 B.C., and flourished in China especially, from about 800 B.C. to 400 A.D. A proof that these dates are not merely traditional is that Chinese works of the second century before the Christian era refer to the game, comparing certain scenes in human life to Go. It is recorded that, on one occasion, a Chinese Emperor, who was at war with his nephew, proposed to settle the dispute by a game of Go, and that the offer was accepted. One player of those old days is specially mentioned. His memory was so great that, when a game was finished, he could throw down the board, and replace all the pieces in their original position. This can be done by many Japanese players at present, who think nothing of the feat. It is frequently mentioned by them, however, as a proof that man has increased in memory and brain-power, although it is probably due to more constant practice. Chess is generally believed to be the most ancient scientific game in the world; but it is much more modern than Go. There is no evidence that modern chess was played before A.D. 500. It is now known that the chess in more ancient times was played with dice, and was consequently a game of chance rather than skill. In the year 754 A.D., Kibi Daijin, a Japanese ambassador to China, studied the game in that country and introduced it to the Japanese. For many years the knowledge was confined to the *Kuge* and officials around the Imperial Court. Three centuries after its introduction, a Dewa noble made the game familiar in his own province, having learned it at the court of Kioto. This shows that a long time elapsed before it became generally known, and probably the lower classes were formerly prohibited from acquiring an acquaintance with it. Up to the thirteenth century certainly the game was confined to the nobles and military class. In the time of Yoritomo, board and men formed part of the baggage of every army, and were constantly used during leisure; and from that time the amusement became generally disseminated among all classes of the people. It began to reach perfection in the time of Taiko. That ruler, as well as Yoritomo and Iyeyasu, were adepts at Go. A Kioto monk named Sansha was the most skilful player in Japan, and frequently followed these three leaders in their wars. He was also the first to establish a school where the game was taught. When Iyeyasu became Shōgun, he established a Go academy, with this monk as chief teacher; and all the celebrated players of the country became officers of the school, with salaries paid by the government. Sansha changed his name to Honimbo. There were four other principal teachers, the two most celebrated of whom were named Inouye and Yasui. These five before their deaths each selected their best pupils, who succeeded to their positions and salaries, on condition that they also adopted the names of their respective teachers. Thus the best Go players, and the teachers of the academy were, down to the Restoration, Honimbos, Inouyes, Yasuis &c. Pupils were supported at the government expense, and

it was fashionable for every *claiin* to have an expert player, in his suite, some of them, it is said, getting as much as one hundred *rius* per month—a splendid salary for those days. The consequence was a great and rapid development of the game, the new men from the academy completely outstripping the old players in the country. Japanese went over to China, and defeated Chinese players, the skill of the former being very much admired. The best players of the present day assert that they can still conquer the Chinese, the latter being now, it is said, very weak at the game. Soon after the founding of the academy, Honimbo and the other masters established a system of rank among the lovers of the game. The lowest rank, which contained very good players, was called *sho-dan*, and they advanced through *ni-dan san-dan* &c. No particular standard was required for the ranks, which were merely relative among the players. Thus a *shichi-dan* is supposed to give a *sho-dan* a certain number of pieces, and to be able to win an equal number of games with him. If, however, the latter wins, he is immediately promoted to the second rank, and so on. If a player of the seventh rank is beaten by another, the latter is advanced to the eighth rank.

The academy suffered the fate of many other Tokugawa institutions at the Restoration, and the old teachers were forced to trust to private pupils for their livelihood. The player who is now recognized as the best is a gentleman named Murase, residing in Tokio. He belonged to the house of Inouye, one of the hereditary players above-mentioned, but having beaten the head of the house at play, he set up a school for himself. His supremacy seems likely to be disputed by a young man named Nakagawa, whose system of play is said to be very striking and ingenious. It is interesting to notice that when a leading player has met his superior, or when he feels his faculties and skill growing weaker from old age or other causes, he retires from Go circles, and plays no more. The remainder of his existence is said to be very melancholy. His days and nights previously were devoted to the game, which he is thus forced to abandon, and literally, the light of his life has been extinguished. After the Restoration, for some years, the interest taken in western matters caused Go to be almost wholly neglected, but recently a wave of revival of the old game seems to be passing over the land, and it is again becoming popular chiefly among the official classes. All the Ministers play, Mr. Okuma being credited with the most skill among them. In the army and navy, also, it is the constant amusement of both officers and men.

The Go circles took great interest in the lecturer's study of the game, expressing a hope that, by making it known to European nations, he would become a second Kibi Daijin. He is of opinion that Go is quite equal to chess in the demand which it makes upon the player's skill. Chess is regarded as resembling a battle; but the various values assigned to the different pieces interfere with the analogy. Go has only one class of pieces. Mr. Korschelt thinks that almost every operation of modern warfare can find a counterpart in a game of Go:—attacks, retreats, sieges, strategic movements, are all represented. Good Go-players are also scarcer than good chess-players, and the game requires more study and memory than chess. Japanese require three years' hard work to become fair players, and all great players are grey-haired men.

A Go-board contains 361 squares—nineteen squares on each row. The pieces are placed on the points where the lines cross each other, white and black pieces being laid down alternately. The object is to combine the stones of one colour in such a manner as to enclose within a chain as many vacant points as possible; the player having most points so enclosed being the winner. The opponent's pieces within such a chain are taken out and placed in his field; while his chain, if he has completed one, may be surrounded not only outside but inside, and be removed completely in the same manner as isolated pieces. These are virtually the only rules of the game. As usual in many Chinese and Japanese books, analogies are sought to be established between the game and things "in heaven above, in the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth." Thus there are 361 squares on the board. Taking one as a starting point, for the unit is the beginning of all things, we have 360 remaining, and are there not 360 degrees in the circle of the heavens? The board has four quarters and the year four seasons: there are ninety days in a season, and ninety points on a quarter of the board. There are seventy-two points

around the edge of the board, and there are seventy-two divisions of the year: the pieces are black and white, so are day and night. The pieces also resemble the male and female elements, they are opposed to each other. The board is square and not moved. The stones are round and are moved. Every game is different from its predecessor and successor, and every day is different from the day before and the day after, &c. &c. The real reason for adopting a board of nineteen square seems to be that experience has shown that the most interesting problems are given by this arrangement, while at the same time, it gives the most convenient size.

A large literature exists on *Go*. The books generally contain examples of good games, studies on games between celebrated players, and problems just as in chess. In these latter the task is generally to destroy an opponent's chain from the inside. A monthly periodical is also published by Mr. Murase. He assembles leading players of his school once every month. Play commences early in the morning, and sometimes a game lasts until the following night, that is to say, thirty-six hours. These games are then published in the magazine with criticisms of the moves, usually brief and of the *à cæthédra* style, by the editor himself.

It was the custom in former times for pupils in the academy, when their course was finished, to travel about the country, challenging celebrated players, and supporting themselves by teaching the game. This mode of livelihood was common also among poets, fencers and other specialists. Books containing the names of all *Go* celebrities were published; and the travelling player, coming to a town, knew at once with whom he could contend. There are at present about three hundred players of the lowest rank; the number growing rapidly less as the rank becomes higher, until we reach the seventh, which contains but one player, Mr. Murase before mentioned. The eighth and the ninth ranks have been the highest, and there have only been nine persons who have attained these grades since they were first established. These ranks are purely a Japanese institution; they are wholly unknown in China, but have been copied in Loochoo. Two years since a Satsuma player of the second rank went to the archipelago, and challenged the best player there. A Loochooan claiming the fifth rank, accepted the challenge and was completely beaten. The Japanese players were excessively indignant at what they called Loochooan presumption in arrogating degrees for which they were wholly unfit; but the truth is that the mild islanders were wrongfully accused. With the system of ranks established in Japan, and the large number of persons contending for a position, vast improvement in the game, and more difficulty in attaining a step, is a simple and natural historical process. Loochoo, on the other hand, contains but few players, and improvement is of slow growth. We have given here the leading points of Mr. Korschelt's lecture. For any further information on the subject, the reader is referred to the treatise itself, which will doubtless be published shortly in the volume containing the proceedings of the German Asiatic Society.

## JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

### XI.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY SANJO SANETOMI.

**SANJO SANETOMI**, formerly known as Fujiwara no Saneyoshi, is the second son of His Excellency Sanjo Sanekazu, the late U-daijin, and one of the Kugé or court nobles, descendants of former occupants of the imperial throne. It was therefore only natural that Sanjo Sanetomi should desire the restoration of the authority of the Emperor; and to that end he accordingly devoted himself from his youth, with all the tact and ability for which he is so distinguished. In January, 1863, matters being considered ripe for the contemplated change, Sanjo and Ané-no-Kôji Shosho, were sent as envoys to the Shogun by the Mikado. They informed the Bakufu officials that all old abuses must be cleared away, the constitution reformed, and the anxiety of the Emperor respecting the troubles brooding over the country removed. The Shogun was also ordered to present himself at Kioto during the coming spring, and, in the meantime, to make preparations for the expulsion of foreigners. This decided step appears to have aroused the Shôgunate supporters to their impending danger, and they made a supreme effort to recover their lost influence at Court. On the 30th of Sep-

tember, in the same year, a coalition was formed with the object of removing Sanjo and his friends, whose growing power, zeal and ability, the Shôgunate recognized and feared. The Emperor was induced, under various pretexts, to order the punishment of Sanjo and six others of the court nobles but, after receiving timely warning, these withdrew to Choshû before the storm burst, taking with them the present Emperor. Here the fugitives remained in safety until 1865, when they were forced to take refuge in Chikuzen. In 1866, however, the clouds of adversity passed over with the death of the late Emperor and the ascension of the present occupant of the imperial throne. Recognizing the folly of further resistance to what was inevitable sooner or later, Tokugawa Keike, the reigning Shogun, restored the administrative authority to his imperial master, and thus came to an end the Bakufu Government which had ruled Japan with a rod of iron for nearly three centuries. With all the faults of the Shoguns,—and how many and various they were the records of the country clearly shew,—the Tokugawa have our proud boast:—"We preserved Japan from internecine warfare for two hundred and fifty-three years."

After the retirement of Keiki, the subject of this sketch was appointed Vice-Administrator and a member of the Senate. During the wars of the restoration, Sanjo was constantly in attendance upon the young Emperor and administering the affairs of State in those trying times, when error meant disaster, and disaster, ruin irremediable. Peace being at length restored, Sanjo was chosen to superintend the affairs of the eastern portion of the country, and also received the appointment of commander-in-chief of the "left hand" division of the imperial guard.

In 1868, the attitude of the adherents of the Bakufu Government excited the apprehensions of the imperial authorities, and Sanjo was entrusted with the arduous task of inducing the malcontents to submit to the new order of things. This delicate mission was successfully accomplished; and His Excellency was then appointed U-daijin as a recognition of his services. Subsequently he received the office of Sa-daijin, and, in 1870, that of Daijo Daijin or Prime Minister, which he still holds. It is needless to say that the early prejudices of His Excellency respecting foreigners have long since been entirely removed by intercourse with the western strangers. No member of the Government is more keenly alive to the vast benefits derived by Japan from entering the comity of nations, and following in the paths of civilization and progress, than His Excellency Sanjo Sanetomi, the sagacious and enlightened Prime Minister of this Empire.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

### AN ART GALLERY FOR YOKOHAMA.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—The suggestion made in the critique on Mr. Smedley's paintings, which appeared in your much esteemed paper of the 20th of March last, relative to having some place for the exhibition of the works of professional and amateur artists in Japan, emboldens me to address you on the subject. Surely there must be some resident here, who loves and appreciates art sufficiently to devote a suitable apartment to the purpose gratuitously, and thus give the necessary aid towards the accomplishment of such a laudable design?

There are, unfortunately, too few foreign artists in the country to warrant them in incurring the outlay of renting premises for an exhibition; but I have little doubt that, if a small percentage on the sale of each work were charged to defray current expenses, almost everyone who can handle brush and palette or modelling tool, would gladly contribute something towards exhibition. The works of Japanese artists, after the foreign schools, would add no small item of interest to the collection; and European and American works, either for sale or exhibition, should also be admitted. In any scheme of the kind it would be very essential to exclude all kinds of prints, chromos, photographs, &c.; otherwise the exhibition would certainly degenerate into a bazaar.

As far as I am aware there is no institution of the kind in the Far East, not even in Shanghai, but why should not

Yokohama take the initiative in this matter, as Kobe did in athletic sports in the old days?

Such an exhibition as I propose could be carried out at a very trifling sacrifice; and surely, in an enlightened cosmopolitan community such as exists here, some one will be found to take in hand a matter which will certainly add to the attractions of Yokohama.

Hoping that you will give publicity to the above,

I am, &c.,

MAHL-STICK.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1880.

#### SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to state that I have no desire to enter into a further controversy with Mr. J. A. Ewing or his learned associates, in regard to the subject of the late sanitary reform in Japan. The matter seems now to be sufficiently explained; and recalling the wise lesson of our poet *Langendijk* "En't staat zoo leelijk als geleerde lui zoo kijven," which means, freely translated by *Mulière*, "La parfaite raison fuit toute extrémité, et veut que l'on soit sage avec sobriété," I leave your readers to judge for themselves. Thanking you for your hospitality,

I remain,

Yours truly,

GEERTS.

Yokohama, 23rd June, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 19th June, 1880.

The Porte has informed the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, that the decisions of the Conference regarding the Greek frontier question are not binding on Turkey, owing to her having been excluded from the deliberations.

LONDON, 25th June, 1880.

After two days debate, the House of Commons negatived by 276 votes to 230, the motion of H. Labouchère, member for Northampton, that C. Bradlaugh, also returned for Northampton, be allowed to make an affirmation instead of taking the oaths in the usual way.

FROM THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."

London, 5th June, 1880.

In the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Charles Dilke) in reply to a question, said that negotiations were progressing with regard to the Chefoo Convention, and that a compromise was expected.

London, 8th June, 1880.

It is reported that the Chinese have occupied a large portion of Kulджа.

London, 9th June, 1880.

The Secretary of State for India anticipates the withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan in the Autumn.

London, 11th June, 1880.

Gordon Pasha has started for China.

London, 12th June, 1880.

The following is the result of the running for the Ascot Gold Cup:—

Isonomy.....	1
Chippendale.....	2
Zut.....	3

[With nothing further than the bare first, second, and third, in the telegram from Royal Ascot, it is impossible to say how the race was won, but we think we may safely premise that it will be seen when details come to hand it was done with something to spare, and very probably prove to be a repetition of *Isonomy's* slashing "Cambridgeshire" performance when a three-year-old, on which occasion, starting at the long odds of 40 to 1 and carrying 7st. 11lb., he was landed by Morgan a winner by lengths in front of *Touchet* and a field of over 30, and in such company as *Hampton*, *Placida*, *Thundertone*, *Ecossais*, and others of renown; and *Touchet*, with Fordham up, only carried 6lb. for his year. *Isonomy* is a bay colt

by *Stirling*, out of *Isola Bella*, and was probably the best in training last year. Mr. Gretton, his owner, offered to match him for £10,000, against *Parole*, an American horse, sent to England to "lick all creation," but which still remains to be done. The match, however, was never made. The second horse, Lord Bradford's *Chippendale*, is a brown colt by *Rococo*, out of *Adversity*, and is trained by John Osborne. *Chippendale* is a good performer, amongst his triumphs being the Great Metropolitan Stakes this year and the Czarewich last year. *Zut* is a chestnut colt by *Flageolet*, out of *Regalia*, is the property of Count Lagrange, and is under the care of Jennings at Newmarket.—Ed. D.P.]

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAI CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 6TH MONTH, 26TH DAY, DO-YO-SI.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The English mail of May 7th, was brought forward from Hongkong by the M. B. M. S. *Sumida Maru*, and came to hand on Monday last. Home despatches were forwarded by the M. M. steamer *Volga*, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock.

A Shanghai paper takes from an old record the following account of a wonderful Japanese time-piece:—"This clock, in a frame three feet high and five long, represented a noon landscape of great loveliness. In the foreground were plum and cherry trees and rich plants in full bloom; in the rear a hill, gradual in ascent, from which flowed a cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a thread-like stream glided along, encircling in its windings, rocks and tiny islands, but presently losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In the sky turned a golden sun, indicating as it passed the striking hours, which were all marked upon the frame below, where a slowly creeping tortoise served as a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage, resting upon a plum-tree branch, by its wings proclaimed the expiration of each hour. When the song ceased a mouse sprang from a grotto near by, and running over the hill, hastily disappeared."

The men-of-war were dressed with flags on Monday, in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne. Salutes were fired at noon.

Mr. J. J. Gargan's engineer's establishment at No. 88, creek side, was broken into during Sunday night. A number of brass valves and cocks were removed, but the thieves were evidently disturbed, as a large quantity of brass work, equally accessible, was left behind. The robbery was first reported by a European, which says little for the vigilance of the police.

The *Cooma Express* states that an aerolite was observed falling on Sunday morning, 25th April, between 12 and 1 o'clock. When seen it was travelling at a terrific speed, in a south-easterly direction, and presented the appearance of a ball of molten lead or silver, tipped with a reddish tint as of fire, and leaving behind it a narrow white streak as of smoke.—Mr. Stoney informs the *Bairnsdale News* "that on Sunday, 25th April, while coming from the racecourse in the direction of Bairnsdale at the time mentioned, his attention was drawn to a very peculiar motion of the sun, which seemed to rock to and fro, and quiver as though it had come in contact with some opposing body. A number of blacks who were camped close by at the time, were so exceedingly terrified at the sight that, after giving vent to the cry, 'See big fellow sun,' made direct for all the worldly chattels they possessed, and commenced to make

tracks for what they considered the shelter of the town. This singular appearance in the sun was shortly followed by an offshoot of a large ball of fire, which travelled across the heavens in a southerly direction, and for a considerable portion of the distance seemed to resemble a sort of comet with a blank space between the nucleus and the tail. When nearing the horizon, the ball of fire appeared to silently explode into a thousand fragments, illuminating the trees, behind which they appeared to fall like a brilliant display of fireworks."

The return Cricket match, Married c. Single, was played last Saturday afternoon. It resulted in a close game, the single-men winning by four runs, thus retrieving their previous defeat. The following is the score:—

SINGLE.	
—, Thompson, c. Cope b. Dodds .....	11
C. E. Stephens, c. G. Hodges b. Wheeler .....	4
H. Barlow, run out .....	6
W. B. Thomson, c. Hearne b. Dodds .....	15
E. Abbott, b. Wheeler .....	10
H. C. Litchfield, b. Dodds .....	8
J. D. Hutchison, c. Cope b. Dodds .....	3
J. B. Maxwell, b. Wheeler .....	3
H. A. Herbert, b. Wheeler .....	18
A. Davies, not out .....	10
A. D. Uloth, b. Dodds .....	2
Byes .....	17
Wides .....	1
Total .....	108
MARRIED.	
Dr. E. Wheeler, c. Thomson, b. Abbott .....	32
A. Hearne, b. Thompson .....	13
C. D. Moss, b. Abbott .....	4
B. Durant, c. and b. Abbott .....	7
J. Dodds, c. Abbott, b. Thomson .....	4
F. A. Cope, c. Maxwell, b. Thomson .....	2
G. J. L. Hodges, run out .....	1
G. Hodges, b. Abbott .....	2
J. P. Mollison, b. Thomson .....	15
C. Eadale, l.b.w., b. Thomson .....	2
A. Milne, not out .....	4
Byes .....	3
Wides .....	15
Total .....	104

In spite of the advanced season, the *Ticket-of-leave-man* drew a good house at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening, when the moribund Dramatic Corps was once more galvanized into life for a valedictory performance before its final dissolution. The drama chosen was played here some three or four years back with partly the same cast, and we have to record a repetition of the earlier legitimate success. Mr. Townley in the title rôle, acts as though the part were made for him; and if he does not always speak in the true Lancashire dialect, it is but a proof that the refining influence of a residence at Portland can soon eradicate all such local idiosyncrasies of speech. The various emotions of despair, hope, gratitude, and integrity under suspicious distrust or venomous persecution, were finely portrayed, the actor being often and deservedly applauded. Mr. D'Almeida (*May Edwards*) has to labour under the disadvantage of comparison with a former representative of the part, and it would be ungracious to push criticism too closely. We are sure the gentleman himself cannot fail to join in the spontaneous outburst of laughter which followed *Brierly's* endearing speech, when he tells May that his sister had a voice like hers. Of Mr. Mitchell as *Mrs. Willoughby* it is vain to speak. The garrulous old housekeeper was rendered to perfection; plagued with a rascally grandson, ruined by the banknote transaction when she was in the "tobacco and periodical" line, and her hysterical joy when she receives back the twenty pounds in *May's* lodging, all these were painted to the life. Mr. Brower (*Dalton*) played his part as before and entered thoroughly into the character. Especially good was his play in the billbroker's office where, instead of presenting another forged draft for discount, he adroitly turns the table upon the clerk-detective, by reimbursing Mr. Gibson for a former draft dishonored. Mr. Shand as *Melter Moss* did not quite satisfy us. Some allowance must be made for the late hour at which Mr. Shand undertook the part; but there was too much restless, senile, worrying activity, instead of the more persuasive cunning which we have been accustomed to see in this character. Mr. Herbert (*Hauckshaw*) played magnificently in the fourth act, where he assumes the gangster as *Ginger Bill*.

This was beyond all praise. His representation of the detective in the earlier acts wanted a little more of the wily, snake-like character, mixed with inflexibility, to give a faithful reproduction of a first-class denizen of Scotland Yard. These little things notwithstanding, Mr. Herbert fills the part better than any other actor who has attempted the rôle here. Mr. Vivanti made, as before, a splendid urchin in *Saw*, the contrast between his defiant and coaxing treatment of the old grandmother being finely done. Mr. Douglas, as mine host, seemed to the manner born. Mr. Lockie, as the billbroker, turned out a most respectable and cautious old city gent; the supers and chorus did their work well; the scenery reflected untold radiance upon the renowned artist-navigator who was found regaling himself with pot and pipe at the "Bridgewater Arms" in the fourth act, and the whole was a most decided success under the careful management of Mr. Bayne. A detachment from the band of the *Iron Duke* played the overture and entr'actes, and the corps expired amid the recall and plaudits of its friends to the inspiring strains of the British National Anthem.

Even now the announcement of the French herald in olden times still holds good.—*Le roi est mort! Vire le roi!* We hear that a new club is already formed under able and energetic management, and we trust that we may have a successful season in the autumn or winter of the year. There is always a good congregation to be found for the temple of Theopis in Yokohama, and, if the priests will only perform service (*with music*) often enough, they may depend upon a full house and consequent full exchequer, all the days of their life.

A meeting of the Seismological Society of Japan was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, during the afternoon of Tuesday. Professor Mendenhall illustrated the manner in which he had determined the force of gravity in Tokio. Professor Milne read an interesting and exhaustive paper on the earthquake of the 22nd of last February. The length of the lectures prolonged the meeting to so late an hour that the consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution had to be postponed to a future occasion.

The *Whitehall Review* has the following anecdote which *non è vero, è ben trovato*. "The following speaks well for the Japanese police. Two of the leading detectives of Yokohama, being on a visit to Paris last week, thought that the best way they could repay the hospitality offered them was to give some proof of their skill; so they accordingly went to work, and in twenty-four hours discovered and arrested two villains who had been puzzling the police authorities of Paris for a long time." The sooner these two prodigies are recalled the better, as there are any number of undiscovered crimes waiting for them to practice their skill upon. In fact, if the anecdote is true, we may almost say that all the detective skill of Japan is now in Paris.

A native journal states that a kitten has recently been born in Yokohama, which has four ears and two tails. The animal is alive and will shortly be exhibited.

The *Alice Duck* arrived at Hiogo, on the 21st instant, 159 days from New York.

On the morning of the 23rd inst. at about half-past six o'clock, a coolie in the employment of Mr. Cook fell off a spar floating in the creek, and was unable to pull himself out of the water. The man was nearly exhausted and sinking, when Mr. Thomas Seon, who luckily happened to be present, jumped into the water and supported the drowning man until he was dragged out by some other persons who were looking on. Mr. Seon had a rather narrow escape himself, as the man he saved nearly dragged him under in his convulsive struggles.

News from Stockholm states that the King of Sweden will create Professor Nordenakjöld a baron, and nominate him a Grand Cross of the Star of the North. This decoration is set in brilliants and is worth nearly £1,000.

The following telegram, dated London, 13th May, appears in a recent *Sydney Mail*:—"The Australian cricketers commenced their first match in England at Southampton to-day, against eighteen gentlemen of the county of Hampshire. The match attracted considerable attention, and much interest was

taken in the playing of the Australian team. The weather was beautifully fine throughout the day, and there was a very large attendance on the ground. The Australians went first to the wickets and scored 250 runs before they had all been disposed of. Murdoch went in at an early part of the game, and made top score. After a splendid innings, he was finally caught out, after having made 97 runs. Boyle batted well, scoring 50 runs, and was also caught out. The play of the Australian team generally was much admired. The home team followed, and at the close of the day's play scored 43 with the loss of two wickets. The match will be resumed to-morrow."

The Board of Trade has issued a notice which is of the utmost importance to seamen. At the same time this notice is gratifying, as it shews that the authorities in Great Britain are alive to the necessity of taking precautions against persons afflicted with colour-blindness being placed in positions of responsibility, where their defective visions may entail vast loss of life and property. The Board have decided that in future the examination of a candidate for a master's or mate's certificate, who does not at the time of making application hold a certificate of competency of any grade, will commence with the colour test, and if the candidate fails in that test, he will not be allowed to present himself for examination in navigation and seamanship. A candidate who has obtained a certificate before this regulation came into force, and who on presenting himself for examination for a certificate of a higher grade is unable to pass the colour test, will, notwithstanding, be permitted to proceed in the examination in navigation and seamanship for the certificate of the higher grade; but should he pass this examination the following statement will be written on the face of the higher certificate which may be granted to him:—"This officer has failed to pass the examination in colours." Should he fail to pass the examination in navigation and seamanship, a like statement relating to his being colour-blind will be made on his inferior certificate before it is returned to him. The Japanese Government will do well to adopt a similar regulation.

A short time since we produced a description of the *Yoritomo Maru*, built in England for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. We notice by our Hongkong exchanges that she arrived there on the 14th instant, commanded by Captain Cotter, and may be expected to arrive in Yokohama about the end of the present month.

At half-past ten o'clock on Thursday forenoon, the streets of the settlement echoed to what has now become an unusual sound—the fifes and drums of a British armed force. In sixteen boats, including three steam launches, about five hundred and fifty men, two field pieces and an ambulance party, were landed from the *Iron Duke* and *Modeste*, for the purpose of battalion drill. On disembarking at the English hatoba, the force, seamen, marines, and marine artillery, marched to the swamp reclamation, under the command of Captain Cleveland of the *Iron Duke*. Arrived on the ground, they formed into companies on the march, and then deployed into line, the blue jackets forming the right and centre, marines and artillery on the left, field-pieces and ambulance party in the rear. It was found that the available space on the swamp was unfortunately not sufficiently extensive to permit Captain Cleveland putting his command through the evolutions intended, and the contemplated manoeuvres had therefore to be curtailed. Column was then formed by companies at quarter distance, and the whole force changed front and again deployed into line. This movement was executed with great celerity, and very steadily, the men being kept well in hand. After a pause the manual and platoon exercises were gone through in a manner which reflected the utmost credit both upon the men and their instructors. The manual in particular was executed with machine-like accuracy, the only fault that could be detected being the force with which some of the seamen brought the butts of their rifles to the ground. When the manual and platoon exercises were completed "pile arms" was the order, and the men broke off for an interval of five minutes or so, the Japanese itinerant refreshment stalls, which appeared on the scene as if by magic, doing a roaring business. After standing to their arms the men wheeled into companies, formed

fours on the move, and were marched back to the hatoba, the band and fifes and drums playing alternately. The embarkation was effected without the slightest confusion, although considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the guns down the rugged sides of the wharf. The steadiness and splendid marching of the blue-jackets was the theme of much comment. The marines and artillery were beyond all praise.

His Imperial Highness, Prince Arisugawa-no-Miya, will shortly give a banquet to the officers of H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, on board which vessel His Imperial Highness's son is now serving as a midshipman.

The Shanghai-Amoy submarine cable is interrupted, and there is consequently no direct communication with Amoy, Hongkong, &c. A mail for Hongkong leaves Shanghai at noon, to-day, by which telegrams may be forwarded. All other lines are in order.

It will be recollected that the Russian Government despatched the steamer *A. E. Nordenskjöld* to the assistance of the *Vega* expedition, but that the vessel went ashore at Nemoro on the north-east coast of Yesso, a few days before the discoverers of the north-east passage sailed triumphantly into Yokohama harbour. The task of getting the *A. E. Nordenskjöld* from her perilous position was entrusted to Mr. Jan de Boër, who, after several attempts which were frustrated owing to the inclemency of the weather, has at last succeeded in his undertaking, and the rescued craft is now in safety at Yokosuka, undergoing the necessary repairs.

Mr. Jan de Boër reached the scene of the wreck on the 6th of last April, in his schooner the *Otomé*, and anchored as close as possible to the stranded vessel. The weather at this time was very unfavourable, much snow falling and it being bitterly cold. Great difficulty was also experienced in obtaining labourers, and the vessel was found to be full of water and sand, and in a very bad position for getting afloat. With much trouble, the apparatus was at last got on board the *A. E. Nordenskjöld*, and pumps were set to work to get the water out of the vessel. The sand was also removed so as to clear the engines; and an anchor was run out from the ship two hundred and fifty fathoms. As soon as it could be done, fires were lighted, and the engines worked astern. At this time the vessel, which draws eleven and a half feet of water, was in less than one fathom at high tide. A steady strain was kept on the anchor, the working of the propeller gradually loosened the sand in which the steamer was so long embedded, and in three days the *A. E. Nordenskjöld* was again afloat. The vessel was then removed to a secure harbour called Otjusi, where she arrived on the 8th of May, two pumps being constantly going to keep her afloat. At Otjusi, the damages to the ship's bottom were patched with canvas by means of the diving apparatus, and the vessel was thoroughly cleared of sand, whereof a great quantity still remained, and caused much trouble with the pumps. A start was made from Otjusi on the 16th of May, and Hakodate was reached the same day, fine weather being experienced. On the 22nd, the steamer left Hakodate; and arrived at Yokosuka on the 24th of June. Mr. Jan de Boër is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts, as it was very confidently asserted by some, when the accident occurred, that the *A. E. Nordenskjöld* must inevitably become a total loss.

A native paper says:—"The American man-of-war *Alert* left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, for Corea, to support Commodore Shufeldt when negotiating the opening of that country to the commerce of America." We have reason to believe this statement is untrue.

#### THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

We (last week) published a full account of the departure of His Majesty, and his arrival at the Botanical gardens at Naito Shuijiku. We learn the following further particulars from the native papers:—During the forenoon of the 16th, after leaving the gardens, His Majesty found the weather very agreeable, but after the Imperial party reached Takaido, and Governor Matsuda of Tokio transferred his charge into the hands of

Governor Nomura of Kanagawa, it gradually commenced to rain, and at last a regular downpour set in. The school children of Takaido, who had assembled to receive His Majesty, were greatly grieved in consequence, and all the members of the procession were much troubled at the heavy rain and the badness of the roads. At the post station of Fuchiu, the procession was received by both the Shinto and the Buddhist priests and the local officers, who all got their ceremonial robes drenched with wet. However, notwithstanding the heavy rain, a great many people assembled to receive His Majesty and witness the Imperial procession. At Fuchiu, His Majesty had tiffin. After a short rest the procession left the town and struggled on, all the members of the suite being much disconcerted at the badness of the road. Here again vast numbers of spectators lined the way to get a glimpse of His Majesty, who arrived at the post town of Hachioji, at 4.40 p.m. on the day of his leaving Tokio, and there passed the night.

The *Nichi Nichi* continues its account of His Majesty's tour. It says:—The Imperial procession started from Hachioji, as previously arranged, at 7 a.m., on the 17th instant. His Majesty did not alight to inspect the exhibition of cocoons and fabrics, but viewed them from his carriage. As the people of the different villages beyond the town of Hachioji are busily engaged with their silk-worms, only a small number of spectators assembled at the road sides to witness the procession. In a short while, the Imperial cortège arrived at Komakino, where the party took a brief rest, and the procession being again put in motion, it passed over the Kobotoketoge. At this place, as the road was too narrow to allow the carriages to pass, His Majesty was taken into a sedan chair, and His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, and His Excellency Sanjo, as well as the other high officers, all left their carriages and entered *kago*. The carriages were then dragged over the hill by coolies, about fifty of whom were attached to each vehicle. At the top of the hill another short pause was made, and on reaching the bottom, the party partook of refreshment, His Majesty taking tiffin at the residence of Yoshino Jiuro, in the post town of Yoshino. Passing thence down along the Otomezaka, the procession arrived at the bank of the Sakaigawa. His Majesty here watched the people angling for the small fish called *ayu*, and at Suwazaka His Majesty left the sedan chair and re-entered his carriage. The procession arrived at the town of Uyenohara at 5 p.m., and His Majesty rested for the night at the residence of Kato Kageaki. This town is very small, and contains only 602 houses and 2,871 residents. Governor Fujimura, of Yamanashi Ken, received the Imperial procession at Hachioji on the night previous, and was received in audience with His Majesty. Mr. Fujimura has occupied the place of Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa, as the leader of the procession from the Sakaigawa, which is the boundary between the prefectures of Yamanashi and Kanagawa. The representatives from the local assembly of Yamanashi Ken, and from the Chamber of Commerce, all in full ceremonial costume, received the procession at Sakaigawa, and His Majesty addressed a few words to them through His Excellency Hijikata, the Vice-Assistant Minister of the Imperial Household Department.

The Imperial procession started from the post town of Uyenohara, at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant, but the road being hilly and much cut up by the rain on the previous night, great difficulty was experienced on the way. His Majesty was conveyed in a *Norimono*, as before, and when the procession passed over the Tsurukawa bridge, in the village of Tsurukawa, a short pause was made. A start being again made, the cortège next passed over the hills of Jiucosaka, Tembin-saka, &c. Along the route, notices were posted up everywhere drawing attention to the progress made in road-making, by comparing the present structure with the mountain path of a few years back. The new road has been so well built that all the members of the suite admired its completeness. After a short rest at the village of Dainichi-mura, passing over the hill of Sanyasaka, they arrived at the village of Tomihama, where His Majesty lunched. The procession then again started, and arrived at the police station at Sarubashi, at 1.20 p.m., where His Majesty stopped for some time, inspecting the excellent construction of the Sarubashi bridge, and the view obtainable from thence. Here His Majesty re-entered his carriage. At the village of Hanazaki, the silk merchant Inouye Buyemon,

had constructed a new building of 300 feet by about 10 feet opposite his own residence, and decorated it with white curtains, and hundreds of Japanese lanterns. Inside were twenty-one weaving machines, being operated by females between the ages of 12 and 20 years, all dressed in clothes of the same colour. His Majesty, at Inouye's invitation, walked through the building and afterwards presented the proprietor with three yen. After a short rest in the village of Hatankari, the procession arrived at the post town of Sasako, at 5.15 p.m., where His Majesty sojourned in the residence of Amano Shobei. This is a very small place, and all the newspaper correspondents were obliged to take shelter in a very wretched building resembling a stable, situated about twenty cho distant from Sasako, where all of them could hardly find room to sleep. It is said that on the night previous, a thief entered the lodging of Dr. Ito, the medical officer attending the Emperor, and made off with the doctor's trunk and other articles. On the previous day, the 17th instant, Their Excellencies General Yamada, Privy Councillor, and Tokudaiji, Minister of the Imperial Household, inspected the silk-yarn manufactory owned by Hagiwara Hikoshichi, situated about ten cho distant from the town of Hachioji. Kato Kageaki, of Ueno, who placed his house at the disposal of His Majesty, received a present of fifty yen, three pieces of red and white *chirimen*, and a silver cup.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant, His Majesty took a seat in an *o'tagonshi* (a kind of sedan chair) and the procession moved on out of the town of Sasako. Although it had been raining heavily during the previous night, the morning was extremely fine and the air cool and bracing. The whole party felt their spirits greatly exhilarated and thoroughly enjoyed the fine view which opened to their delighted gaze from the Sakako-yama. In fact the members of the suite were loath to leave behind so beautiful a scene. About one ri up the path, a small tea-house was reached, kept by Amano Jihiei. A short pause was made here and Governor Fujimura, of Yamanashi, presented His Majesty with a cup of ice robbed from the peak of Fuji-yama. A similar attention was paid to the members of the suite, and even the newspaper correspondents got a taste. The only other incident worthy of notice about this part of the journey, was the examination of a huge *sugi* tree, which is generally estimated to have reached the patriarchal age of one thousand years. The party had then an arduous climb over a steep and rocky road to the summit. The descent was at once commenced, and, after travelling for about 1,480 ken (fathoms) a suitable spot was reached and a halt made. Here a startling episode occurred. While His Majesty was gazing at the magnificent panorama spread out before him on the smiling plains below, with all his suite about him, joining, like good courtiers, in the Imperial ecstasies, an old man upwards of fifty years of age, darted out from behind a small hut and rushed towards the Emperor. The chamberlains and police intercepted the intruder upon the imperial person, and it was to them that he handed his memorial. The reporters, being at some distance, were unable to make out exactly what this document was, but, as it did not appear like either a song or a poem, they came to the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that it was a petition on the subject of the establishment of a national assembly. It is a fortunate thing for the petitioner that his lot is not cast in the days of the Bakufu, or he would have been crucified like Sakura Sago, who is the hero of so many dramas, for thus presumptuously thrusting himself, unbidden, into the presence of Majesty. As it was, the man was kindly treated and removed under an escort of police, but it would be a much more graceful act on the part of the authorities to receive all petitions as a matter of course.

After this incident the descent was resumed, and a short stay made at the residence of Watanabe Hambei, in the village of Komakai. The party then passed through Hikage mura and over the Tachiai and Tsurusé bridges. Then the Kashiwao bridge was crossed where, during the last war of the Restoration, the Imperialists fought the rebels who were commanded by the brave leader Kondo Isami. About two and a half ri from this place is the mountain of Temmoku-zan, where the famous engagement took place in 1582 between

the combined forces of Tokugawa and Ota, and the forces of Takeda Katsuyori, in which the latter was slain and his army defeated, after a desperate struggle, with immense carnage. The post town of Katsu-mura was soon afterwards reached and His Majesty had tiffin. A short rest and His Majesty changed his dress and re-entered his carriage. After a brief halt at Hikawa-mura and Isawa-jiku, the cortège passed along the banks of the Usugawa, where countless numbers of spectators thronged the road-side to view the Imperial procession. At the Kounbashi, the school children were assembled to welcome His Majesty, and a display of fireworks took place at Shinmachigawahara, which lasted from 5 p.m. until midnight. His Majesty stayed for the night in the Kofu normal school.

On the same day, the 19th, His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, and Their Excellencies Sanjo and Tokudaiji, visited the silk factory of Yatsuda Tatsuya, in the village of Uku. The distinguished visitors minutely inspected the operations in the *magnanerie* and factory, expressing themselves much interested and delighted with what they witnessed. On leaving, they presented the proprietor, who is said to be one of the wealthiest men in the district, with ten yen, as a *douceur* for his employés. During the day's journey, His Majesty noticed a portion of the town of Ishiwa, which was destroyed by fire on the 6th instant; to relieve the distress of the sufferers by this calamity His Majesty presented them with fifty sen to each family, while to ten of the most destitute of all he gave two yen and a half. On the same day (19th) Governor Onaka of Shizuoka, and Governor Narazaki of Nagano, arrived in Kofu and were received in audience by the Emperor.

On the 20th, His Majesty left his temporary residence at half-past eight o'clock in the morning and visited the Yamanaishi Kencho, the Saibansho, Industrial Department, silk factory, &c., returning to his lodging about 10 o'clock. It rained during the afternoon, so there was no more sight-seeing that day, but on the 21st, His Majesty visited the fine old castle of Kofu.

The Yamanaishi Kencho is indeed a magnificent building, after the pattern of the premises of the Home Department in Tokio. On the upper floor, above the Industrial Department, are samples of all the products of the district, such as fabrics, silk, porcelain, &c. There is also a splendid collection of ancient weapons, formerly used by the famous military family of Takeda.

On the evening of the 20th, all the newspaper correspondents who accompanied the Imperial train were entertained by Mr. Hayaishi, the editor of the *Kiochia Shimpō*, who shewed by his genial hospitality that if 'blood is thicker than water,' ink is also.

#### A SEA-SIDE SONG.

(From the *Japanecæ*.)

##### I.

A soft dusk broods upon the bay,  
The sails are lifted, and away,  
Their speeding whiteness flecks the gray.  
But lo! but lo!

What sudden glow!  
The moon and the ship sail out together,  
All in the fair, unclouded weather—  
One in Heaven and one on the sea.

##### II.

Oh wrinkled waves that come and go,  
With aged foreheads sprent with snow!  
The salt sea-tide is fain to flow;  
And salt sea-tide,  
And moon in pride,  
With the good coast-ship sail out together,  
All in the fair unclouded weather,  
One in Heaven and twain below.

##### III.

'Thro snowy spray,  
Yet away—away,  
Far from the shadow of island-shores,  
Out where the wild sea-eddy roars,  
Sounds and roars,  
Rushes and pours,  
On and on the mariners fly:  
The moon-beam glitters, the land is nigh.  
Shadowy port in a silver sea,  
Suminoye, is on their lee,  
Merrily ho! Merrily ho!  
The mariners sing and the breezes blow.

F. B. H.

Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

#### LONDON LETTER.

London, 7th May, 1880.

The atmosphere is still full of electricity; and men's minds are in a state of strained expectation. England has now got the strongest government she has had for fifty years. The voice of the country has spoken in the most imperious accents, yet no two men are agreed as to what the voice has said. We wait for the interpretation to be put upon the people's mandate by the ministry. The pressing question really is whether Mr. Gladstone will reverse Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy to save his own consistency, or whether he will quietly and unostentatiously eat his own words. The more sober portion of the community hope he will do the latter. New points will arise whereon the Liberals were not committed to any opinion while in opposition, and on which they can afford to follow their own calm judgment. One of these is the dispute between China, Russia and Japan. England is so much interested in the Eastern trade to let these countries fight with each other if it can be prevented; and there cannot be a doubt that Russia would not have dared to declare war against either China or Japan if the Beaconsfield government had continued in power. But the Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone in particular, have been so profuse in their homage to the sacred mission of Russia among non-Christian peoples, that Russia is sorely tempted to avail herself of the ferment now existing to get hold of the island of Yesso and the Corea, so that it may require some very prompt and plain words to make her desist from the enterprise. Parliament will not meet for any serious business for a fortnight.

London is now very full and "the season" is in full blaze. Dancing all night and picture-hunting all day employs many hundreds of our fashionable ladies. They are as yet fresh and lovely with their May-day complexions, and the mathematical exactness of the fit of their costumes gives the imagination a holiday. The "professional beauties" as Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Wheeler and others whose photographs contend with ballet dancers and bishops for public admiration are called, are still in full force; and they never grudge the public the luxury of beholding their loveliness.

Of all the charming entertainments that have been offered to society of late by any of its charming leaders, Mrs. Freake's splendidly arranged "Tableaux Vivants" bears the bell. Living pictures from the most romantically realistic, and realistically romantic series of novels (the *Waverley*) that have ever been written, arranged by the most consummate artists, and illustrated by some of the fairest women and the best favoured men of the day, must indeed have been a sight to make old men young again. Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Langtry, and Mrs. Webster assumed the characters respectively of Mary Queen of Scots, Effie Deans, and Amy Robsart, and I understand from eye-witnesses, who are competent critics, that they looked their parts to the life. Natural flowers will be worn this season by the best-dressed women in preference to artificial ones, or, indeed, to any other kind of trimming. Bounets composed entirely of lilac, of Parma violets, of pansies in all shades, of buff and white cluster roses, and of many other varieties of flowers, have already appeared. Knots of flowers at the left side of the throat worn high up under the ear, breastplates of flowers surrounded by soft frills of Bretonne lace, fringes of flowers, going right athwart the skirt from the left side of the waist to the right side of the hem of the garment, and being then continued round the train, loose bouquets of flowers on the parasols: everywhere, in fact, where flowers can be disposed to advantage on a woman's dress, they are now to be seen. The wearing of natural flowers involves the greatest nicety and fastidiousness as to the arrangement and "wear" of a dress. A broken-necked pansy, or a drooping rose, will impart a shady, not to say dilapidated appearance to the whole of an otherwise exquisite toilet. Natural flowers carefully wired and prepared will last a whole day or a whole evening, unless they come into violent collision with something of a ruder nature than themselves. But herein lies the difficulty. Very few people are adepts in the art of preparing, gumming, and wiring flowers naturally and effectively. Those who are, and who have a well stocked garden, may be beautifully dressed at a low rate this season.

May is the month that brings countless numbers of our country friends and relatives to town, and really under their auspices London assumes quite a new aspect. It is a pleasant change to see a number of fresh-faced, animated, healthy people, who all look agreeably interested in the performance of whatever they may be about. They really listen to the music, and look at the pictures, and enter with zest into the annual shopping, and enjoy the glories of the Park. They are evidently not merely killing time, and their healthy earnestness is an unintentional reproach to the faded and weary votaries of pleasure and business, the *blanc* citizens, who go about looking as if there is "nothing new, and nothing true, and what there is doesn't signify."

There is really a plethora of picture exhibitions both in Paris and London; and the overflow of the Royal Academy would be sufficient to stock another gallery of equal dimensions with

really good hangable works. The papers are filled with elaborate critiques on these exhibitions, which has become a most important function of all papers aspiring to a position. Among these the *Figaro* loves to take time by the forelock, and last week surpassed itself by publishing on Saturday morning a supplement full of criticisms on the pictures in the *Salon*, which was only on that day opened to the *élite* for what we call in England the "private view." One of the best-known members of its staff, M. Albert Wolff, disguised himself as a porter a fortnight ago, carried pictures from artists' studios to their destination, helped to hang them, and finally enlisted himself in the *corps* of varnishers always in request at such seasons. Thus he had every opportunity of making notes, and the consequence was that everyone was to be seen on Saturday, at the Palais d'Industrie, armed with the supplement of the *Figaro* in addition to the catalogue.

Among the curiosities of this year's *Salon* is a little canvas by Sara Bernhardt, called "Death and the Young Girl," and the spectre representing the King of Terrors bears a marked resemblance to M. Coquelin. "What is that meant for?" asked a spectator rather indiscreetly. "It is M. Coquelin advising Sarah to withdraw her resignation," was the reply. But really Sara Bernhardt takes up far too much of the space allotted to small gossip in the press at the present time. She has become a mere bore, and will have to do something very definitely good before she can be again regarded as a boon, even by penny-a-liners.

People of antiquarian tastes in the Isle of Wight are quite in raptures over the discoveries at Brading, and the Roman villa now being unearthed in that locality bids fair to throw the one at Carisbrooke completely into the shade. The remains of buildings extend over the whole of one field and part of another, and the farmer says that there has always been considerable difficulty in ploughing them, though it was formerly attributed to the stony nature of the ground. Quantities of coins, pottery, and portions of hot-air pipes have been found, with fragments of mosaics in two and three colours. One of these represents the head and part of the bust of a woman, another a bird, and a third a fox at the foot of a tree. The floors of two apartments have also been uncovered, one being of small white tiles, and the other of red and white squares. Whoever built this residence evidently had an eye for the picturesque, as the site has its front towards the sea, Brading Down behind, Bembridge Down on the left, and Shanklin and St. Catherine's Downs on the right hand.

Why are the German governing classes so wishful to acquire colonies? They must know that colonies, in the English sense of the word, are utterly incompatible with the integrity of their military system—a system declared by the highest authorities in the State to be absolutely necessary for the independence of the Fatherland. German peasants emigrate to avoid military service, and the last thing they will do is to settle in any place—the Samoan Islands, or elsewhere—which forms a part of the empire. A young man who leaves the country without undergoing his three years' drill is reckoned as a deserter, and treated as one if he is so foolish as to be caught. No German colony could, or would, be allowed to serve as a refuge for German deserters.

The thousands who hailed the auspicious birth of the *Pull Mall Gazette*, and have followed it with pleasure and profit through the whole of its uninterruptedly honourable, prosperous, and useful career, will bear with regret that Mr. Frederick Greenwood has felt himself, in justice to his principles, compelled to sever his connection with the journal, whose reputation he has made. This unfortunate separation, between the *Pull Mall Gazette* and the Editor to whom it owes its existence, is due to the fact of the paper having passed into the hands of a new proprietor, who requires a complete change of political feeling and expression to take place in the minds of the Editor and his thoroughly conscientious staff. Happily, these gentlemen have the courage of their opinions, and have resigned rather than rat.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 8th May, 1880.

The fête of the Ascension is one of the most solemn of the year, and is regarded as the opening of the summer season. The churches were all flowers, lights, music and incense: they were thronged with women and children: men barely darken the inside of a place of worship, but they insist on punctual attendance on the part of their female relatives and infants. In the eyes of many, a public man is open to the suspicion of having a weakness for religion, if his sister be a nun or his wife a devotee; were he known to commit the high crime and misdemeanor of attending worship, his political future is blasted. In the suburbs the usual spring festivals are announced: these do not amount to much, and a show of flowers or birds would be more in keeping than a panorama of comparative anatomy, where the Dupuytreus—perhaps the Billons—of the future, may learn how to convert their fellow-beings into morsels. There are merry-go-rounds, where wooden horses race after each other like scared Bonapartists, and the singing of the birds is interrupted

by the cracked notes of a trombone, or the asthmatic sighs of a clarionet. In the Champs Elysees the *al fresco* concerts are in "full blast," the circuses give their regular dishes of trapeze wonders and of animal-sagacity and drollery. The success of the evening often depends, like the safety of a state, on "one good trick."

Pending the expected visit of the King of Siam, who will be warmly welcomed, and whose only oddity for Parisians is to have a new bed every night, the Princesse des Asturies, sister and heiress presumptive to the King of Spain, forms the chief subject of conversation. She is a remarkable young lady aged twenty-eight. She has played an important part in the contemporary history of Spain, and leaves, because the Queen's approaching accouchement renders her *Egeria* post unnecessary, while frustrating her hopes. Since she was an infant almost, the Princess has been as great a stickler for every etiquette, as any *tabouret* marchioness at the Court of Versailles. She is the terror of courtiers, and unconcealedly proud of her position as eldest daughter of the ex-Queen Isabella. She is six years older than her brother, and her piety is as mystical and fanatical as was that of her ancestor Philip II. But heretics need not tremble: she has no Torquemada in her jupons. Her life has been soured from daily witnessing the scandalous quarrels between her mother, the ex-Queen, and her father Don François d'Assise: she has ever taken part with her father against her mother, and he never conceals his boast: "I have only one child, my daughter Isabella;" and the latter felt she was truly the unquestionable legitimate heiress to the throne. Like her father, she prefers loneliness; can pardon, but will never forget—a trait common to all Bourbons. For one year after the death of 1870, Queen Isabella wrote daily to her husband Don François, who lodged over a Spanish barber's shop near the Madeleine: every day he sent back the letter with the seal unbroken. The gloomy bitterness of the character of the Princesse des Asturies may also be traced to her union with the Comte de Girgenti, brother of the ex-King of Naples—truly she was "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage." She was a bride at seventeen, the Comte being twenty-two: they concealed from her his infirmity—epilepsy, and during the bridal night he was attacked with a terrible fit. Imagine such royal nuptials—a bridegroom in convulsions. She proved heroic; instead of applying to the Pope to have her marriage annulled, her whole efforts were directed to concealing her husband's malady, till his suicide in 1871, when he shot himself through the heart at Lucerne. She has always refused to re-marry, and, being very rich, intends to reside at Vienna and promote the marriage of her two young sisters.

We have political clubs, conferences, dinners, and evening parties, to secure the speedy return of "the King." The idea is now being tried of "political concerts," and the royalists have organised a musical re-union, where only music relating to kingly associations will be executed. *Vive Henri II! Vive ce roi galant!* will be the stock piece. It was of this ballad that the Duchess of Berry, mother of the Comte de Chambord, remarked, "That Henri IV. will never die." Two of the count's favorite songs, which he sings himself in the society of true blues at Frohsdorff, are not down on the programme, namely:—"He will return," and "France calls him." In mythological times Orpheus charmed and tamed wild beasts with his lyre; he would never be able to make universal suffrage dance. The Comte de Chambord is also proud of another accomplishment, that of personally making tea for his guests: why not Frenchify "Jenny put the kettle on?"

The stage, like the circus, is looking up: the Prince de Reuss has married Mlle. Loisset—the unequalled in jumping through a series of hoops on the back of a steed at liberty; two crack members of the Jockey-Club are about marrying the actresses Mlles. Spellier and Samary. When will a Princess unite her fortune to a clown's, an acrobat's or a juggler's? Is any case it is better for a member of high life to marry according to his heart, than to wed ladies because of their fortune.

Romance is not yet dead. About eight years ago a wealthy banker died, and left the usufruct of his entire fortune to his young widow, till their only child, aged two years, came of age; then the capital was to be divided between them. This arrangement was to cease if she married. She was very young and very handsome, and sympathy was general with her golden fetters. She suddenly disappeared, no one knew where, and cared less. She was forgotten—even for calumny. She has just reappeared more beautiful and more fashionable than ever. Feeling capable of still loving, she retired to an humble convent to live; economised her revenue, and so well, that she is now sufficiently independent to renounce the hard clause of a selfish husband's will. She is to be married in a few days to a gentleman who loves her faithfully, and who subscribed to her wishes—never to visit her retreat, and to write to her every day.

It would seem that private theatricals are cutting out public ones. There is not a *soirée* of any importance that does not at present count upon a witty comedy or a screaming drawing-room farce for success; a celebrity, or a splendid supper, only come next. Ladies and gentlemen not only interpret, but write plays; it is a more intellectual exercise than lying half the morning in

bed sipping chocolate and reading a yellow covered novel, or even executing Pensepoe embroidery work. The theatre *l'aristée* has brought out a one act comedy, "My fathers-in-law," where a man, married twice, has his two legal papas residing with him, resulting in a series of deadly wars about politics, cookery, and wine, till the young couple are driven to find happiness in separation: then the original sinners agree to keep the peace, and sanctify the treaty by nightly dissipation over sugar and water and dominoes. Yachting is an amusement which is spreading; only nautical accomplishments are limited to fresh water. The Seine at Paris is the head-quarters of old salts: the "boys" are dressed in every color but "blue," thus recalling the East, rather than the West. One gentleman has imitated Cleopatra's galley, by employing silk instead of canvas for sails, and the fashion promises to spread. Steam-launches are becoming very general; you could almost pack them up like an Ashantee hammock: they save rowing, and hence are favorites with stout people. The engineer is also cook and pilot—a useful plurality of offices.

Anti-naturalist critics had better begin to point their pencils. Emile Zola will commence in a few days a new novel, in feuilleton, called *La fille à Cyprès*: it will surpass the *Assommoir* and *Nana* in style and language, as the author claims the right to depict in a novel what the journals do respecting naughty criminal trials. Ulcers are fashionable.

Kossuth's *Memoirs* are in season: they are the contrary of Metternich's, recently published, and treat of the events which preceded the war of 1859 against Austria. The preparation of this war was confided to Prince Jérôme Napoleon, and Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's private physician. Kossuth offered the crown of Hungary to Prince Napoleon, who refused it, and, to secure the neutrality of England, proposed her taking Constantinople. Similar to Chateaubriand, Kossuth would have liked to date his "Memoirs" from the Outre-tombe, but pecuniary reasons have compelled him to act otherwise. He has been at liberty to enter Hungary for the last fifteen years, but prefers, feeling his political career closed, to live in voluntary exile at Collegno, eight miles from Turin. Kossuth is now seventy-two years of age, and his once animated features are hidden beneath a patriarchal beard and bushy hair, white as snow. He lives, what he looks—a hermit; his only amusement is botanizing in the rice plains, and fields of flowers, and his sole companion is a Colonel, who has shared his fortunes and studied botany to be able to converse with his chief.

The racing world is all at sixes and sevens; the favorite of to-day, is nowheres to-morrow: the dark horse continues to win always. This makes calculations for our Derby and the Grand Prix very uncertain: we have no cracks; no jocks, save lads, and it is only when Fordham or Archer ride, that people feel inclined to put down a little money. The system of mercenary racing at present conducted will soon degenerate, instead of regenerating, the breed of horses in France. In any case opinion, unsettled as it is, believes the winner of our Derby will be found in the Lagrange stables.

Attention is being warmly directed since the recent murder on the Marveilles railway, to the necessity of affording passengers on French lines some means of communicating with the guard or driver. Excepting on the northern line, no species of protection exists.

The Sauterre trial drags its slow length along; the wife turns out to be a bold, bad woman, not faithful as a wife, unnatural as a mother; her hypocrisy is about equal to her veracity: opinion rather blames her father for having brought up his daughter so badly.

An odd intrigue: a rich builder married a young wife, and apparently closed his eyes to constant visits of her young cousin. One evening on going to the theatre with him, the husband remarked on her return, her disordered toilette; he said nothing, but next evening announced leaving for a few days to visit some works. That night the turtle doves repaired to furnished lodgings, but were tracked by the husband, who later on requested the commissary of police to assist him. They knocked at the door, no answer, only a noise of feet; the door was then forced open in the name of the law; the young cousin was there, but no wife; the officer quietly opened a communicating door with another bed-room, and discovered the wife and her clothing, concealed under the bed. The latter was occupied by a farmer enjoying the sleep of the just after a long railway journey and was surprised, on being awakened, to learn strangers were in his room, and that he was under arrest for being in company with a married woman. This unfortunate man must be tried in order to convict the wife; the cousin goes scot free.

At Upton, a hamlet on the frontier of Spain, the inhabitants devote themselves to rearing and training young bears for shows: a man arrived with a large bear, and to accommodate Bruin a fat pig was turned out of its sty. A gang of robbers had resolved to steal the pig, and at night one entered the sty and was duly hugged: his pal next came to ascertain the cause of the delay, and was received with open arms; the third became terrified, cried for help; one of the two men was found dead, and the other almost beyond surgery.

The recent debate in the Chamber of Deputies shows that the Government is resolved to apply the law for the dispersion of the Jesuits at the end of June; public opinion has at last forced ministers to proceed with the new press law, and the factious opposition of the protectionists against the voting of the general tariff, is compelling that measure to be more rapidly passed. The Bonapartists continue to amuse the gallery; they are divided into two camps, and the epithets they exchange make the hair stand on end. Truly *l'Enquerr* is not now *la pair*.

The Ultramontanes having protested against young men studying for the church being compelled to serve twelve months in the army, the protestants have announced that their divinity students desire to serve their country: patriotism appears to be on the side of the heretics.

John Lemoine, editor of the *Débats*, having solicited and obtained the French ambassadorship to Brussels, threw it up very cavalierly; the post would entail too much expense. Journalism thus retains its best writer.

Père Loyson is at law with one of his curates, who it seems, not being paid, seized books, altar ornaments, and other portables belonging to "old catholicism," and which has damaged the latter more than a Bull from the Vatican; because ridicule kills in France, and tools are necessary for working out salvation.

An artist asks whether his picture, hung at the Exhibition so as to be invisible, can be considered as exposed? Hugo has taken to painting again, having too much poetry on his hands, and Adeline Patti is indulging her craze for works on heraldry. She purchased a few volumes the other day, said to contain the coat of arms of the Noah family. If she has but patience those of Adam will be forthcoming. Old Charles, the *sarant* (?) was deluded into purchasing a photo of Christ after nature!

Actress having ordered two large bouquets:—"At what hour Mademoiselle, am I to throw them on the stage?" asked the shopman.

A gentleman has brought an action against a cabby, for driving his vehicle in the wrong funeral procession.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Kennedy, the *Chargé d'Affaires* for Great Britain, visited the Home Department on the 18th instant on some official business, and had an interview with His Excellency Matsukata.

His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to Holland, entertained the Foreign Representatives and Consuls, at a farewell banquet at the International Hotel, on Saturday last.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that the Chinese Consul, having been informed of the cholera cases which have occurred at different places, has applied to the authorities of Kanagawa Ken for the loan of a piece of ground as a site for a cholera hospital for Chinese.

His Excellency Terashima, Privy Councillor, will shortly leave the capital, to join the Imperial party.

The Local Board of Health will hold a meeting on the afternoon, of Tuesday last in the Tokio Fuchō.

A native paper says, "our Government is going to establish a Consulate at the port of Trieste, Austria, and has appointed Mr. Hutterot an Austrian subject, to act as Consul for Japan."

The departure of His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to Holland, and that of His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to Rome, have been postponed until the 9th of July.

Work will shortly be commenced on the new building, near the Hitotsu-bashi, for the Department of Education.

A native journal mentions a rumour that in August next, when His Majesty has returned from his tour, there will be changes in the different Departments of the Government.

Mr. Okuma, Privy Councillor, will visit the hot springs of Atami, about the beginning of next month.

His Excellency Hanabusa, Resident Minister for Corea, will leave for Fusan about the 8th of next month.

A native journal states that the United States Minister has reported to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Mr. Alexander C. Johns has been appointed United States Consul at Nagasaki.

A telegram announces that His Majesty arrived at the town of Matsumoto, Shinshū, in the prefecture of Nagano, at 3 p.m., on the 24th instant.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that "His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, attends at the cabinet twice or three times a day at present and that it is currently reported that His Excellency's visit are in connection with a proposed foreign loan, but we cannot say whether the report is true or otherwise."

The budgets of all the Departments in the Government are shortly to be decreased.

The new building for the Department of Foreign Affairs, at Kasumigaseki, will be completed about the month of October next, and the premises now occupied by the above-named Department will, when vacated, be occupied by the Nobles' Club.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A number of rockets which are to be used in case of the proposed sham fight at Kameyama being held, have been sent there from the Tokio Arsenal.

Generals Miyoshi and Nodzu have been appointed umpires for the sham fight.

The Japanese man-of-war *Fouss Kan*, having been selected to convey His Majesty the Emperor on his return from Kioto, has left for Kobe on Monday last.

The *Raiden Kan*, which left Yokosuka on the 11th instant, on a cruise to Hakodate for the purpose of training student engineers, has been ordered to convey Vice Consul Kobayashi to Korsacoff from Hakodate.

Rear-Admiral Nirei, the director of the naval college, having fallen ill, Captain Motoyama has been appointed acting director.

In the sham battle at Kameyama, the force from the garrison of Nagoya will be called the eastern army, and the force from the garrison of Osaka the western army. The former will occupy the castle of Nagoya as its headquarters, and the latter the castle of Kameyama. It has been arranged that the first day's operations are to result in the defeat of the western army, the castle of Kameyama being taken possession of by the eastern army. On the second day, the manoeuvres will commence at Kameyama, and the difficulties of the ground will prevent either party from gaining any decisive advantage.

One hundred and thirty-four men are to be drafted into the Imperial Guard from the Tokio garrison.

Their Excellencies Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, and Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, paid a visit to the German man-of-war *Vineta*, on the 22nd instant.

A native paper says that "the British man-of-war *Peyanun* was reported to have sailed from Fusan for Vladivostock, but she seems to have gone to Gensan, because the *Amaki Kan* spoke her when returning from Gensan to Fusan."

Port Admiral Hayashi visited the French man-of-war *Thémis*, and the German man-of-war *Vineta*, on the 23rd instant, and was received with the usual salutes.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that, since the holding of the Competitive Exhibition of Sugar at Osaka, the authorities in charge of the Industrial Section of the Osaka Fuchu have directed their attention towards the improvement of the sugar industry in that province. In order to ascertain full particulars about the methods of cultivation and manufacture pursued in Formosa, they have summoned the traders who visited the island in the suite of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Soyeshima. The maps and documents referring to Formosa obtained by the visitors are being copied for the use of the Fuchu.

A counterfeit two-yen note was discovered in the office of the 33rd National Bank at Shinyemon-cho, Tokio, on the 16th instant.

New godowns are to be built in the premises of the branch office of the Revenue Bureau in Osaka, for storing the revenue from Loochoo which is paid in kind.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha sold five thousand bags of Higo rice on Monday last by tender, at its godowns at Sagacho, Fukagawa.

The Okinawa (Loochoo) Kencho has up to the present been established in the town of Shuri, but it is shortly to be removed to Napa. An Industrial Exhibition is to be opened in the chief town, where the various products of the thirty-seven islands

will be exhibited. The prisoners in the gaols throughout the prefecture are to be taught the manufacture of paper.

Mr. Tagawa Kenzo, a resident of Shinsen-uchi, Shiba, Tokio, has sent 12,800 pounds of tea to the Japanese Government officers at Vladivostock.

A native paper states—"In consequence of the present scarcity of copper money, great difficulty is experienced in buying small articles of daily use. At the Shinbashi railway station passengers often miss the train simply through being unable to get change at the station."

Mr. Narushima, a sakan of the fourth class in the Agricultural Bureau, has been ordered to Tsurusaki, in the province of Goshu, in connection with the silk yarn from that district to be shown at the Second National Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Asai, a sakan of the fifth class, and about ten other officers of the same Bureau, are to be sent to Shizuoka and several other prefectures, to examine into the condition of the tea industry and agriculture.

The Koda company sold 2,300 bags of cleaned rice, at its godowns at Soga-cho, Fukagawa, the day before yesterday, to the retail-dealers at a very low price.

Mr. Hayashi Yuteki, a shareholder of the Specie Bank, and several other gentlemen, have established a company with a capital of 200,000 yen, for exporting and importing goods to and from foreign countries without the intervention of foreign merchants. The association will also act as agents for the Government. The head office is in Tokio, with branch offices in Yokohama, and Kobe, Japan; and in England, France, America, and China abroad. The managers announce that they will increase the number of branches, and the capital, when they find it necessary to do so.

The silk crop in the northern districts, such as Fukushima, Yamagata, Miyagi, &c., is very flourishing this year. In ordinary seasons, nine *to* of cocoons are obtained from one card at Youzawa in the province of Utsu, but this year one *koku* and three *to* have been obtained. Such a prosperous season has not been experienced for the last sixteen years.

The agricultural authorities, having selected a very fertile tract of land in the Taimen plains in the prefecture of Fukushima, are going to plant seeds of different sorts, in order to encourage agriculture; and for that purpose a number of officers left the capital yesterday. The staff will, on its way, inspect the condition of the Kurume Agricultural Society, at Okura and Dauno-hara, and the model farm at Ishinobi, in the same prefecture.

The import of rice into Osaka, from the 7th until the 13th instant, amounted to three or four thousand *koku*, while the exports for the same period amounted only to one or two thousand *koku*.

A Tokio paper says:—"For the last two or three days gold has risen slightly in price, while a decline is apparent in silver. On inquiry into the reason of this we are informed that it is owing to the large importations of silver from abroad. We believe, however, that as matter of fact, in order to increase the local supply of silver, a large amount of gold has been sent abroad in the names of some foreigners, or of our wealthy merchants, and has been exchanged for the silver lately received, amounting to several hundred thousand yen. The question now arises:—Where did the gold come from?"

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun*:—"An old man fifty-one years of age named Ikeda Heigoro, who resides at Sackicho, Kanda, Tokio, having had a dispute with his son, determined to commit suicide, and accordingly, about 8 o'clock on the night of the 17th instant, threw himself into the Sumida river from the Riyogoku-bashi. Mr. Russell, of the Yokohama Saibansho, happened to pass in a *jiurikisha* at the time, and he at once took off his coat and shoes, and jumped into the river. With considerable difficulty Mr. Russell succeeded, with the assistance of two Japanese, in saving the drowning man, who was taken to the nearest police station quite insensible, and there resuscitated. The conduct of Mr. Russell is worthy of the highest praise."

The *Mainichi Shimbun* mentions that "it is currently reported that Mr. Itagaki Taisuke, the ex-Privy Councillor, will be presented to His Majesty the Emperor during his stay in

Kioto, but we do not believe it. It is also said that Mr. Itagaki will come up to Tokio about the month of August next. This latter report may have some truth in it."

Another case of cholera is reported to have taken place at Okinacho in Yokohama, on the 17th instant.

A native paper says:—"We thought it a very strange proceeding when the Chinese residents in Kobe lately opened a Mexican dollar exchange office in that port, but now we learn that Mr. Maurice, a Dutch subject, has established a rice exchange office at No. 55, in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, under the name of "the office for the sale of Chinese rice," and that business was to have been commenced on the 23rd instant. It is altogether impossible to say what outrageous schemes foreigners will resort to under the protection afforded by the strong shield of extra-territoriality. The authority of our Government is of no avail to prevent abuses, when extra-territoriality intervenes, and it is high time that the people of Japan should take the matter into their own hands and insist upon foreigners respecting our laws." The share establishment has since been closed.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* writes:—"As we have already mentioned, the Ambassador from Corea will leave the capital on the 5th of July next, and probably sail for Fusan for Japan, on the 31st of the same month."

The same paper states:—"The French Admiral, now in Yokohama, will shortly sail for Corea for the purpose of making a treaty of commerce."

Mr. Kumami, the editor of the *Fuso Shinshi*, has been fined 10 yen for a breach of the libel-law.

The Tamagawa, which supplies Tokio and Yokohama with drinking water, overflowed its banks recently, but has now subsided to the ordinary level.

The Osakayama tunnel, on the Kioto-Ootsu railway, should have been completed on the 25th of this month. Seventy-five stone-masons who were working there have been despatched to Tomeyama on the Teuruga extension of the line, where another tunnel is required.

The repairs to the Lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru* being now completed, the vessel is to leave Shinagawa for Hakodate on the 29th instant, and survey the bed for the submarine cable cross the straits.

Since the prefecture of Okinawa Ken (Loochoo) has been established, a great many Japanese have removed there from different cities and prefectures, and the capital has become very flourishing. As a branch of one of the national banks has been established there, a large amount of paper money has been put into circulation, and a shop for the sale of foreign goods, a bath-house, a hair-dressing saloon, a tailor's and a watch-maker's, have been opened. Thus almost all descriptions of things, whether of necessity or luxury can now be obtained. At the time of the former Han Government, only three sects of religion, the *Shingon*, the *Zenshu*, and the *Tenrai*, were permitted, and the priests of those sects received a miserable subsistence from the Loochoo authorities, so that they were partly official priests and partly farmers. Since the establishment of the prefecture, the *Higashi-Hongwanji*, the most powerful and wealthy sect in Japan, has despatched a number of its priests to introduce the doctrines of *Shinshin*, and this sect has now spread so rapidly that there are already twelve churches founded, and it is under consideration to erect a magnificent temple at Nishi Mura.

The mountain of Shakagadake, in the province of Ise, is reported to have shewn symptoms of volcanic activity for some time past. Large quantities of smoke have recently been issuing from it, and an eruption is expected by the residents in the locality.

The *Chuga Shinbun* announces that cork trees have been discovered on a mountain in the province of Totomi. It is considered that these trees will produce great quantities of the cork.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that 40,000 yen have already been subscribed in Iizen for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Yeto Shimpei, the leader of the Saga outbreak, who was beheaded, when the rising was suppressed. The subscription of each person was limited to one yen, and work on a splendid memorial is to be commenced at once.

A barque, called the *Meikaku Maru* No. 2, was launched from the Ishikawa ship-building yard, on the 23rd instant.

Some trouble has taken place among the shizoku of Kago-shima regarding their pensions. They assembled in their "private school," to consult about the matter, and came to the conclusion that, as they are already in possession of the land from which the revenue is raised to pay their pensions, they should demand the title deeds from the Kencho. In consequence of this, Governor Iwamuro arrived lately in Tokio, and is taking the instructions of the Home Department as to what course to pursue.

One of the prisoners in the Yokosuka prison has been attacked by cholera, and is now under treatment.

The new springs near Hakone lake will be fitted up for bathing by the commencement of next month.

On the 23rd instant six prisoners in the branch gaol of Yokohama formed a conspiracy, and at about 3.30 p.m. attempted to escape from the prison. One of the guards, having discovered the attempt, arrested the ringleader when the remainder effected his rescue, and the whole lot succeeded in making good their escape from the building. However, before reaching the outer gate, five or six guards managed to re-arrest them. Two of the prisoners, who were badly injured during the recapture, have been sent to the hospital.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 20th instant, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 7,307.59
Merchandise, &c.....	" 972.41
Total.....	Yen 8,280.00

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 7,272.86
Merchandise, &c.....	" 773.06

Total.....Yen 8,045.92

Miles open 18.

##### KORE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 20th June, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 11,575.37
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,874.83

Total.....Yen 13,450.20

Miles open 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,913.30
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,286.61

Total.....Yen 10,199.91

Miles open 47.

#### LONDON TELEGRAMS.

The following London telegrams are from the latest *Straits Times* brought on by the Mail:—

London, May 20th.—Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission, and the Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It states that our foreign relations were friendly, and hopes, in concert with other Powers, to promote an early and complete fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty, respecting the carrying out of effectual reforms and inauguration of equal laws in Turkey and unsettled territorial questions, the fulfilment of which is essential to avert complications in the East. The Right Honorable G. J. Goschen had been despatched to Constantinople with this object in view. Since last addressing Parliament, the gallantry of our troops in Afghanistan has been conspicuous. The labours of the Indian Government have been unremitting to effect a settlement, but Her Majesty laments that the end in view has not yet been attained. Efforts will be unceasingly directed to the pacification of Afghanistan, and to the establishment of an institution best fitted to secure the independence of its people and to restore friendly relations with the British Empire. The condition of Indian finance, as recently made known, requires special attention, and the fullest information

will be supplied to Parliament on the subject. Her Majesty's Government continues to recommend the South African Confederation and the maintenance of supremacy over the Transvaal. The Peace Preservation Act (Ireland) will not be renewed. The following measures are announced:—the Burials bill; renewal of Ballot Act; Reform of Game Laws; to enforce liability of employers for accidents to their workmen; and the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland.

May 21st.—Last night the House of Lords voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne after a short debate. In the House of Commons, the Address was voted after a long debate, an amendment being negatived by 300 votes, including the extreme Home Rule members, to 47 against. Mr. Gladstone, explaining Mr. Goschen's mission, said that the Greek and Montenegrin questions were the most pressing, and it was necessary to disabuse the Turks of the notion that England had a special interest in the maintenance of the Turkish Empire or wished to trespass on Turkish sovereignty in Asia. Mr. Gladstone further said that the condition of affairs in Europe was not critical. He deferred making a statement on Afghanistan affairs, the Government being, he said, insufficiently informed, but the sanguine expectation of a speedy settlement entertained by the former Government was unjustifiable.

May 22nd.—The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that Sir Bartle Frere remains as Governor and High Commissioner of the South African Colonies.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Ripon will consider the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the License Tax Act, and that the Home Government will await his report before taking action.

The deficit in the Indian budget is found to be £3,600,000 sterling.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the actual cost of the Afghan war was seven millions sterling, exclusive of the cost of the frontier railways, and that Lord Ripon has been instructed to close the war in the earliest possible time. When a strong ruler is found the evacuation of the country by our forces will commence.

May 24th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington made some remarks supplementary to and qualifying what he had said in this speech of the 21st, on the subject of the evacuation of Afghanistan. His lordship said that while the Government were anxious to effect the earliest evacuation of that country, they must consider the season most suitable as regards the health of the troops for their removal. Regard must also be had to the protection of friendly natives and engagements incurred. It would be impossible to evacuate Kandahar as soon as Kabul east and north.

Mr. Parnell will shortly bring before the House of Commons, by a definite resolution, the question of Home Rule in Ireland.

London May 25th.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has arrived in England, but he stays a month, and then takes command in Afghanistan, if the settlement is not completed.

Sir Bartle Frere is about to be recalled from the Cape by Mr. Gladstone, owing to the pressure of a Radical round-robin.

Lord Ripon leaves Bombay on the 5th proximo, travelling up-country by night. He makes no stay at Allahabad, passing through the capital of the North-Western Provinces at two p.m. His Lordship partakes of an early breakfast at Futtehpore on the 8th, and halts for a day at Cawnpore, where he will probably be the guest of Judge Prinsep, C. S.; his suite consists of seven staff officers and two European servants.

Rome, May 26th.—A letter has been published to-day addressed by Garibaldi to the electors of Italy, in which he accuses the dynasty of ruining the country.

Madras, May 26th.—Horace Trevor and Davasi Gamony Modelly, clerks in the Commissary-General's Office, Madras, have been arrested for bribe-taking while employed in the Commissariat Department at Touthoo 1876-79, and have been committed for trial at Rangoon.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

(From Indian Papers.)

Kabul, May 13th.—It is reported in Kabul that letters received from Abdul Rahman, counselling avoidance of any excitement or hostility against the British, have been received.

The Sirdar is said to be at Kharabad in Afghan Turkistan, fifteen miles east of Kunduz.

The insurrection in Balakshan has been suppressed.

Preparations are being made here for an early move down the country. No definite orders on the subject have been received, but from the fact that stores are now being sent down, and as all the corps and departments on Kabul and Khyber lines are required to furnish immediately the returns necessary for transport, it is considered here that a march down the country, before long, is highly probable.

The meeting of the Ghilzai chiefs at Tezin to discuss the future plan of action has dissolved.

Asmatulla Khan is said to be most bitter in his resolution to continue hostilities.

Several transport animals at Butkak have been looted by robbers who got clear off, although fired at by the sentries.

All is perfectly quiet in Kohistan; no gatherings in or near Baba Khushkar.

Mir Butcha has left and gone to Forza in Koh Daman section of the Kohistan, thirty miles from Kabul.

No news has been received lately from Ghazni. Hostile gathering still there under the leadership of Mahomed Hassan Khan.

General Roberts was to march from Zahidabad to Del Nao on the Logar river to-day. His force has had bad weather since leaving Kabul, and survey operations had been thereby retarded.

General Roberts's force will probably return by the Tanji Wardak defile, Shekabad, Maidan, and Argandeh.

From the present peaceful attitude of the Logaris, it is considered doubtful, whether he will have any opposition, although no idea can be formed of the intentions of Hassan Khan, Mahomed Jan, and others at Ghazni and elsewhere towards him.

The weather during the last few days has been fifteen degrees colder at sunset, and a good deal of rain has fallen with great advantage to crops.

Allahabad, May 14th.—It is now stated that the Ghilzai chiefs of Tezin have made their submission to Captain Burton at Sei Baba and have agreed to keep the road safe. They are willing to come to Kabul, if required.

The Cabul Sirdars believe that our intriguing with the Kohistans and Ghilzais of the passes, is the result of our negotiations with Abdul Rahman.

Sirdar Alam Khan has arrived at Kabul. He confirms the reports that the opposition chiefs are in Ghazni waiting the result of his visit. He returns in three days, but what answer he will take back is not known.

Captain Strachan, with General Roberts's force, has opened up heliographic communication from the high hills near Sahidabad with General Hughes. All is quiet in Logar.

All superfluous baggage at Sherpur is to be sent to India at once.

A party of British officers have been fired upon about three miles from Kandahar.

About 250 men under Colonel Tanner have had a skirmish with Ghazis near Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Several of the enemy were killed and a number of prisoners were taken.

During the week, the neighbourhood of Kabul has been reported quiet.

Two or three batteries of artillery have left Kabul for India.

Simla, May 22nd.—The force from Pesh Bolak moved early on the 20th to Hissarak, and found the enemy near Magina, four thousand strong, holding a very strong position whence they were ejected after an obstinate resistance, and pursued as far as Sheikh Maidan, dispersing in every direction. The enemy lost about 100 killed. Fakir escaped. The gathering included Mandarai Shinwaris, whose standard was captured by villagers from Rud Chiprihar, and some Khagianis. Our casualties are one officer severely, and one slightly, wounded; names not given; two Europeans of the 14th Foot killed, two wounded, and one sepoy of the 23rd Pioneers wounded. The force was to return on the 21st.

Allahabad, May 27th.—Reports from many quarters speak of an unusual degree of excitement along the Khyber route. Coins with Abdul Rahman's superscription, &c., have been issued at Kohidaman.

Surgeon-Major Whylock succeeds Deputy Surgeon-General Smith, C.B., as Principal Medical Officer with the Ghuzni Field Force. Surgeon-General Smith has proceeded to Cabul.

Cabul, May 24th.—The local Sirdars are much pleased with the deportation of Mustaufi, whom they feared on account of his ability. They are accusing him now of intriguing both against themselves and the British. Abdul Gufoor has gone to Kharwa.

Cabul, May 25th.—Messengers have arrived bringing news from Abdul Rahman's camp. The greatest reticence is observed in official quarters, and the authorities give no information. But from reliable native authority it appears that our mission was accompanied by several hundred Kohistanis and others, who thought it a good opportunity to see what was really happening about Kunduz, and how the mission would be treated.

No delay occurred, as was reported lately in the city, except on one day, which arose from stress of weather. A troop of cavalry were sent out to escort the mission to Khanabad, where it arrived safely, every honour being shown by the natives. The mission had several interviews public and private with the Sirdar Abdul Rahman, at one of which a letter from the British Government was read in Durbar. But so far the contents are not known here, except of course officially. It is said to have been highly pleasing to the Sirdar, who distributed alms in token of his satisfaction. No reply had actually been given to the letter so late as the 19th instant, but one is expected shortly. As yet the Sirdar has not announced his intention of coming to Cabul, and it is believed that he will negotiate from Khanabad during the next few weeks. The members of the mission were treated most kindly, and lodged in a tent close to the Sirdar's own.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

##### ON THE ADOPTION OF FOREIGN IDEAS IN JAPAN.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shimbun*.)

A CERTAIN writer says of our countrymen that, "owing to their thoughtlessly progressive temper, they are very apt in advancing, but are equally prompt in retreating. Therefore, whatever is imported into their country from foreign countries, they adopt at once without enquiry whether it is good or bad. Thus irremediably ill results follow. It is not very long since opinions on rights and liberty, a National Assembly and a constitution, were introduced into this land, but they have now spread throughout its length and breadth, and are everywhere considered,—facts which are really owing to the thoughtlessly progressive character of the people." Judging from this comment the writer, while regarding the bad effects caused by ill-advised progress and thoughtlessness, seems also to deprecate true and just principles. If he attributes the quickness of our countrymen in adopting whatever ideas are imported from foreign countries, to their careless progressiveness, we only say that he is quite ignorant of the real motives; and we wish to explain the real reason why our compatriots are so prompt to receive notions from abroad.

Now, we originally had no system of letters in our own country, but used the Chinese character as an instrument of communication, and to represent our thoughts and ideas. The religion which prevails here is not our own. True, we have Shintoism, but it is a well known fact that that creed has no influence with our people. Thus letters and faith, both of which affect the minds of the populace to a great extent, have been brought to us from elsewhere. Hence our ideas on religious questions and civil matters cannot be independent of those of the countries from which they have been borrowed. Literature and religion having been introduced from abroad, a special habit of mind has been created among our countrymen, who are ignorant of a partial yearning for Japanese things. Thus, when the country was opened to foreign intercourse, and various novelties were brought in, our countrymen who

had been accustomed to foreign modes of thought took no time to judge the good or bad qualities of what they saw, but immediately adopted the visible materials, as they had previously done with invisible theories. Considering the change advantageous to themselves they set aside their own productions; and it can truly be said that nothing could control their activity in the acquisition of things of foreign origin. For this reason, within only twelve or thirteen years, every one of the civilized arts has found a home in Japan, while everybody thus has been surprised at the rapidity of our progress. All this is not because of the careless progressive character of our countrymen, but simply because we had no letters of our own, nor, from time immemorial, any religion of sufficient potency to control the mass of our countrymen. For instance, the Chinese are not more foolish than the Japanese. Yet the doctrines of Confucius have so powerfully binding an influence upon the minds of the Chinese, that they do not stir to seek any others abroad. Besides, they have their own literature, produced in their native land. For thousands of years they have not been accustomed to use anything of foreign origin. From these consequences a habit, which is not common among the Japanese, is always followed by the Chinese. They only respect their own nationality, and look upon strangers with contempt. Therefore the use of foreign articles has been constantly rejected by the Chinese. Moreover, it is quite certain that a foreign theory, which is not clear, would be powerless to disturb them, as they stand by a special doctrine which enjoins upon them to respect themselves. If our countrymen had possessed a religion of their own, and a literature born in their own country, they would not have adopted foreign ideas so eagerly as they have done. In different nations of Europe and America, when a philosopher has wanted to introduce his theory, he has always found his views opposed by other people simply on the ground of the principles of their religion; and thus he has failed in his attempt. In this way, we see that a stable doctrine existing among the people of a country is influential enough to close the passage for the entrance of new opinions; and, as our country originally had no religion, the feeling of self-respect exists among our compatriots in a far smaller degree than in other nations; and whenever we find other countries possessed of useful things, we immediately adopt them, and in this respect, we are far superior to other nations.

In China, the government always practises the policy of putting a stop to the interchange of opinions among the people; but if the Chinese had possessed no doctrine or literature of their own, as is the case with us, and had been prompt in adopting foreign notions just as we have done, even the government would have been unable to prevent them. On the other hand if Chingji (a Chinese philosopher), or Christ, had been born in our land, and founded their sects there, our countrymen would all have been obstinately attached to their religion, as is the case with the Chinese. We should not then have so easily accepted foreign things. We can thus see how difficult it is to prevent our countrymen from admiring novelties, and how vain to try to hinder them from adopting anything which is known to be good or profitable. It is sheer ignorance to censure the Japanese as thoughtlessly progressive people.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General, Judge.

A. S. FOBES and E. R. SMITH, Associates.

Tuesday, the 22nd of June, 1880.

(Continued from our issue of June 19th.)

SIDNEY M. SMITH, by his attorney and agent F. C. SPOONER, plaintiff, against ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANGFELDT, defendants.

Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Litchfield for the defendant, I. Bush; Mr. Langfeldt appeared in person.

Mr. Bush's examination by Mr. Hill continued:—I have brought all my papers with me to refer to when wanted. I do not remember receiving a letter from a San Francisco correspondent (the Goodyear Rubber Co.) dated April 22nd, 1880. I think I did not receive one. (Shown copy.) I do not remember receiving a letter in those terms; I might have done so; my memory is very short, and has been for some years. I do not remember receiving any answer from the Goodyear Rubber Co. to my circular letter to my creditors. I remember receiving a letter from A. Lusk & Co. in answer to my circular letter. That firm was one of the creditors. I remembered receiving the letter when I saw it. I remember opening that letter myself. I believe I can give, after examination of my books, a statement of the separate items of the different amounts sent to San Francisco in payment for goods between October, 1878, and April 1st, 1880. Also the different amounts of drafts and specie sent there.

The Court ordered an abstract to be made by Mr. Rice, with assistance from witness, including the above details.

Examination continued:—The remittances were made in drafts and also in coin—specie. That was in American gold coin, silver coin, and currency. I purchased them at different places where I could get them cheapest. I do not remember buying any or what amount at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I never did business at a private house in purchasing drafts. I think most of them were bought at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Besides the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank I bought from the Oriental Bank Corporation. I do not remember, in purchasing from the Oriental Bank, whether I paid in cash or by cheque. As regards the amounts from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank I drew in my own name—no one drew but me. It was not my custom to keep large sums of money in my safe. I had a cheque book and the butts or stubs. It is in court. (Deposit book produced and marked Def. Ex. D., and cheque book marked Def. Ex. E.) It was not my custom to keep large sums of money. I did not deposit daily—I deposited when I realized. This deposit account I suppose to be correct. The last deposit appears to be \$315 on March 11th, 1880—that was the last deposit I made. My assignment to Mr. Langfeldt for the benefit of my creditors was dated the 27th of March last. (Original produced and referred to, and date found correct.)

Mr. Hill:—Between the 11th of March, 1880, the date of your last deposit, and the date of the assignment, the 27th of same month, did you make a sale of goods to the amount of \$4,000 or about that sum?

Witness:—I never sold such an amount at any one time. At the time of the assignment, I turned over the goods to Mr. Langfeldt, and we took stock. I do not remember having any money at that time. There might have been a small balance in the bank; I suppose it is still there. I sold a little goods from the 11th to the 27th of March. I can tell how much by reference to the books. I do not remember if I sold any goods not in the books. There might have been a little, and the boys not have put it down. I think the books will show it all.

Mr. Hill:—During the month of March, did you sacrifice any goods to defraud your creditors?

Witness:—I may have sold some damaged goods below their cost, but I never sacrificed any goods. I never had any more than twenty or twenty-five barrels of flour at any one time. During March I had a very small quantity of flour. I think I sold a very small quantity of flour in March before the assignment. If my boy entered the sale as I directed him, I suppose my books will show the sale. I think there was a small amount—\$15, \$20, or \$25—paid over to Mr. Langfeldt at the time of the assignment. I do not remember receiving any money after the assignment. Some bills came in, and I sent them to Mr. Langfeldt. One draft from Shanghai came in, and I sent it to Mr. Langfeldt. The goods were consigned by me to L. Moore & Co., Shanghai. I think the invoice is attached to the assignment. I do not remember receiving from any party in Yokohama a sum of about \$600 after the assignment. During the course of my year and a half's business, I do not remember having put any large lots of goods into auction. I have sold some damaged cheese and beef at times. I sent some samples into Mr. Winstanley's auction rooms, and withdrew them. In remitting to San Francisco I remitted to my agent there,

and received receipts from him. (Receipts handed in and ordered to form part of abstract.) When I sent money to my agent I instructed him to divide it among the creditors. The amounts that occur in my banking account do not correspond to the amount I owed any one person. They are simply the amounts I could gather together and send to my agent. I remitted as I could spare the amount. I suppose the amount of \$449.84 was drawn in that way, instead of being even money, on account of the exchange. (Exhibit E, stubb Nov. 11th, 1879, shown, for \$2,000.) That amount of \$2,000 was probably drawn when I bought some American coin. I think I probably got the amount myself and bought coin with it, but I might have given the cheque to somebody. If it was for the purchase of American coin, it was sent to my agent in San Francisco. (Shown receipts from San Francisco.) I cannot tell from these how that amount was distributed by my agent. (Referring to papers.) These do not, but I have some other receipts that I think will, contain some memoranda about it. After December 2nd, 1879, the only report I had from my agent was small receipts. I bought American coin to save exchange. I do not remember if there are any cheques drawn to the favour of the Oriental Bank. Such cheques might be to the order of the bank or to bearer, as I paid them to the compradors who collected them. (Seconds of exchange handed in and made Pl. Ex. F.) I think the deposit book will show the whole amount of money I received from the sale of my goods. I do not think the amounts of goods I sold to Kamiya at any time very large. The largest amount I have sold Kamiya was, I think, \$600. It was mostly provisions—assorted goods. It was not the day before my assignment. It was at the end of Nov., 1879. I do not remember delivering any goods to him at the Hatoba—all the goods sold him were delivered from the store. I do not remember selling any goods at a sacrifice to Mr. Niso, who keeps a store at the corner of Otomachi. I sold to him at the best price I could obtain. I might have sold him small amounts. My books will show. I do not remember selling this Chinese (Ah Fi) any goods during March. I sold him some after the assignment. He owed a bill, which has been turned over to Mr. Langfeldt. I do not know if he has paid it. On the day after the payment of the first bill presented by Mr. Mendelsohn, I think I did not sell large amounts of goods in native town. There were not any goods sent down native town about that time. We cleaned out the godown, and there was a large amount of empty barrels and cases sent down. I never did business at night after 5 or 6 o'clock. During February last there were no goods removed from my warehouses after dark, or as late as 10 or 11 o'clock. I do not think any cheque stubs were torn out from the cheque book except for mistakes. I never tore any out myself. My agent in San Francisco is N. Blass. His name appears at page 33 of the ledger. The cheques here are for Mexican dollars, the drafts for American gold.

Mr. Hill said he would leave the further examination of Mr. Bush till later on, when the abstract has been made out by Mr. Rice, and in the meantime he would go on with other witnesses.

The Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming.

Mr. Hill asked to have placed in evidence the duplicate bills of lading for any specie or treasure sent to San Francisco during the year 1878.

Mr. Litchfield handed in a bill of lading for silver sent in January, 1879.

Mr. Bush re-examined by Mr. Hill:—The bill of lading produced is the only shipment I recollect. Sometimes, however, I sent sums by private individuals. I will look in my desk for other bills of lading. Between the sailing of two steamers I sometimes bought eight hundred or a thousand American dollars. I did not last fall send any sum such as five hundred dollars by private hands.

Mr. Litchfield waived cross-examination for the present.

August Langfeldt being sworn said:—For the assets included in the assignment I must refer to the document. I took over what appears in the schedule to the assignment. Those assets and some book debts include what I received. The prices named in the schedule are the cost prices of the goods. Nothing has come to my knowledge since the assignment which would lead me to believe that Bush

concealed a portion of his assets. He was in possession for a short time after the assignment of the goods in the store. I considered it my duty as assignee to wind up the estate in such a way that the creditors would get the most money out of it. While Bush was carrying on the business under my control he sold \$1,241.47 worth of perishable goods. If those goods had been locked up and stored away until now they would be worthless. If sold by auction when the assignment took place those goods, in my judgment, would not have fetched 20 cents in the dollar. When the perishable goods were disposed of, I got rid of Bush and stored the remainder of the goods. My control consisted in Bush telling me from time to time what he sold and handing me the money. I paid \$60 rent due and \$120 subsequently, three months rent in all. I paid Bush \$300 for his work from the 27th March to the 1st of June. The reason I employed Bush was that I thought he would be a better salesman than a stranger, and because he also told me that he had made application to his creditors in San Francisco, to make a settlement with him, and I also wished to give the creditors in San Francisco a chance to act for themselves in the matter. It was the first mail after the assignment that he told me he applied to his creditors in America. Bush's remuneration I settled according to my own judgment, following a previous case. There was no prior arrangement between Bush and myself that he should remain in possession for a time. Of the outstanding accounts, I authorised Bush to collect about \$30 in small amounts; he did so and handed me the money. Cash to the amount of \$589.70 and \$450.87 came to Bush from Shanghai in payment of accounts and from Kobe \$47.00. These sums were handed to me by Bush. The schedule to the assignment shewed a larger amount owing from these parties than I received. I have written to these people to account to me. Both these Shanghai amounts were part payments. The paper I hold in my hand shews all my dealings in the estate. The amount now in my hands, in cash, is \$1,905.78. This sum includes a few small accounts not yet collected but for which I consider I am responsible. The reply I got from the creditors in San Francisco, was a letter dated the 8th April, 1880, from Dodds, Sweeney & Co., creditors for \$5,228.09, and by far the largest creditors. They said they were glad I was appointed receiver. They also said there had been a meeting of creditors and that some person would probably be appointed to act in conjunction with me. They also stated that Mr. Spooner would very likely be chosen. I have offered to act with Mr. Spooner and also to hand everything over to him if the Court would permit me to do so. The paper I have lent you is a full account of my receipts, disbursements and transactions as assignee. I made the offer to Mr. Spooner before this suit was instituted. I consider Mr. Spooner has acted contrary to the wishes of the creditors in San Francisco as conveyed to me by the letter I received. The goods remaining in my hands are stored under rent. I think that on some occasion during last winter, i.e. the months of January, February, and March, I observed Bush making sales of goods during the evening. I recollect that about the beginning of March, Bush sent away large quantities of goods. This was when the trouble occurred between Bush and Mendelssohn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—There are only two ways in which losses are made in the business in which Bush was engaged, viz: goods spoiling and bad debts. It shews bad management to import goods in large quantities which will spoil, and have to be sold off to prevent further loss. I have compared the prices realized by the goods I had sold as perishable, with the prices mentioned in the assignment. I consider they fetched good prices. I purchased about the same time from outside merchants similar goods at higher rates. I compared the goods in the godown and store, with the schedule to the assignment. About one-half of the goods I should consider saleable, these were imported for the use of foreigners. The remainder were imported for Japanese, and as no demand exists for them in the market they must be sold at a loss. I consider the stock was a pretty good-sized one for the business Bush did. I could not say whether Bush had been removing goods, as the godown was a large one and would hold ten times as many goods as he had there.

To Mr. Hill:—Mr. Bush had some goods which he gave

before the assignment for security for \$378.80 balance of Percy & Co.'s claim. Of these Bush sold before the assignment 61 cases, realizing \$216.50 and paid it on account, leaving a balance of \$162.30 when the assignment was made. As I found it would pay the creditors to redeem the remainder of the goods, I paid the balance and hold the goods on account of the estate. A quantity of the goods—provisions—should be sold at once. Some should be kept until next fall, as they are at present unsaleable except at a great sacrifice. I will sell the perishable goods at once.

Mr. Hill applied that an examination of the books be made by Mr. Rice, and an account prepared shewing monthly sales and payments from October, 1878 to April 1st, 1880, together with the aggregate of sales and amounts received.

This was agreed to, and it was suggested that an adjournment should be made.

Mr. Litchfield pointed out that these long adjournments were very prejudicial to the defendant Bush, who was without means of support, and that an allowance ought to be made to him out of the estate. So far, after a long investigation, no foundation even had been laid for the charge of fraud.

Mr. Hill was glad that this afforded him an opportunity of making an application which he had contemplated. He considered that ample evidence had been adduced shewing that a fraud had been committed, and he would therefore apply that Mr. Bush be committed to prison pending the result of the investigation.

His Honour:—Gentlemen, both motions are refused. [After consultation with the Associates.] The Court is adjourned until Friday next, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

*Friday, the 25th day of June, 1880.*

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a.m.

Mr. Hill said the first thing he wanted to do was to bring some ocular evidence before the Court. He called attention to the fact that on pages 123, 126, and 131 of the ledger, some totals had been added up in black ink, and that there were some other figures written over those amounts in red, so as to render them nearly illegible. The Court would, however, be able to make out the former figures, and the speaker called the special attention of His Honour and the Associates to the amounts of these computations, for what reason he would explain later on. In the daybook on the same day (Feb. 28th) there was an entry of \$1,400 as drawn by Mr. Bush, and this entry would be compared with the changes in the figures. He would resume the examination of Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush was called to the witness stand.

Mr. Hill:—Did you read the account of your evidence as given at former sittings of the Court in the papers?

Witness:—I believe so. I think I read it in one of them. It was the *Gazette*.

Mr. Hill:—Was that account correct?

Witness:—I do not know.

Mr. Litchfield objected to the line of examination. The notes of the Court were the legal evidence in the case, and it did not matter what was published.

Mr. Hill said he wanted to give the witness an opportunity of correcting any gross errors there might be.

His Honour was inclined to give Mr. Hill every latitude, but did not think it necessary to pursue this line of examination.

Mr. Hill said he wished to use one of the reports to cross-examine the witness by.

His Honour said so far as he had read, the reports seemed to be extremely correct and of course could be used by Mr. Hill, but the witness could only be bound by the notes of the Court.

Mr. Litchfield agreed that the reports in the papers were very correct, but it was not usual to make a witness swear to their being so.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Hill:—I know the business houses of Oraya and Idzumiya. I have dealt with those houses. I have sold them groceries. I have not put consignments into their hands, nor into the hands of Niso, of Otamachi. I have sold goods to them. I never sacrificed any goods, to my knowledge. I think the accounts of my sales to them are shown in my day-book. If mentioned

there, the prices will be stated. I think I can tell at what prices the goods were sold to Idzumiya and Oraya, if my nephew is allowed to examine the books with me. I am not competent to do so alone. On my last examination I said I did remember having sold large quantities of goods at auction. I find from the books that I did sell some goods, and they are entered in the books as cash sales of goods in good order. By the the expression "staple goods," I understand and I always considered, that goods in good order were staple goods. I did not sell my non-perishable goods, in quantities at auction. I cannot tell how much I thus sold without referring to my books. I sold some goods which were damaged. I sold two or three stores which were damaged. I think one was rusted and one was broken, I remember one was broken—the Japanese refused to buy it in the store, and I sent it in to auction.

Mr. Hill:—Upon which items is your memory best—matters of merchandize, or matters of money? You said the other day it was defective.

Witness:—I cannot explain it. I put some flannel into auction, and as it did not realize what it ought, I took it back and returned it to San Francisco. I think I sold a small lot of locks at auction last fall. By small quantities I mean 15, 20, or 30 dozen. I think there were some drop handles for drawers, but they were not sold, as they did not fetch the price. The fault of the locks was, that the Japanese refused to buy them because they had iron keys instead of brass. I did not see the whole of the locks, as I only took one dozen out of the case to use as samples. Since the last sitting of the Court I have not been able to find the bills of lading for specie you asked for. I looked for them but they are missing. Since the last sitting of the Court I have conversed with my son, and he told me that the \$2,000 then referred to, under date Nov. 11th, was drawn and brought to the shop to buy some silver from a Chinaman, who had promised me some American specie. He only brought about \$130 odd, and the rest was put in the drawer, and used to pay freight, duty, and other things, as the book will show. The cash drawer was at the top of the desk under lock and key. The bills of lading were in another drawer on the side of the desk. I can show what was done with the rest of the \$2,000 in two seconds, from the books with the aid of my nephew, if allowed. (Book referred to with aid of nephew.) There was \$402.20 paid out on freight for goods from San Francisco on the 17th November, 1879. On the 18th, duty and drayage, \$197.81,—and there were amounts ranging from \$2 or \$3 to \$50 paid out from that to the end of the month. The total of these small amounts was \$155.47. That was in the month of November. From the 11th November to 6th December the receipts of cash appearing in the books was—Nov. 11th, \$5.90; 17th, \$130; 17th, \$180; 18th, \$208.45; 18th, \$93.42; 20th, \$283.80; 20th, \$100; 22nd, \$64.20; 22nd, \$11; 25th, \$22.84; 25th, \$35; 26th, \$150; 27th, \$30; 29th, \$25.25; Dec. 1st, \$160; 3rd, \$123.08; 3rd, \$189; 5th, \$111; 6th, \$21.10. There was also a deposit I overlooked on the 21st of November of \$1,189.97, and another on the 2nd of December of \$509.

Mr. Hill:—This is not what I wanted. I wanted witness to say what became of the \$1,800, the balance of the \$2,000.

Witness:—The amount I put in the drawer, and the money that came in, were all put together, and some was used and some re-deposited. I am sure of that. These amounts show the local accounts. I do not know if the drafts are here or in the ledger. (Referring to counterfoil of check book.) This counterfoil dated Nov. 29th, 1879, payable to my agent in San Francisco, N. Blass, shows a draft for \$1,104.97. This is not entered in the day-book. I think it is in the ledger.

Mr. Hill:—Did you, during last September, October, and November, receive a larger amount of goods from San Francisco than usual?

Witness:—It is customary in my trade to import at the beginning of Autumn, stocks of fruits and other perishable goods, which are not imported during the rest of the year.

Mr. Hill:—Will a correct abstract from your books, showing the amount of merchandize received by you from San Francisco, from September, 1878, to April 1st, 1880, agree with your own applications to the Customs for entries of goods?

Witness:—I suppose so. If the books are correct they will (Mr. Hill pressed for a direct answer.) I do not know if the books are correct, as my son kept them. I have found some errors in the amounts sent to San Francisco, and therefore I cannot say. The day before yesterday I found a bill of lading of some goods I had sent to San Francisco which was not on the books. My nephew had no charge of the books till the middle or end of March, before the assignment took place. He was absent before that. I had a branch house in Kobe. I have only one small book of the accounts there, and some of the accounts were kept here. My nephew was in charge there about one year. He was absent from Yokohama during that time, and in charge in Kobe. I have no other papers or books not in Court. The Chinese house in Kobe to which the Chinaman present belongs, is Wo Cheong. I spoke to my son as to a sale of goods to Wo Cheong, and he said there was one of \$28 entered in the book. (Referring to quotation from former evidence "I sold him some after the assignment.") That is the lot I refer to. The bill was turned over to Mr. Langfeldt. I have not sold him any goods here except that lot. There were some good sold in Kobe, and the money paid here. It was at the beginning of March,—8th or 10th. (Shown the day-book, and asked if the amount of \$200 so paid was correctly entered, or if it was in the ledger.) It does not appear in the day-book. I remember paying it to Mourilyan, Hoimann & Co., as I had promised them. I do not know where the entry of the receipt of that money is; I suppose my son forgot to enter it. I had a general oversight of the ledger, and, once in a while looked over it to see if things were entered in it. (Shown page 121 of the ledger) That is in my son's handwriting. (p. 126.) That also is his up to the 1st April, 1880. After that the rest is by my nephew. (p. 131.) That is my nephew's—all of it, I think. I have now referred to the ordinary entries in black ink. The red ink entries are my son's. I did not verify the computations on the pages. I do not know anything about these corrections or erasures. I suppose my son, when he made an error, corrected it.

Mr. Hill:—I find two entries in your books of which I want you to give the Court some explanation. On January 29th, 1880, on page 178 in the day-book, I find an entry of cash drawn by Mr. Bush, \$1,850.00, and in your bank deposit book, a deposit of the same date of \$179. Explain to me for what purpose that \$1,850 was used.

Witness:—I used it for kinsatsu—part I bought that day and part the next or a day or two after—I do not know how much each day. I always kept some money by me for speculation. That \$179 must have been deposited early in the morning, and later on I drew the larger amount, though I did not pay it all out, as I knew the satsu were going down, and I was going on a margin, and I wanted to buy some more, and have some money to pay for them.

Mr. Hill:—On the 14th January, 1880, I find an amount deposited of \$283.50 in the deposit book, made up of cheques, bank notes, and cash; and during January, I find about \$5,000 drawn on different dates for speculation in satsu. Explain why, as you were drawing large amounts from your business for speculation in satsu, you deposited such small amounts in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank?

Witness:—I do not understand you. When these amounts came in I deposited them, and the other must have been drawn previously. Of these large amounts I only paid a part to the broker at the time—the rest I kept on my person. I could not tell you how much money I have on my person now. I have not seen Mr. Takajiro since the last session of the Court; I have been looking for him. (Referring to the ledger.) I suppose this entry, on page 126, of \$1,478.75 for sundries, credited February 28th, 1880, was for various goods sold. I have been looking for Mr. Takajiro, and have not been able to find him.

Mr. Hill thought it necessary that the books now in Court, and the other book to come in, of Kobe accounts, should be submitted to a competent book-keeper, to draw up an account, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Litchfield opposed the motion.

His Honour said that before granting the motion it would be better to wait and see what could be done with Mr. Rice's abstracts.

Mr. Hill said he would end with Mr. Bush for the present, but would recall him later on when the abstracts were before the Court.

G. E. Rice, sworn, said:—I have prepared certain abstracts from the books and papers of the defendant Bush, which have been submitted to me as directed by the Court. I now produce such abstracts. The first is an abstract from page 1 of the ledger, marked Pl. Ex. C. On looking over the books I found, on page 27, an item of \$1,000 dated October 1st, 1878, and added it to this abstract. It plainly states the amount was drawn for the purchase of kinsatsu. This abstract shows that if all the items on page 1, were used for the purchase of kinsatsu, as stated by Bush, the whole amount so used was \$10,550. Pl. Ex. G., is an abstract which shows the value of goods brought from San Francisco in September, 1878. Pl. Ex. H, is an abstract showing the merchandise received from San Francisco between September, 1878, and April 1st 1880. Pl. Ex. I. is an abstract showing the account paid up to March, 1880. Pl. Ex. K, is an exhibit showing the cash received and cash deposited in bank from September, 1878, to April, 1880, for each month, and the aggregate. Pl. Ex. L, is an abstract showing items of different amounts in drafts, specie, and goods returned, sent to San Francisco between October, 1878, and April, 1880.

To Mr. Litchfield:—I cannot say whether the bill of lading shown me for curios, dated January 21st, 1879, appears in abstract L. or if it is included in it. There are two items of proceeds of curios sold in San Francisco. One is entered in the books on 13th January, 1879, for \$1,140.72. The next is July 21st, for \$786.04. Both these amounts were stopped in San Francisco and paid for goods. They went to Mr. Bush's agent there. The bill of lading shown (April 10th, 1879) for one package merchandise, is not included. I have not seen it before. I have compared the bills of lading given me, with the seconds of exchange and the counterfoils of the cheque book, and wherever I have found any corresponding amounts I have mentioned so in my statement.

The Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

On the Court resuming, Mr. Hill called

Kameya Tsurumona, who, being warned, said:—I am a storekeeper, residing in Tokio, and deal in foreign goods. I know the defendant Bush. I purchased from him in last March a small quantity of goods: some twenty-five bags of flour, (about four and a half would go to a barrel), three cases of pickles, each containing two dozen, and two cases of tinned corn, each containing two dozen. The total amount I paid for these goods was about \$73.00. I bought from Bush in February a small quantity of goods, but I do not recollect now what I paid. I will forward you the particulars. In January I bought large quantities of goods from Bush. I will prepare a statement of the amounts I paid Bush in January, February, and March, and also what I paid him in October, November, and December, and forward it to the Court. I never took delivery of any goods from Bush on the hatoba. I went there to inspect goods. The goods I saw on the hatoba I took delivery of in Bush's godown, to which they were removed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I never took delivery of any goods from Bush after dark. In October I took delivery of some between five and six o'clock in the evening.

Louis Seidelberg, sworn, said:—I landed in Japan on the 23rd September, 1878. Bush's son came in December of the same year. He is still in Yokohama. I went to Kobe on the 19th of February, 1879, and returned on the 17th of last March. I am the nephew Bush speaks of in his evidence. I kept Bush's books from the time I landed until I left for Kobe, and since I returned. I only kept one account book in Kobe, not a regular set of books. I do not know how old Bush's son is. I know his handwriting. The document produced is in my writing. It is a copy, as well as I could recollect, of a letter written to Leesynsky, in San Francisco. Bush never bothered his head about the books while I kept them. The heading of folios 1 and 2 of the ledger were written by me. I can always detect my own handwriting when I see it. Page 27 is also in my writing. Mr. Bush told me to enter the \$1,000. He remarked that he was going to use it for kinsatsu. I know he lost on the transaction. I do not know when the investment was made. Page 1 of the ledger is in the handwriting of Bush's son, except the first entry. I have been with Bush since I came back from

Kobe. I know of Bush making the assignment to Langfeldt. Bush had no safe when I returned from Kobe. I do not know of his purchasing one between my return and the date of the assignment. I did not see any safe removed, nor did I assist in removing one to Mr. Kuhn's. I know Mr. Kuhn. I have not acted as an agent in making any deposit with him. Bush had no safe before I left for Kobe. I had charge of the branch house in Kobe. If I had a few hundred dollars in hand when the steamer connecting with the American steamer left, I used to send it up to Bush through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and also odd sums at other times. The ledger was not posted for March when I returned. I assisted in posting it. I do not know of any alterations or additions being made to page 121 of the ledger. Changes have been made in page 123, but I know nothing of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I opened the set of books. The entry on page 1 of the ledger, "To cash, \$300," I made because I understood Bush drew it to pay a private debt in San Francisco.

William Bourne, sworn, said:—I am an auctioneer. I have sold goods for Bush, but I cannot give particulars at present. I will do so, however, and furnish them.

James Winstanley, sworn, said:—I am an auctioneer. I have sold goods for Bush. From September 6th last year until the end of January this year, I sold \$450 worth. The first goods consisted principally of stoves and hardware. The goods were all in good condition except two stoves.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I sold some locks. They were rim and mortice locks, with iron keys. They fetched a fair auction price. Everything I sold for Bush had a reserve placed upon it.

Maruya Bonkitchie, warned, said:—I am a foreign goods merchant in Yokohama. I know Bush. I purchased small quantities of goods from him in January and February. The aggregate amount for these two months was about \$300. I paid the \$300 in three different payments, viz., 26th January, 4th February, and 21st February,—on each occasion \$100. The goods bought in February were paid for on the 9th March. They amounted to about \$49.00.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—the goods I bought from Bush were all provisions, bottled and tinned goods. The money was paid to Bush at No. 71.

Mr. Hill applied for an adjournment until he could procure the attendance of two important Japanese witnesses, and the Court was accordingly adjourned until Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

## YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

### A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE JAPANESE HERO.

BY K. SUYEMATZ.

#### PART I.

IN theorising on the many wonderful phenomena connected with the history of the different races of mankind, how greatly must we admire the untiring efforts made by the historian to present us with a striking and faithful picture of them; yet how many problems remain still unsolved, which if solved might effect some changes in the philosophy of history, and in the opinions of posterity with regard to those causes and consequences with which such facts are necessarily allied.

The irruption which the powerful Mongols made on our hemisphere in the early part of the thirteenth century, under the leadership of Genghis Khan, spreading dismay and terror among all nations, is one of the great phenomena alluded to, and Gibbon compares it to the primitive convulsions of nature, which have "agitated and altered the surface of the globe," and regards these ruthless invaders as an author, immediate or remote, of the fall of the Roman empire (eastern).

How little, notwithstanding, is really known of the origin and the antecedents of this formidable conqueror. No genuine historian can do more than express a single word—*obscurus*! It was some seven years ago that an assertion of the identity of this conqueror with Minamoto Yoshitsune, or Gen Ghi-kei in another way of pronunciation, a great hero of Japan, who fled thence, at an epoch just before Genghis Khan began to flourish, was made among the students of Tokio University in

Japan, warmly supported by Mr. E. H. House, an American writer, and now editor of the *Tokio Times*, but, owing to the scarcity of evidence, was allowed to rest in abeyance. I am not one who worships the individuality of any great man, since great men often play their part at the head of the public. Nor am I one who endeavors to glorify his own nation at the expense of the dead, whose relics cannot possibly be more than a few white bones, for one should do his best for his own day by his own efforts, or not at all. Nevertheless, if one saw that any idea of his own might become of public interest, why should he feel it necessary to hesitate in appealing to public criticism? The task I have before me is no other than this: I have taken up a question already started, and I hope my labor of careful inquiry and investigation during the last few months may throw considerable light on the subject, and solve or help to solve a difficult problem involved in the obscurity which hangs over the origin of the greatest of conquerors; and for that success I shall be greatly indebted to the assistance afforded to my researches by the reading-room of the British Museum.

Now it may be scarcely necessary to mention how Yoshitsune is as well known among the Japanese, as Wellington or Nelson is in England; that it would be difficult to find any one who does not know something about him; or how fierce rivalry raged between the families of Gen or Minamoto, and Hei or Taira, resembling that between the Burgundians and Orleanists in French history;—or in another aspect, from their use of the red and white banners, the wars of the Roses in England, and occupying a most interesting portion of Japanese history. But I shall proceed to give a succinct view of the period. The time was December, 1158 A.D., or, if we reckon precisely the number of days according to the present calendar, in the early part of 1159, when the second struggle between the above-mentioned families broke out in Kyoto, the then capital, and Yoshitomo, the head of the Gen, was treacherously murdered after his great defeat, his two elder sons also falling by the sword of their enemies after displaying conspicuous valor, and the fortunes of the Gen appeared to be on the brink of ruin.

Then arises a little turning-point in their history. I need not detail how Yoritomo, the third son of Yoshitomo, then thirteen years old, was released from a perilous captivity at the intercession of the stepmother of Kiyomori, chief of the Hei, who discovering in the youthful Yoritomo a likeness to a son of the same age, of whom death had bereft her, conceived a strong compassion for his misfortunes, pleaded for him, and with difficulty saved his life; that he was afterwards exiled to the province of Idzu, and also that the infant Ushiwaka, afterwards Yoshitsune, youngest son of Yoshitomo, with his other two child-brothers, afterwards killed, was released by Kiyomori from a most romantic cause.

But perhaps it will be desirable to give here more minute circumstance concerning this matter, because I may have to allude to it hereafter. There is no need, however, to picture these in any new form; it will be sufficient to quote from Mr. Griffis, an American, author of a work entitled, "The Mikado's Empire."

Tokiwa was a young girl of humble birth and surpassing beauty, whom Yoshitomo had made his mistress, and who bore him three children. She fled to escape the minions of the Hei. Her flight was in the winter, and snow lay on the ground. She knew neither where to go nor how to subsist: but clasping her babe to her bosom, and with her two little sons by her side, one holding his mother's hand, the other carrying his father's sword, trudged on. That babe at her breast was Yoshitsune, a name that awakens in the breast of Japanese youth emotions which kindle his enthusiasm to emulate a character which was the mirror of chivalrous valor and knightly conduct, and which sadden it when it thinks of one who suffered such a cruel end at the hands of a jealous brother. Yoshitsune, the youngest son of Yoshitomo, lives and will live in the minds of young Japan as the Bayard of their country. Kiyomori, intoxicated by success, conceived the plan of exterminating the Gen, root and branch. Not knowing where Tokiwa and her children had fled, he seized her mother, and had her brought to Kyoto. In Japan, as in China, filial affection forms the strongest tie. Kiyomori well knew that Tokiwa's sense of a daughter's duty would prevail over that of a mother's love or womanly fear: he expected Tokiwa to save her mother.

Then he goes on to show how Tokiwa at last found a refuge, and how, when the report of her mother's seizure reached her ears, the fierce struggle between filial and maternal love distracted her bosom, and how at last she sought the court of Kiyomori and surrendered herself and children; how Kiyomori was dazzled by her beauty; how at first she utterly rejected his proposals, till her mother, weeping floods of tears, rent her heart and constrained her to yield to Kiyomori's

wicked passion, on condition of his sparing her offspring. Such is a strange repetition in our history of Marc Antony blinded by the charms of Cleopatra. The children were sent separately to the monasteries on Mount Kurama and others, to be brought up, and in due time to be made monks.

Then comes the most glorious time of the Hei; but this prosperity could not be expected to last long, since Yoritomo and his youngest half-brother were not boys to content themselves without looking back to the past, and onward, in their dreams of the future. My readers may easily imagine how Ushiwaka employed his time in mental culture by day, and in bodily exercises by night, while he resided on Mount Kurama, and how his energy and restless habits became a source of trouble to the monks; how he refused to be consecrated, and to submit to the tonsure. It is also well enough known how, when he was sixteen years old, he tried to escape from the monastery to seek future fields of desperate adventure, and how he became acquainted with a dealer in iron, of Oshiu, who came among others to visit the monastery for the purpose of worship, and ran away with this man and another companion to the above place, in order to get admittance into the camp of the prince of Oshiu, which region was something like what Scotland was in old time to England, and its prince was the only one in the empire independent of the Hei's influence; and also how he displayed his fearless courage on his way to Oshiu by capturing and killing a certain Kumasaka Chiohan, a well-known desperate robber, and his band, who infested these places; and how he was warned by his companion of the danger of attracting public notice by indulging in these unnecessary displays of daring; and how from this epoch he assumed his title-name Minamoto Yoshitsune, or Gen Ghi-kei, and was most kindly received by the said prince, who fully appreciated the ability of his guest, and assisted him in his preparation for his future career. In the meantime, Yoritomo, the elder half-brother of Yoshitsune, also a man of great talent, had not been idle in his exile. In the autumn of A.D. 1180, he raised the white banner in revenge against the Hei, and though at the outset he was unsuccessful, still maintained his ground against the overwhelming power of his enemies, and shortly after the tide began to turn in his favor. At this juncture, he was joined by his youngest and most admirable half-brother Yoshitsune from Oshiu, then only about twenty years old, who had refused to listen to the persuasions of the prince of that province to assert his cause separately, and promising him his powerful support. From this date the youthful Yoshitsune took the principal command—offered him by his brother, who fully understood his military genius—of their assembled and daily-increasing armies.

Here commence Napoleonic wars in our history, though naturally on a much smaller scale, steering the way to future great social changes; that is to say, the transfer of the imperial authority to the military government of the Shogunate, and Mr. Griffis, the author I have previously referred to, compares the relative position of Yoshitsune to Yoritomo, with that of Ney to Napoleon; but this, I think, can hardly be justifiable, since Ney was only a subordinate commander in the great campaigns fought by Napoleon himself; but the entire warlike operations of Yoritomo's army were practically carried on by Yoshitsune, while the former, though nominally holding the chief command, actually only administered the government in his capital, Kamakura; in other words, the military rôle of Napoleon was played by Yoshitsune; whereas Yoritomo, devoting himself to the study of political organization, a study which in time brought Napoleon to the throne, also made the former the virtual ruler of the country. And, moreover, this comparison is further untenable when we take into account that Ney, though brave, was little else than a soldier but that Yoshitsune's great capacity for organization is indisputable. Yoshitsune now marched on westward at the head of a large army, and first of all overcame his cousin, Yoshinaka, who had raised his standard in the same cause against the Hei, but independently in Kiso, which was nearer to Kyoto than the position held by Yoritomo and Yoshitsune, which latter city he had captured, being also a man of ability in military science, so much so that he was named among the people "The marshal of the rising sun;" but who, being unable to keep up the necessary discipline among his troops in the intervals of fighting, fell into general contempt, and became an object of fear to the imperial court, and eventually the enemy of the jealous Yoritomo.

Soon after this took place the battles of Yichi-no-tani, Ya-

shima, and finally that of Dan-no-ura, in which the Hei were thoroughly routed. During the whole course of these events Yoshitsune's military talents became conspicuous; in fact, his strategies have never been surpassed by anyone throughout the whole course of Japanese history of more than two thousand years. It will not be necessary to recite here all his famous exploits; suffice it to say that his military fame among the Japanese is in no wise less than that of Bonaparte in France, and Marlborough in England. But the stronghold of the traditional military centre of Kanto (Ultramontane provinces) had been grasped and retained by the strong hand of Yoritomo, as we have said before, who already began to assume the position of ruler *de facto*, although Yoshitsune, residing in the emperor's capital, was treated with distinction, and, in some respects, enjoyed higher honor than his brother. And it need not be a matter of surprise if, when Napoleon had, in a similar manner, seized the governing power of the French people, he began to fear his brother Lucien, who had once been his ablest supporter, or that William III. dreaded Marlborough even before the latter had achieved his greatness; and in this respect we find Yoritomo, in the same way, influenced by the like ungenerous feelings, and these sentiments had, moreover, been fostered by the deceit of Kajiware, who had been sent by Yoritomo as superintendent of war, but whose dilatory counsels had always been superseded by the vivid intelligence of Yoshitsune, and who became, for this reason, his personal enemy, and a most miserable fate befell the latter, who had already resigned his command, but who was now compelled to resist by force of arms rather than perish by the treacherous attacks of the emissaries of his once loved brother, and though he obtained the favor of the imperial court against that brother, yet found his position so insecure, that he was constrained to leave Kioto, greatly regretted by the inhabitants of that city, where he had firmly established peace and order, for the purpose of raising fresh troops.

Here I must not omit to make a remark on this subject: I mean, it would be idle to suppose that one had been less active and daring than the other, but the latter was more sagacious than the former in devising plans for the future usurpation of the ruling power; and to show the opinion of posterity on the comparative merits of these two great characters, I will again quote from Mr. Griffis, who, as a foreigner, will probably be impartial in his opinion:—

Yoritomo is looked upon as one of the ablest rulers and greatest generals that ever flourished in Japan; yet, while all acknowledge his consummate ability, many regard him as a cruel tyrant and a selfish and heartless man; certain it is that the splendor of Yoritomo's career has never blinded the mind of posterity to his selfishness and cruelty, and though, like Napoleon, he has had his eulogists, yet the example held up to posterity and for the imitation of youth is that of Yoshitsune—not that of Yoritomo.

Yoshitsune unfortunately suffered shipwreck on his voyage to Kushiu, which caused the dispersion of a small band of his followers, but landed with some of his most devoted friends on the coast of Daimotsu. Then omitting all the intervening incidents, we come to the most marvellous escape of this small party from the very midst of their watchful foes, and their arrival once more in safety at the province of his old friend the prince of Oshiu. Throughout these sad vicissitudes and sufferings we may see how Saito Benkei and Washino Saburo and others were most faithful and attached to him; how Hidehira welcomed him once more so heartily, that he would have placed all his military force and fortune at Yoshitsune's disposal. But soon a great blow fell on Yoshitsune by the death of Hidehira, which occurred not long after, though the latter at his death enjoined his successor Yasuhira to place the whole of his dominions at the service of Yoshitsune, and to oppose Yoritomo. Yasuhira, however, having received an order from the imperial court, which had become nothing more than the tool of every strong party successively, to get rid of Yoshitsune, an order cunningly backed and supported by various demonstrations of force on the part of Yoritomo, was compelled to act in opposition to his late father's injunctions, and to become the supposed instrument of the hostility of the former. At this juncture, therefore, an attack took place at Koromo-Gawa, where Yoshitsune and his followers were posted. This happened in the Japanese month of May, A.D. 1189, when Yoshitsune was about thirty.

Now Yasuhira gave out that Yoshitsune, after having killed his wife and children, whom he had brought with him from Kioto, committed suicide, and that his followers were

slain in battle, and the supposed head of Yoshitsune was sent by Yasuhira to Kamakuru to be examined; but the story was doubted and even disputed at the very time, and it was rumored he had made his escape to Yezo; but the cunning Yoritomo took no steps to have it cleared up, and, accusing Yasuhira of obstinacy and treacherous delay in executing the imperial order, invaded Oshiu, contrary to the wishes of the imperial court, and after some fighting, Yasuhira was defeated and fled to a certain mountain: and while contriving an escape to Yezo, according to *Odai Ichiran* ("Short History of Imperial Regime"), was treacherously murdered by one of his own retainers, who surrendered to Yoritomo.

Another author says that Yoritomo, again cunningly concealing his former enmity, pretended that the conduct of Yasuhira against those who had been driven by danger and extremity to seek a refuge and protection at his hands, was strange and disgraceful; and, besides knowing that Yoshitsune was his brother, had attacked and caused his destruction. All this was inexcusable, though they might have acted in pursuance of an Imperial order. On this pretext Yoritomo invaded Oshiu. Whatever the truth may be, we are certain there was some irregularity in these proceedings very difficult to be clearly explained.

Ever since this time Yoritomo's power predominated over the whole empire, leaving to the Mikado a mere nominal sovereignty, and the system of a siogunate government was firmly established in Japan, and was only done away with in our own time, less than twelve years ago.

But to return to Yoshitsune. It is not clearly known whether Yasuhira intrigued with him, and connived at his escape, or had really attacked him, and so Yoshitsune had fled at his own impulse. But looking at Hidehira's (Yasuhira's father) attachment to Yoshitsune, and the desires expressed to his son, at his death, in favor of the latter, we are inclined to consider the first opinion as the true explanation of his flight; though our best history does not decide the point, perhaps it will be more satisfactory to show what the best authenticated histories do state on this matter.

*Dai-Nihon-Shi* ("History of Great Japan"), which was composed under the personal superintendence of the Prince of Mito, grandson of Iyeyasu, in the seventeenth century, who had collected all possible authorities and records, and also had assembled almost all the distinguished scholars and *literati* of his day for the prosecution of this great task. The work is written in the style of the dynastic histories of China, and in the compositions of this style it is especially considered the author's duty to rely as much as possible on the evidence of the public records; consequently, in the principal references to the life and career of Yoshitsune which are to be found in that history, his death is simply stated as if it were a fact; but in its reflections on this head it says, "The general opinion, however, is that he did not die at Koromo-gawa, but escaped to Yezo," and after mentioning that some ambiguity attached to the story of Yasuhira's sending out the supposed head of Yoshitsune, and its arrival at Kamakura, to be examined, it goes on to remark, "Forty-three days had elapsed between the supposed death of Yoshitsune and its examination by Yoritomo's mission, and this took place in the very hottest time of the year. How could it possibly remain for so long a time, exposed to such great heat, without undergoing the alterations of decay, although it is said to have been preserved in pure sake, and who could certainly distinguish whether it was real or supposititious? Was then the story of his death a deception, and did he really escape? Up to the present time the aborigines of the island (Yezo) deify and still worship him. Can we refuse the evidence of such facts?"

*Nihon-Guishi* ("Military History of Japan") states, in rather a doubtful manner: "In June the head arrived. Wada and Kajiware were appointed to examine it. Some said, 'Yoshitsune is not dead; he has escaped.' Yoritomo, however, made no effort to clear it up; but requested permission of the imperial court to punish Yasuhira, on the ground that relying on the impregnability of the region, he had failed in immediate obedience to the commands of the emperor."

Indeed, Yoshitsune's escape to the island of Yezo is an indisputable fact. The Ainos hand down so many legends about him. They love and admire him. They have built a large shrine to his memory. They mark out so many places which are said to have had some connection with his actions; and, lastly they deified and still worship him. These are well-known facts to Japanese people, and many of these accounts

have been brought back to them by travellers, notwithstanding the absence of uniform and positive records, owing to the non-existence of writing among the Ainos. I regret that I cannot procure in London all the best authorities relating to this subject, which is impossible; however, I have done my best to obtain evidence from certain works which I have found in the library of the British Museum. The first of these is entitled *Higashi-Yezo-Iwana*, ("The Evening Tales about Eastern Yezo.") The author of this work is a Mr. Ochi, a medical man and a retainer of Yoshida, a feudal daimio, who had some possessions in the island where this gentleman was sent, in 1856, by his lord's command, and came back after a sojourn of three years. On his return this book was written, and published some years afterwards. In the introduction he states that he was compelled to return home, sooner than he intended, by illness, and was therefore unable to make himself thoroughly acquainted with minute details, nor had he any opportunity of visiting Saghalien, and that he ought, notwithstanding, to know something about the matter, and takes up his pen for the information of his friends and to save himself the trouble of constantly repeating the same stories over again. In this book we find several references to Yoshitsune, with which I will not venture to weary my reader, as in substance they do not differ from those already related. But he also states that in some parts he is called Okikirimai and in others Hognan. The former name is probably a title by which the contemporary aborigines indicated him, while the latter is a title of respect derived from the word Hagnan or Hognan (Preserver of the law), by which he was usually addressed by the Japanese of his own time, and is also often so named in modern times; this is because he held the office of censorship in the imperial court. Mr. Yoshikawa, Japanese delegate of the last international telegraph conference in London, once visited Yezo. Speaking on this subject, he told me that all those traditions are generally current among the Ainos, and as far as they go are strong and undeniable testimony to the facts they refer to; and he also informed me that Mr. Ono, a secretary of the Japanese government who accompanied him to the island, told him that a certain place in his native province, Yechigo, was that where Yoshitsune's party embarked for Yezo. There is an old family there which still preserves a writing of Yoshitsune, which was given to one of its ancestors who supplied some quantity of rice to the former, and this writing was given to him in recognition of this service, stating that he (Yoshitsune) would not, at a future time, forget the kindness; and Mr. Yoshikawa added that he also believed he had been informed by the same Mr. Ono that this family used to receive a certain hereditary annual allowance from the Siogunate government in consideration of this historical event; such liberal consideration being a characteristic of this government.

*These facts, I think, are quite sufficient to prove the truth of Yoshitsune's having been at Yezo.*

*(To be continued.)*

#### THE RIGHT HONOURABLE TOBY.

Mr. Gideon, the new Premier, had just formed his administration. It had been a delicate task, much like putting together the pieces of an intricate puzzle, and as patience was not the right honourable gentleman's strong quality, he had more than once been tempted to throw up the work, and leave the ill-assorted pieces to dovetail together as they could. However, thanks to the gracious suavity of his two Whips, Mr. Tapham and Lord Cannynborough, whose tact was greater than his own, Mr. Gideon's piecing and matching was at last finished; and now, closeted alone in the study of his private house with his secretary, who was making out a copy of the new list to send to Her Majesty at Windsor, the Prime Minister was refreshing himself with a glass of his favourite beverage—egg-dip. He had given orders that nobody was to be admitted into his presence, for he was tired and somewhat agitated. However, just as he had emptied his glass, a servant came in saying that a lady had called, who would not be denied admittance; and he handed a card, on which Mr. Gideon read the name of "Mrs. Swope," the wife of Tobias Swope, Radical member for Nottingham. "Show the lady in," said Mr. Gideon; then he added to his secretary, "I suppose she has come to inquire what appointment her husband has got. You had better leave us, Goodey."

Mr. Goodey, the Premier's secretary withdrew, and the footman ushered in a stylish, dark-eyed, quick-moving woman of about thirty, whose satin dress made a great rustling as it swept over the threshold. In the big manufacturing town of Nottingham, where Mr. Swope owned a factory of gunpowder and bombshells, Mrs. Swope passed for the reigning beauty and leader of fashion. She was an active politician, too, and had canvassed indefatigably for Mr. Gideon's cause all through the electoral campaign, so the Prime Minister received her with a kindly politeness, and said—

"Mrs. Swope, your husband is to have the under-secretaryship of the Australian colonies."

"Ah, you *have* given him something then? It's just as I feared!" exclaimed the Nottingham belle, sinking into a chair, as if overcome. "Oh, Mr. Gideon, I do entreat you, if it is still time, not to give my husband a post in your administration; it would be his death!"

"Why, I thought Swope was so anxious to have office!" ejaculated the Premier, much astonished.

"So he is; but—but— Oh, Mr. Gideon, *can* you keep a secret? Will you promise me on no account to reveal what I am going to tell you?" and the beauty suddenly melted into tears.

"Pray compose yourself, Mrs. Swope: I will, of course, treat any communication which you make me as private," answered the Premier, with sympathy.

"Well, Mr. Gideon, poor Toby is going mad, and there is no hope for him, the doctors say, except in perfect rest; so I want to take him abroad for a year. Oh, dreadful thing; but you must have noticed how wild Toby's speeches have become of late—haven't you noticed it?"

"I, him, have not found leisure to read them all," replied Mr. Gideon, who reflected, as he said this, that it is not always easy to tell from a Radical's speeches whether he be of sound mind or a little cracked.

"Well, what do you mean to do?" pursued Mrs. Swope. "I must warn you that, if you let Toby into the administration, he will do something silly that will bring you all into trouble, for he has an idea that the Australian colonies ought to set up a republic of their own, and he will probably write and tell them so as soon as he gets into Downing Street."

At this prediction Mr. Gideon grew visibly alarmed. "Of course—if, if poor Swope be temporarily deranged it would be merciful to keep him from the cares of office—but, Mrs. Swope, we rely on you to soothe his disappointment. Do you think you could take him abroad at once?"

"I will endeavour to do so as quickly as possible," affirmed the afflicted Radical's wife.

"The sooner the better," responded Mr. Gideon; "for I need not tell you that it will be a disagreeable thing to have to explain to your husband why his name is not down on our list." After which Mr. Gideon administered a few words of Christian comfort and earnestly recommended Bagneres de Luchon, near the Pyrenees, as a good place of sojourn for suspected lunatics.

Mr. Gideon was too pious a man to rejoice over the misfortunes of any human being; but secretly he was not grieved at the prospect of seeing Mr. Swope removed from his administration and from the House of Commons. Toby Swope was a Radical of the howling type. He had for years barked at the rulers of this earth and had applied the shovel of rhetoric to sap the foundations of our monarchical institutions. Though he manufactured gunpowder and sold it to savage nations who made war against England, he was a fervent advocate of peace, and accounted no wars just except those wars declared against his country when it was governed by a Tory Cabinet. A chairman of the Nottingham "Nine Hundred," and an elder of the straitlaced sect of Jumpers, Toby Swope was, moreover, proprietor of a Radical provincial "daily" and commanded a good deal of noisy influence. Such men are most useful when their party is in Opposition; but when it comes to power they must either be taken into service and silenced with large sops, or else they must be shelved. Now the shelving of Toby Swope would enable Mr. Gideon to give a berth to Lord Jessamine, the hopeful heir of his friend the Earl of Fulmouth; but on the other hand Lord Jessamine could not serve in the Australian office, for there was a peer there already, so he must be put into the under-secretaryship for Canada, which would necessitate an exchange between the chief secretary of that department (who was Lord Fulmouth's worst enemy) and the Secretary for Africa, who was his ally. In sum, the withdrawal of Toby Swope from Australian affairs was like the removal of the one brick that keeps a cranky wall together. The administration had to be reconstructed, and Mr. Goodey, the secretary, was obliged to issue a hasty summons to the new Ministers to wait upon their chief that evening.

Meanwhile Toby Swope, all unconscious of the mischief that was brewing against him, had been enjoying a quiet little dinner at the Reform and receiving the congratulations of his acquaintances. He was not altogether dazzled by the appointment bestowed upon him, but he looked upon it as a good beginning, and doubted that by help of the powerful gift of gab which he possessed he would soon rise to higher, so he treated himself to an extra glass of effervescent lemonade (being a teetotaler), and presently sallied into the smoking room to regale himself with a whiff of other men's cigars (for he did not smoke). As he stood elate on the hearthrug, emitting very rational views of Liberal policy to a circle of odified Whig listeners, who were pleased to see how calm he had become since his promotion, Toby suddenly saw the well-dressed figure of the Whip, Lord Cannynborough, darken the doorway.

Lord Cannynborough was all things to all men—a handsome, cheery ex-Guardsman, a thoroughly good fellow. Beckoning to Nottingham's great elect, he took him by the arm and broke to him in the gentlest terms that Mr. Gideon thought it would be better for the present. "in Mr. Swope's own interest," that the latter did not enter the administration. He was fit for better things than an under-secretaryship. As a foremost Radical statesman he ought, if he took office at all, to be a Cabinet Minister, and if he would only have a little patience a chief-secretaryship would certainly be conferred upon him at the first convenient opportunity. To all this Toby Swope listened with ears erect, whilst all sorts of expressions of doubt and anger flitted successively over his countenance.

Then all at once he was seized with a great fury, for he was no fool in the common acceptance of that term. "The truth is I suppose, that you want to put some lordling into my place," he

said with his teeth set. "It's the old story: well, I'll tell you that for once you have played this trick upon the wrong man."

"Pray consider the Premier's difficulties," pleaded Lord Cannynborough, who, himself, thought that Mr. Swope was being hardly used, for he had not heard of the poor man's presumed insanity: "Pray sacrifice some of your just rights to party interests."

"That's all fudge," cried Toby Swope: "England, which is Radical, asks to be governed by men who think as I do, and you insist upon thrusting the overfed cube of Whig lords into the best places. Well, I'll just denounce your Whig aristocracy, and I'll force Gideon to play fairly with us who have won his battle for him; tell him that from me, my lord." And saying this, Mr. Swope turned fiercely on his heel.

In all the great conjunctures of his life Toby Swope was accustomed to take counsel of his wife, who had ever led him wisely: so on leaving the Reform he rushed home and burst into Mrs. Swope's boudoir. The belle of Nottingham was reclining in an arm-chair near the fire-place, pretending to read a novel, and with a quick glance she examined her husband's face as he entered. A quiet smile played over her pretty lips when she perceived that he was so wroth.

"Lizzie! they've fooled me," the wretched man began. "I'm, to have nothing! All my party services, all your efforts are contemptuously flouted, but I assure you I've given the Whip a piece of my mind." This Mr. Swope said because he was rather afraid of his wife, who had often taxed him with not having enough spirit.

"That's just like them, dear," said Mrs. Swope, throwing as much compassion as she could into her voice. "What post were they going to give you? The under-secretaryship for Australia! Well, I'm glad you have not got it, for it was an insult to put off a man of your abilities with such an underling's berth as that. You must be a Minister, Toby dear, or nothing."

"They seem resolved that I shall be nothing," whimpered Toby, clenching his fists, though he felt much comforted by his wife's kind sympathy: "upon my word, I feel inclined to smash 'em."

"Do smash 'em," answered Mrs. Swope, bravely. "Have you not Juggins and Ruggins, and Bellow, Teazling, Mudge, Dowdey, and MacDoodle with you? Is it not open to you to make an alliance with the Irish? Be yourself, Toby: have confidence in your own destinies. Draw the sword, since these men force you to fight."

"I will draw the sword, Lizzie, and—h'm—I'll blow 'em up, indeed I will," exclaimed Mr. Swope, mixing his metaphors, but feeling very valiant.

"That's a good brave Toby," exclaimed his wife, putting her arms round his neck giving him a sweet kiss, so that Nottingham's elect felt like a giant refreshed with wine.

Three days later a thundering speech from Toby Swope reached to the farthest corners of the British Isles, having been reported at full length by all the London dailies. Toby had gone down to Nottingham, and he had summoned his constituents to ask them whether they were truly content to be cheated out of the spoil. Was it for Whig lordlings that Nottingham had fought? Had Radicalism become a vain word? Was England for ever to be governed by those "political Jesuits" who advocated one set of principles when in Opposition and acted up to another when in power? "If," added Toby Swope, "the Prime Minister is blind to the significance of the elections just held, let us agitate for another dissolution, that Mr. Gideon may learn once and for all what are the reforms we want and who are the men who must carry them through!"

When Mr. Gideon read those disquieting harangues in the *Daily News*, he wrote hurriedly to Mrs. Swope, "*These men had to put Tobias under restraint.*" But Mrs. Swope had gone off with her husband to Nottingham and the letter did not reach her till several days afterwards, by which time some important changes had occurred in the political world.

Mr. Gideon's first administration had gone to pieces. Some Radicals, who had accepted office, became alarmed at finding themselves preferred to Swope: and Swope's friends in Parliament, Tuggins, Ruggins, MacDoodle, and the rest, talked openly of concluding an alliance with the Home Rulers—which threat operated unfavourably on the Whig Ministers, who objected to hold seats in a Cabinet which could not rely on the allegiance of a whole party. Amidst all these difficulties Mr. Gideon was sorely vexed, for he was bound by his promise to Mrs. Swope not to reveal the true reason why her husband was flouted, and yet it displeased him to be accused of setting his face against the Member for Nottingham simply because the latter was a Radical of earnest type. The chief men of his party kept saying to him, "Give something to Swope," and he could only answer with lips puckered up, "I will not appoint Mr. Swope," but at last the entrance of Mr. Swope into the administration became a regular Cabinet question, which was then up by all the papers, so that Mr. Gideon felt compelled to telegraph to Mrs. Swope and request her to come up to town with a view to conferring as to whether the time had not arrived for making the fact of Toby's insanity public?

Mrs. Swope travelled to London and called upon the Prime Minister; but a great change had come over her since her last visit. She was gaily dressed, looked well, and talked brightly: "Oh, Mr. Gideon, I've such good news!" she exclaimed, shaking the Premier's hand. "It seems the doctors were quite mistaken, and they say now that my dear husband is in no more danger of becoming mad than you or I."

"Good gracious, Mrs. Swope, why did you ever tell me the contrary?" ejaculated Mr. Gideon, beginning to pace up and down the room in agitation. "I have put a slight upon your husband which cannot be effaced by a small appointment such as we intended to confer upon him at first."

"No, poor fellow: he ought to have something better than that,"

rejoined Mrs. Swope, coolly. "I am sure he would accept nothing less now than Cabinet office."

"And to give him that I must recast the whole ministry," moaned Mr. Gideon.

"Well, but think what strength poor Toby will bring you, if he consents to sit in your Cabinet, after that Nottingham speech of his," ejaculated Mrs. Swope; and she almost laughed in the pious Premier's face, so secure was she of her triumph over him.

"Well, ask Tobias if the African chief-secretaryship will do for him," said Mr. Gideon at length, after a deep-drawn sigh.

On the morrow Mr. Gideon's Cabinet was at length formed, and a couple of days later the Right Honourable Tobias Swope, having been sworn of the Privy Council, was presented to the Queen clothed (in a gold-laced swallowtail) and in his right mind to kiss hands on receiving the seals of the African Secretaryship. His appointment was generally hailed by the Radical party as a sure earnest of coming reforms, and was approved by the country at large as a just reward for much fluent talking. As for Mr. Gideon, whose earnest mind was not perspicacious of pleantries, it was some time before he suspected that Mrs. Swope had played off a designing joke upon him by pretending that her husband was getting mad. But one day, encountering her as she was ascending to the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons, he accosted her with a somewhat severe look and said, "Mrs. Swope, I hope your husband is quite well now. Are you sure that any doctor ever told you that there was cause to fear for his reason?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Gideon," replied the great Toby's wife, with a twinkle in her glance. "our old family doctor told me that it would be enough to drive anybody mad to get a small post when he hoped for a big one." Saying which the sprightly dame nodded sweetly to the Premier, and tripped upstairs smothering a laugh.

Mr. Gideon knitted his brows and walked pensively into the House. The Right Honourable Tobias was just then on his legs and gravely snubbing his old ally MacDoodle, who had brought some departmental abuse under his notice.—*Whitehall Review*.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The hero of a bloody plain,  
He bore this name, while yet alive;  
Cast in my first, in calm disdain,  
He now looks down on Fashion's drive.  
His namesake yet much fame may gain,  
Should peril to our shores arrive.

1.  
A flaw is found, and useless is the deed,  
And so is man; if thus the word you read.

2.  
A native of Geneva town,  
Of humble birth, he gained renown;  
A genius wild and almost mad,  
His life was profitless and sad.

3.  
You're sure to be all right,  
In making out this light.

4.  
A current coin of former date,  
There's many a one been coined of late.

OTYAMA.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF JUNE 19TH, BY "SAYONARA."

Earth	-	Quaker.
E	s	Q
A	die	U
R	uss	A
T	ac	K
H	u	E

Correct answer received from Jumbuck.

## GUESTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Musgrave, Mrs. Swain, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Budgett, Miss S. E. Budgett, and maid, Messrs. John V. Farwell, Junr., E. Bouvier, Jules Cete, Henry M. Roberts, Percy S. Symes, F. Grunwald, Joseph L. Mayers, James W. Sutherland, John Douglas, W. Kilner, Alfred Weiller, R. Meiklejohn, M. Isacco, C. D. Cunningham, D. Reynolds, F. Salgue, John A. Thompson, Mark Hermann, L. David, C. M. Blake, U.S.A., George Blake, U.S.A., H. Overton Jones, F. N. Mawhood, and A. G. Foster.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

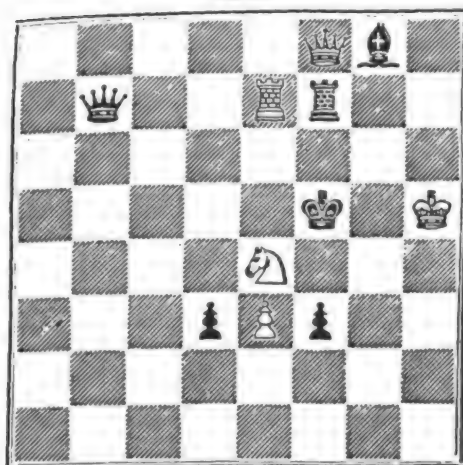
Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

CHESS PROBLEM,  
By C. H. WATERBURY.(From *American Chess Notes*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JUNE 19TH, BY J. MINCKWITH.

- White: 1.—Q. to Q. Kt. 4.  
2.—Q. to Q. 4. ch.  
3.—B. to K. 6, mate.
- Black: 1.—K. to Q. B. 4.  
2.—K. takes Q.

Correct solutions received from V.d.P., and W. H. S.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 21st
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 9th†
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 29th*
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 6th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	July 5th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 1st

\* Left Hongkong, 21st June, *Tania*.† Left San Francisco, 19th June, *Oceanic*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 21st
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 1st
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 9th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	June 29th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	July 10th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	July 11th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	July 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	June 30th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

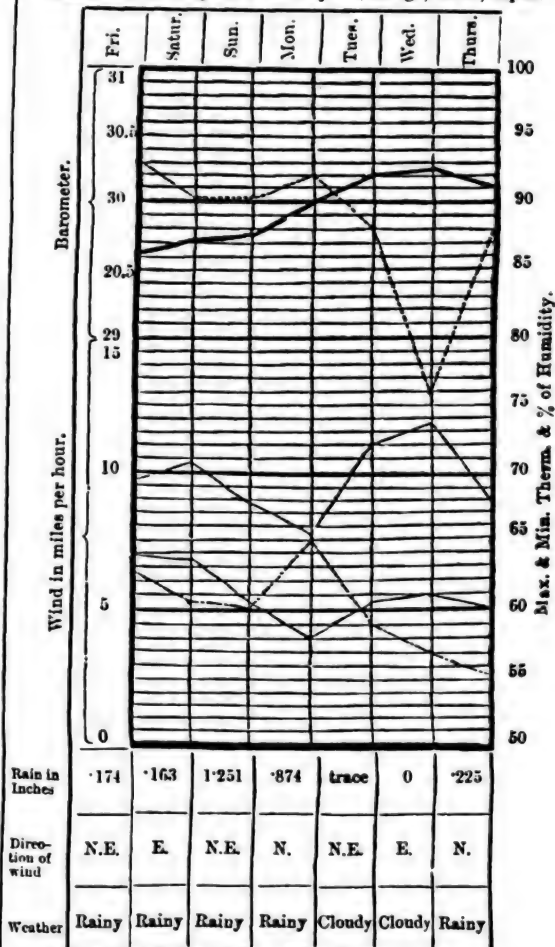
NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.  
(For Week Ending 26th June, 1880.)

	A. M.	Discount on Yen Sat.		Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
		Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....	June 21	37	36½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 22	36	36½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 23	36½	36½	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 24	36½	37	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 25	36½	36½	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 26	37	37	—	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 10.5 miles per hour on Sunday, at 11 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.279 inches on Wednesday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.646 inches on Friday, at 2 p.m. During the first half of the week the barometric height was considerably below the mean, but for the remainder it was above, with a downward tendency at the close. Rain fell on every day of the week except one, the total amount being 2.687 inches. This is nearly three times the amount for the corresponding week of last year, which was .917 inches.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

June 19, American steamer *Ariel*, Hinkley, 143, from San Francisco Ballast, Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 June 21, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 21, British barque *Ullock*, Swietoslowski, 779, from London. General, to L. Kniffler & Co.  
 June 21, British steamer *Merionethshire*, Rickards, 1,204, from Kobe, Tea, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 June 21, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 21, American ship, *North American*, Creelman, 1,584, tons, from Cardiff, Coal, to M. M. Co.  
 June 22, British barque *Bride*, Sutherland, 300, from Takao, Sugar, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 June 24, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,046, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 24, Japanese steamer *Ii-roshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 25, Japanese steamer *Suminaga Maru*, Frahm, 856, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 25, British barque *River Lagan*, W. Quinn, 551, from Hamburg, General, to J. D. Carroll & Co.

June 25, American Barque *California*, Love, 724, from Burrard Inlet, Lumber, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 June 25, French gun-boat *Lynx*, Commandant Fournier, 479, 4-guns, from Kobe.  
 June 25, Japanese steamer *Hingo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 25, British barque *Ophelia*, Efford, 1,184, from New York, Kerosene and General, to Frazar & Co.  
 June 26, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Ditlefsen, 1,133 from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong:—Lieut. C. A. P. Jones, R.N., Lieut. D. Drury, R.N., Sub-Lieut. A. W. O. Pitch, R.N., in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage. From Kobe, Messrs. Fukumaki, Nishikawa and Nakagawa, in cabin; 1 Chinese and 50 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and way ports:—Mrs. Soper and child, Miss Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Yuen Wo, Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Mr. Kawada, Rev. J. C. Davison, Rev. J. Hartzler, Miss Clinton, Mrs. Ijima, Mrs. Tanaka, Messrs. M. Harman, L. David, F. Mawhood, P. Piry, A. G. Aldrich, Minami, Nishikawa, Nakahashi, Yamada, Sugimura, Morishima, Kawasaki, Yasuhara, Fujieda, Ikenaga, Kaga, Akamine, Kawasaki, Nagano, and Morimura in cabin; 6 Chinese and 253 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—From Southampton:—Rev. and Mrs. Welsh, Messrs. A. Bonar, J. Mayfair. From Hongkong:—Dr. Blake, Messrs. G. Blake, E. Jolliffe, D. Barrete, H. O. Jones, R. Allen, and four Chinese.

## OUTWARDS.

June 21, American sloop of war *Alert*, Com. C. H. Huntington, 1,020, 4-guns, on a cruise.  
 June 22, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 23, Japanese steamer *Kinskin Maru*, Davison, 690, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 23, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 23, British steamer *Lord of the Lake*, Felgate, 1,560, for Kobe, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 June 24, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,204, for Niigata, &c., General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 24, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Samusawa, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 24, German 3-masted schooner, *Peter*, Möller, 311, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 June 25, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 June 25, British steamer *Mriorithirr*, Rickards, 1,204, for New York via Shanghai and Amoy, Tea, Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 June 26, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Orfordshire* for Kobe:—Messrs. Oliver Smith and S. Mackenzie.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Randall, Miss H. L. Parmelee, Mrs. Nitta, Messrs. J. J. Henderson, Yasuda, Yasuda Genbei, Konishi, Kajiwara, Iwamura, H. S. Tiffin, Iwasaki, Ikimoto, Tanaka, Kano, H. M. Perkins, E. C. Kirby, P. Cheese, F. Arnoux, Matano, Takahashi, Oda, Oda Kin, Watanabe, Karasaki, Kobayashi, Konishi, Shinowara, W. G. Matthews, J. Isaacs, Uneno, Kobune, E. Beart, J. R. Frazier, Winneberg, W. H. Davidson, Yamaguchi, and Asai.

Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Galopin, Barre, Chalvet, Grangier, Mangaki, Barbelivier, Le Guillion, Rouzie, Mabé, Delion, Huet, P. Alrit, Coopman, Cloarec, Kervella, Perrin, Lantaf, Rivet, Chevalier, V. Laonnan, and Iditchi Koeki.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Hamada, Mrs. Shimi, Dr. Bridges, Messrs. Van der Osten, E. A. Singleton, J. Levesque, and Ito.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$ 64,000.00  
 Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—  
 Transhipment... .. 192 pkgs.  
 Sundries ... .. 1,552 "  
 Sugar ... .. 7,235 bags.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$ 308.00  
 Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk, for France ... .. 49 bales  
 " " London ... .. 11 "  
 Total ... .. 60 bales

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* reports:—Left Hongkong June 12th 7 p.m. Arrived at Kobe June 18th 3 a.m. Experienced strong N.E. winds to Kobe. Left Kobe 19th 6.30 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama 2.15 a.m. 21st June. Experienced fine weather to Rock Island thence to port N.E. winds and much rain.

The British barque *Brile* reports:—Left Takao on the 4th June. Experienced light N. winds and much rain to the Loochoo Islands. Thence to Rock Island S.W. winds. Have been 4 days from Rock Island with N.E. winds. Arrived at Yokohama 8 p.m. 22nd June.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 15th June at 5 p.m. Experienced light variable winds with fine weather to Nagasaki, arrived on June 20th. Left Nagasaki on the 20th at 4 p.m.; arrived at Yokohama, midnight, 23rd June.

The Japanese steamer *Suminoye Maru* reports:—Left Kobe midnight 23rd June. Experienced strong N.E. winds and dirty weather throughout the entire passage; arrived at Yokohama, 4 a.m., 25th June.

The Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* reports:—Left Hakodate 6.30 p.m., 23rd June. Experienced first part of passage fine weather. When passing Kinkwasan set in very threatening and cloudy, with light breeze from S. S. E., veering round to northerly with strong breeze. Thence to port thick weather with fresh N. winds. Arrived at Yokohama, 7.10 a.m., 26th June.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## S A I L E D .

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Mar. 7	Matchless	LONDON	Yokohama
Apr. 25	Forward Ho!	"	"
" 25	Yoritomo Maru (s.s.)	"	"
May 1	Ellen Goodspeed	"	"
Nov. 10	Claverhouse	GLASGOW	"
Oct. 3	Lucille	NEW YORK	"
Dec. 29	Susan Gilmore	"	"
Mar. 25	Haze	"	"
" 27	Obed Baxter	"	Hiogo
Apr. 20	Panay	"	Yokohama
" 23	Walkyre	"	" & Hiogo
Feb. 24	Vale of Nith	CARDIFF	"
" 25	Scottish Fairy	LIVERPOOL	"
Mar. 17	Bohemia	FLUSHING	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
May 7	Eme	LONDON	Yokohama
" 7	Gleniffer (s.s.)	"	"

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.  
 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.  
 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.45 12.0 2.0 3.15 4.30 5.45 7.0 8.15 9.30 10.40

**BONG & JORDAN,**  
 GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS,  
 43, Fish Street Hill, London, E.C.

REPRESENTED BY

**H. MacARTHUR,**  
 LANDING & FORWARDING AGENT,  
 179, Yokohama.  
 Yokohama, September 27th, 1879. tf.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Hiroshima Maru	Haaswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	June 24	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Seaton	British steamer	1,046	Hongkong via Nagasaki	June 24	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruise	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Penodo	Cain	British steamer	632	Newchwang	June 18	Chinese
Saikio Maru		Japanese steamer	2,146	Shanghai & ports	Nov. 1578	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Ariel	Hinkley	American schooner	143	San Francisco	June 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Bride	Sutherland	British barque	300	Takao	June 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Burrard Inlet	June 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Cyane	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostok	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Gustav	Johnsen	German brig	241	Takao	June 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
North American	Cresman	American ship	1,584	Cardiff	June 21	M. B. Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
River Lagan	Quinn	British barque	831	Hamburg	June 23	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Roderick Hay	Nicolson	British barque	290	Takao	June 19	Chinese
Rumatra	Clough	American ship	1,072	Hongkong	June 9	Edward Fischer & Co.
Ullock	Swietoslowski	British barque	779	London	June 21	C. Illies & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH—Iron Duke	14	6,034	4,268	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain Cleveland
„ Modeste	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead
„ Vigilant	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annealey
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michaud
„ Lynx	4	479	220	Gun-boat	Kobe	Commander Fournier
„ Kerguelen	6	1,316	250	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mathieu
„ Themis	18	3,800	1,000	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Algner
GERMAN—Vineta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zinzow

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Suminoye Maru	M. B. Co.	About June 29th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	July 1st at noon
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	July 10th at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe and Havre	Oleander	H. MacArthur	About July 20th
New York	Orfordshire	Smith, Baker & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About July 9th
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About August 1st
San Francisco	Cyane	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	June 30th at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—*Yarn*, large business, especially to arrive; also about 1,000 bales re-sales on the market by holders here. Prices look rather weak in sympathy with advices from Manchester. *Shirtings*, fair business at rather better rates. *Lawns* out of season. *Woolens* unchanged. *Mousselines* saleable at quotations.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$27.00 to 31½
" " Good to Best ... "	\$32.00 to 34½
Bombay, No. 20 Do. ... "	\$28.50 to 30.25
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$34.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 48 ... "	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PICK GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.55
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.80
Indigo Shirtings:— " 18 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 1.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 3 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PICK GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 36 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42, 3 in. "	\$0.74 to 0.76
Taffetas:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 28-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 28-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de laine:—Grape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Prasidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—About 5,000 bags have changed hands during the past week, at \$4.20 to \$4.25. Stocks are estimated at 93,000 bags. The barque *Bride* has arrived from Takao, with a full cargo.

**KEROSENE.**—We hear of sales of 2,000 cases at \$1.60. Stocks are estimated to be 740,000 cases. The *Ophelia*, from New York, came into port on Friday last.

Nagar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.15 to \$4.20
Taiwanfocin bag ... "	\$4.10 to \$4.15
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.00 to \$7.50

Daitong ... per picul	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.00 to \$3.15
Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.62
Newchwang Peas ... picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—The market generally has remained quiet. About 80 bales of old Silks have been sold; principally good and fair Medium Filatures and Nakedas, at \$610 to \$635 for the former, and \$610 per picul for the latter. About 120 Japanese bales more are in buyer's godown still unsettled.

Date.	Arrivals.	Silk.	Sold at per picul—@ Exchange 3s. 10d.
June 18.....	22 bales	Mybaah, Nos. 2½ to 3	\$ 500 169
" 19.....	4 "	Hatchojee " 3 and 2½	" 480 163
" 20.....	4 "	" " " "	" 480 163
" 21.....	3 "	Omama Hanka, Nos. 2½, 2½, 2½	" " " "
" 24.....	49 "	Mybaah, Nos. 2½ and 2½, 22 bales at	" 495 168
" 25.....	4 "	Hatchojee " 3 and 2½	" 460 153

Japanese 86 bales—about 50 shipping bales.

The quality of the new Silk is generally reported to be very good, the above-mentioned first arrivals are about the same as first arrivals last season, perhaps a trifle better.

First settlements last season were at \$640 per picul, equal to 21s. 6d. per lb.

Total shipments to date, 17,904 bales (including 20 bales new Silk) against 19,109 bales, last season.

Stock, about 1,100 shipping bales of old Silk and 30 bales of new Silk, the latter in buyer's godown but not settled.

**TEA.**—During the week, a large business. Settlements reach 6,000 piculs and rates are well maintained. Second crop teas are beginning to arrive; the make of the lower sorts is very inferior. The *Lord of the Isles* has left for Kobe en route for New York. The *Merionethshire* goes to-day, and the *Oxfordshire* follows in a few days.

Common ...	\$17 to \$18	Fine ...	\$26 to \$27
Good Common ...	"	Finest ...	\$29 to \$30
Medium ...	\$21 to \$22	Choice ...	\$33 to \$34
Good Medium ...	\$24 to \$25	Choicest ...	\$35 & upwards.

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/9
" Private 4 months' sight	3/10½
" " 6 " "	3/10½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4/74
" Private 6 mo. sight	4/88½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 % prem.
" Private 10 days' sight	par.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	71½
" Private 10 days sight	72½
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	91½
" 30 days sight Private	93
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	91½
" 30 days sight Private	93
Kinsats	37 dis.
Gold Yen	384 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—During the past week the following vessels have arrived with cargoes:—*Ullock*, general, from London; *North American*, coals, from Cardiff; *River Lagan*, general, from Hamburg; and *California*, lumber, from Burrard Inlet. The departures have been *Lord of the Isles* and *Merionethshire* with tea for New York, via ports, and the schooner *Peter* in ballast for Nagasaki, there to load coal for Tientsin.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, showing a *fixed red* light from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E., a *fixed white* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½° E. and a *fixed red* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 8½° E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the *white* light should be visible at a distance of 15 Nautical miles and the *red* light at 8.

The tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The tower, dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude,..... 23° 14'.

Longitude, ..... 116° 47'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## SARGENT, FARSARI &amp; CO.,

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## Have Just Received

A SUPPLY OF

SHANNON'S PERFECTION AND  
STANDARD FILES.

THE PERFECTION FILE is made in Letter and Foolscap sizes, and is the most convenient File ever seen in this market. Papers can be easily put on, and any paper can be exposed, removed and put back again, without trouble. After the File is full they can be bound with string or wire as evenly as if in a book, and in half a minute's time.

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LITHOGRAMS, suitable for the hot weather,  
constantly on hand.

Yokohama, 23rd June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, showing a *fixed white* light varied by *red* flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea and in clear weather, it should be visible 8 Nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The tower and lantern dome are painted red and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude,.... 23° 19' 8".

Longitude, 116° 44' 25".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## MATSUKI-NO-KAMI,

BEGS to inform the public that she has resumed charge of her former property,

THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN,  
AT TOTSUKA.

Meals to be obtained at all hours.

On Sundays a Table d'hôte will be ready, commencing at Noon.

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Accommodation of the best kind for servants.

Good stabling and carriage-room. Careful ostlers.

Several splendid sites, close to the hotel, are available for picnics. Private parties will be specially provided for.

A first-class cook will be always present.

The proprietress, whose experience is well recognized, trusts to obtain her share of patronage, by paying strict attention to the wishes of her customers.

## THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN

will be permanently opened on Thursday, the 15th of April, 1880.

Orders left at the Commercial Dining Rooms, No. 31, Water-street, Yokohama, will be promptly attended to. Totsuka, 25th March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**  
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In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

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 Agents.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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Yokohama, 15th June, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six month, \$7; Three months, \$4.

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 27.]

Yokohama, July 3, 1880.

[£24 PER ANNUM.

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## SILK.

**R**EFERRING to the statistics of the season just closed we find that the export for the last six months, compared with that of the same period for the past two years, runs as under:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
England .....	bales 250	1,189	1,071
Continent .....	„ 2,724	4,496	3,461
United States...	„ 2,309	1,664	800
Total.....	bales 5,292	7,349	5,332

making the totals for the respective seasons read thus:—

	Season 1879/1880	Season 1878/1879	Season 1877/1878
England .....	bales 5,080	4,701	9,805
Continent .....	„ 7,688	11,856	11,808
United States...	„ 5,156	8,200	1,411
Total.....	bales 17,878	10,257	22,024

showing a diminished export, during the past year, of 1,879 bales on the total of last season; and of 4,146 bales on that ending 30th June, 1878.

Especially noticeable in these figures are three things:—

(1) the extremely small export to London during the six months just past; (2) the falling off in the export to the Continent of Europe (7,688 against 11,856); and (3) the continued steady increase in shipments to the United States, until at date the total shipments overlap those to the United Kingdom.

1.—It has long been known that the actual consumption of Asiatic silk in England has become very small, and that the bulk of our export thence has often been re-shipped to France or Italy for throwing and manufactur-

ing in those countries. The small export, 259 bales in six months, would therefore seem to argue that the usual speculative tendency of Greek merchants and others, so often displayed on the London market, is now completely dormant. It may be that some undigested losses from the last speculative movement yet remain to trouble the would-be operators; or perchance, in the face of good crops all over the silk-producing world, prices are not yet low enough to tempt these “knights of the tourney” to fresh adventures.

2.—The falling off in the export to France may be influenced in two ways. The enormous use of Waste during the past season must have interfered to some extent with the consumption of Raw Silk; and, besides, European raws have been all through the year obtainable at a moderate price. The manufacturing industry of the south of France is undoubtedly flourishing; and, in spite of the growing interest located in America, the consumption of silk in Europe is some forty per cent more than it was at this date last year.

3.—In the United States, on the other hand, there seems to be a steadily-increasing use for Japanese Raw Silk, especially of the better kinds; and if our native friends will but pay attention to the requirements of the New York market, seeking to perfect the reeling, sizing, and sorting of the raws, they may easily retain the good outlet already secured. Complaints loud and long reach us from the States of some large parcels of inferior Filatures and Kakedas sent over some months back; and, although much of the blame may attach to the shipper who sends unsuitable kinds, or to the inspector who negligently passes inferior quality, yet we must never forget that a deservedly good repute may be rapidly lost by carelessness in preparation of the raw material by the native reelers.

With reference to prices ruling during the season now closed, we give a table of rates current here for No. 2 Hanks, at the commencement of each month, printing also for purposes of comparison the quotations in London and Lyons on the same dates.

	1879.	Yokohama.	London.	Lyons.
July.....	\$ 650 = 22/8 or fra. 62.82	against 21/	and fra. 59	
August.....	„ 600 = 20/1 „ „ 55.50	„ 19/	„ „ 53	
September.....	„ 600 = 20/1 „ „ 55.50	„ 18/6	„ „ 53	
October.....	„ 580 = 19/6 „ „ 54.00	„ 18/	„ „ 52	
November.....	„ 570 = 20/ „ „ 55.54	„ 19/6	„ „ 52	
December.....	„ 630 = 21/9 „ „ 60.40	„ 20/6	„ „ 54	
1880.				
January.....	\$ 670 = 22/10 or fra. 63.30	agst. 20/6	and fra. 54	
February.....	„ 655 = 22/6 „ „ 62.50	„ 20/	„ „ 53	
March.....	„ 670 = 22/10 „ „ 63.30	„ 20/	„ „ 57	
April.....	„ 660 = 22/6 „ „ 62.45	„ 19/6	„ „ 57	
May.....	„ 600 = 21/2 „ „ 59.45	„ 19/	„ „ 57	
June.....	„ 590 = 20/5 „ „ 56.80	„ 17/6	„ „ 52	
July.....	„ 500 = 17/8 „ „ 49.13	„ 16/	„ „	

From this tabular statement we observe that one of the old characteristics of this market seems fully as strong as ever, and that each month buyers here have been only too

ready to pay considerably more than the equivalent rates in Europe. In England it would appear that a considerable speculation arose during the month of November, and was sufficient to maintain prices practically unaltered until the crop prospects were thoroughly assured. In France prices have been more steady, and speculation has kept aloof. The market naturally hardened in sympathy with London, but, so far as we can learn, buying was left entirely to throwsters and manufacturers, who, encouraged by the increased activity in the goods trade, did without doubt operate more freely than they otherwise would have done.

The business in Silk Waste has grown exceedingly of late years; and we should be glad if the Chairman and Committee of the Chamber of Commerce could find room for a notice of the article in their periodical report or "Prices Current." Weight for weight the transactions for exceed those in Raw Silk; and the immense favour which mixed fabrics now enjoy, together with the improved means of working the material now in vogue, gives promise that the importance of this class of silk is yet far from its zenith.

The export for the last three seasons will be found to give the following results:—

	1879/1880.	1878/1879.	1877/1878.
Waste.....pcls.	17,157	12,244	8,819
Cocoons.....,,	4,305	2,715	3,208
	21,462	14,959	12,027

Thus shewing an immense increase in the transactions since two years ago. It may be a problem whether the low rates likely to rule during the next twelve months for Raw Silk will not interfere considerably with the business in Waste. To some extent this may be the case, but the prices of the inferior article have already sensibly declined, as the following comparative quotations will shew; and we doubt not that at equivalent rates the export both of Waste and Cocoons will be well maintained.

	Prices 1st July, 1880.	1st Jan. 1880.	1st Jan. 1879
Mawatta—Oshiu...	\$180/185	\$190/215	\$175/185
Noshi-ito—Oshiu...	125/130	125/175	125/195
Shinshiu	115/120	135/145	120/127
Joshiu...	95/100	125/145	110/115
Kibiso — Kikai ....	90/ 95	100/145	87/ 95
Oshiu....	85/ 90	130/140	80/ 85
Joshiu...	85/ 40	50/ 75	40/ 65
Cocoons—Oshiu ...	85/ 90	90/125	80/ 85
Shinshiu	80/ 85	90/110	75/ 80
Joshiu...	75/ 80	85/105	75/ 80

We should mention that the market at the moment is almost bare of stock, and that prices are in consequence more or less nominal in the absence of supplies. New Wastes may be looked for during the current month.

The prospects for the new season in Raw Silk are good. With a reduction of \$140 to \$150 per picul on the opening rates of last year, with an improvement of forty per cent in the consumption of Silk in Europe, and with the largely increased use of Silk by the manufacturers of New Jersey and Connecticut, we may anticipate a good demand for all varieties at moderate prices. With an abundant supply of raw material from every silk-producing country in the world, speculation will probably remain in suspense, unless it is able to operate *à vil prix*; and manufacturers in all parts of the world should have an opportunity of doing away for ever with that excrescence born of high prices, the overloading and weighting of dyed silks. A pure dye silk at reasonable cost will do more than all else to bring back the wandering taste of fashion to the "queen

of dress-materials;" and the trade may be thus placed on a sound and satisfactory footing for many years to come. To the Japanese the lesson should read thus:—With a crop of large size and excellent quality, coupled with a prospect of low prices, they should seek to improve rates by extra care in production, reeling, sorting, sizing, etc. If in time of ease they give their attention to these things, in the reflux time of high prices which will some day arrive they will reap tenfold benefit from the improved quality of their staple. At the same time it should never be forgotten that in a dull market "choice" goods will always sell, while inferior ones may become a "drug" not to be got rid of even at a great sacrifice.

It seems useless to mention again the suicidal policy of exporting Silkworms' eggs; but now or never is the time for action. With a crop in Europe much above the average of late years, *graineurs* will surely offer but very low prices for *cartons*. The recent experience of direct shippers should also open the eyes of all natives engaged in the trade. Let them once for all refuse to sell "seed" to any foreigner, and we can promise the country an increased demand for the silk produced here at greatly enhanced and highly remunerative rates.

#### CHOLERA EPIDEMICS IN JAPAN.

THE above is the title of a paper contributed by Dr. D. B. Simmons, of this port, to the compilation of medical reports published by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. It occupies the place of honor in the volume for the half-year which ended on the 30th of September, 1879, and in proportion to the other essays has the advantage of space, as it furnishes more than two-thirds of the reading matter in the whole issue. In an article, which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the second of last August, the nature of the epidemic then raging was considered, the conclusion which was forced by these facts being that it was one of malignant Asiatic nature, a deduction which the incomplete returns published in January last, no less than the independent testimony of those foreign medical men who were in the front of the opposition offered to the foe, has unfortunately but unimpeachably justified. The paper before us is additional testimony to a fact already only too well demonstrated; but it contains also matter of more general interest and will well repay perusal and study by those readers, whether lay or medical, who are interested in the literature of epidemics.

The study commences with a sketch history of the cholera visitations that have harassed Japan previous to that of 1877, which continued its work mildly during 1878, and virulently in 1879; and has left behind it traces in those sporadic attacks which are reported hither and thither throughout the empire. The first point which strikes the investigator is the fact that, in China and these regions still nearer the sunrise, the scourge should have been uncommon, as compared with its frequency and the ravages it wrought in countries west of India, the land of its origin. An idea frequently promulgated is dismissed at the outset—the opinion that the annals of these eminently literary regions do not record all the diseases which have occurred in what may be called historic times. Dr. Simmons assumes, no doubt correctly, that "lack of evidence of numerous visits of the evil is fair negative proof of the infrequency of its appearance, especially in countries so rich in historic records as are the two remotest empires of the Orient." The reason why China, for instance, should have been less plagued than countries

lying west of India is, presumably, first to be found in the fact that the principal tides of commercial, military and religious travel, from the land where Asiatic cholera is born, were formerly directed rather to the west than to the east of that region. On the other hand the epidemic seems to have become more prevalent in these empires in modern than it was in ancient times, western advantages of steam transit having probably been for something in later dissemination hereabout of the seeds of the great zymotic destroyer. The brief account given of the course pursued by the epidemic in its occasional travels from Hindustan to Burmah, Malacca, China, and these islands, and from Peking to Russia, is illustrated by a chart. Earliest mention of cholera prevailing in the neighbouring empire in an epidemic state is said to occur in Cleyer who thinks that it was brought from the Malay peninsula. It appeared in 1669. Gentil speaks of it as present on the Coromandel coast from 1761 to 1769, shortly after which latter year it was manifest in the Middle Kingdom. Of Japan we are told that the early history of the pestilence there is quite obscure, Kaempfer speaking of it vaguely as frequent and fatal, but failing to mention any particular outbreak. Native annalists assert that the disease has been present there on several occasions during the present century, but even they are at variance as to the dates of its appearance. There should be no doubt that it was epidemically violent in 1821-2, when the whole of the China coast suffered from its force. Strangely enough, according to the present author, there is no local authority to verify a statement made by Dr. Smart, C. B., in a paper read a few years ago before the Epidemiological Society of London, where it was asserted that in 1854 Japan suffered intensely in some of its cities, the disease having been imported "by the United States frigate *Mississippi*." Dr. Smart should have some authority to shew for his proposition. The man-of-war referred to was one of Commodore Perry's squadron; and no mention of the disease in his ships is made in the official account of his voyage. Dr. Simmons remarks, further, that no notice of the prevalence of the disease in North Eastern Asia at that epoch has been taken by the medical officers of the British Navy, who, by the way, have unexampled facilities, and exhibit remarkable assiduity, in compiling hygienic statistics. Again, intelligent Japanese practitioners, who were pursuing their profession in those days have no recollection of the alleged malady. A subsidiary statement of Dr. Smart's should also, apparently, be received with caution. He says that, after 1854, "endemo-epidemics showed themselves in Yokohama through a long succession of years at one season of the year." Japanese doctors do not support the asseveration; and Dr. Simmons positively declares that he knew nothing specific or definite of the existence of cholera in Japan in 1859 or 1860. In the next year, and in 1862, the disease was very rife and terribly destructive; but after it had then exhausted itself it was unknown until 1877, when, as we all are aware, it was imported from a Chinese port; and apparently again disappeared, as far as its epidemic character is concerned, in the commencement of this, or at the close of last year. The exact ravage wrought in 1879 has not yet been made known; but the Government has promised to publish final returns in due course. When the last statistics were given—to the 27th of December—more than one hundred thousand individuals had succumbed, and nineteen thousand were still under treatment. It is more than probable that the majority of these patients did not recover.

With the general story of this last plague, the havoc it wrought, the measures taken by the Government to

cope with it, the opposition offered by some of the foreign representatives to a Japanese quarantine controlled by Japanese, our readers are so familiar that it would be useless here to reopen the subject. Some notes on special treatment of the malady will be of moment to medical men rather than to the general reader. It is important, however, that the latter should not fail to be impressed with the paramount necessity, in epidemic times especially, of looking well to the purity of their water-supply. One case cited by the author affords a fresh and pertinent illustration of this need. "A farmer brought a load of grain to market, and, having disposed of it, remained over night at the house of a merchant where a case of cholera had occurred a few days previously. On the second day after his return home, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, he was taken with violent vomiting and diarrhoea. His stools were thrown into a sluggish stream passing near his habitation and also flowing close by a number of houses some yards distant. Here cholera broke out a few days after the sufferer's return, no cases having appeared in that locality previously. Upon investigation it was found that the stream, during the periods of heavy rain, overflowed its banks, thus permitting its water to penetrate into the wells about; and, as no cases occurred above the first patient's residence, it is quite clear that the poison was disseminated in the manner indicated."

The most interesting part of Dr. Simmons' paper will probably be found to consist in the monograph which concludes it—a thesis upon the influence of the habits and customs of races on the epidemic prevalence of cholera among them. He there considers comparatively the contamination of water supplies, and the disposal of natural refuse, in India, China, Japan and the West; and arrives at the conclusion that, in spite of the apparent dirtiness of the household life of the Chinese, other conditions satisfactorily account for the circumstance that the people of that vast empire should enjoy a relative immunity from the most terrible pestilential curse of modern times. On the whole the essay evinces considerable ingenuity in speculation, and laboriousness of research; and will prove a valuable addition to the literature and study of cholera epidemics in the Far East.

#### A RUSSO-CHINESE WAR.

THAT there must, in all mundane probability, have occurred sooner or later a collision between Russian and Chinese forces facing each other in Central Asia has, ever since the repudiation of the Livadia convention by the Court of Peking, been apparent. Now Reuter's Agency informs us that such encounter has already taken place; that Chinese troops, after being successful against the regiments of the Czar on the frontiers of Kashgar, are advancing in two directions, namely, upon Khokand and Kuldja. It does not, so far, appear that any formal declaration of war has been interchanged by those two powers which both earnestly desire unopposed and undivided supremacy in the centre of the eastern continent. Such defiance might, nevertheless, have been conveyed from one or other side without occidental powers being apprised of the fact; but it is equally possible that either rival might initiate hostilities against the other without indulging in any such civilized preliminary politeness. Either Tso or Kaufmann would hardly be slow to attempt to enter without delay upon the possession of any point or object which would offer a position of advantage in the event of

a struggle which they, no doubt, have long looked upon as inevitable. Meanwhile it is significant that the report of a fight having taken place should follow closely on the prompt return of Marquis Tseng from St. Petersburg to London, the resignation by Colonel Gordon of his Indian appointment, and that officer's hasty departure for China. The celestial envoy, it may well be anticipated, has realized his own position and the temper and relative weight of parties in Peking; and, acting up to the very letter of his instructions, has at least averted a repetition in his person of the disgrace which befel Chung How, even if he has not succeeded in averting a conflict between his country and the Muscovite. Recent mail advices from China show that the feeling against any concession which could be deemed unpatriotic, or would menace the integrity of the empire, has not one whit diminished in intensity, and that the warlike party maintains its ascendancy to such an extent that any proposition for mediation on the part of a foreign power would be repelled. On the other hand Russia is not likely to have receded from her standing, to have foregone any benefit, real or supposed, secured to her by the act and deed of a plenipotentiary from the other party. Thus, though events may have marched a little more rapidly than was expected, they have but progressed in a course which was unhappily only too clearly indicated. The death of Yakoub Beg and the conquest of his territory overthrew the barrier that existed between two rival powers, which for the last three years have seen the verge of their respective territories gradually approaching each other. As soon as Kashgar surrendered, a veteran and victorious Chinese army was on the Russian frontier and close to Ili, an old possession of China, and one which it has long been a point of imperial policy to repossess. Resort was had, first, to diplomacy; but while Chung How was negotiating a failure, the authorities at Peking were discounting the probabilities of his non-success, and preparing for the emergency which they reserved as an alternative. Reinforcements and improved weapons were sent to the scene of anticipated strife; and a few months ago Chinese commanders in Central Asia were at the head of at least fifty thousand men, with Krupp's guns, and small arms of precision. Whatever the result of the contest there—and it would be unwise to attach too much importance to the alleged early successes attained by China—it must be evident that Russia has a difficult task before her, even should she ultimately triumph. But it must be remembered, also, in any contemplation of the eventualities of the strife, that with two such powers, their resources of offence on one side and defence on the other, the enormous extent of the dominions of each having coterminous boundary, the already puissant and still increasing naval force possessed by Russia in the Pacific:—under these conditions a war cannot be confined to the remote and desert-bounded regions of mid-Asia. Russia has a very formidable base in her settlements on the Amoor, whence operations by sea and along the enemy's coast can be advantageously directed; and it is in this quarter that China will find her greatest danger arise. Meanwhile, the quarrel concerns no one directly at present but the principals. Least of all does it affect Japan, who will act most wisely, and to the advancement of her own best interests, in abstaining from all appearance even of interference. Trade, of course, will suffer in its legitimate transactions; but the chief pecuniary sacrifice, for the nonce at least, will have to be made by the nascent Chinese shipping industry, which, under existing circumstances and the preponderance of Russian naval supremacy, will vanish temporarily from the seas.

## THE PALL MALL GAZETTE.

NO reader of "Pendennis" can help smiling over the magniloquent prospectus for the *Pall Mall Gazette* written by Captain Shandon in the Fleet prison. Sitting on his bed in a torn dressing-gown, with a desk on his knees, and Mr. Bungay, the rich vulgar publisher before him, the Captain announced in smart, emphatic language that the gentlemen of England should band together to defend their rights against the attacks of foreign revolution, intestine radicalism, and the stupid hostility of the masses. After dwelling on the actions of the gentlemen in question, the writer called on them to rally round a newspaper which was intended to defend all that they held dear, which numbered among its contributors, statesmen, capitalists, country-gentlemen, diplomatists and divines—in fine, a newspaper which was written by gentlemen for gentlemen.

Nearly fifteen years after the publication of Thackeray's work,—indeed, we believe, after the great satirist's death,—a newspaper bearing the name of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was established by Messrs. Smith and Elder, the well-known publishers, and was placed under the editorial control of Mr. Frederick Greenwood, one of a family several of whose members have distinguished themselves in the thorny paths of journalism. It was a new venture. It professed a total independence of all political ties, criticising or praising either of the great political parties with equal vigour or warmth, and reflecting, apart from every external influence, the principles and opinions of some of the leading public writers of England on art, politics, and literature. Its political writers, and especially its editor, were professed liberals, not in the narrow application of the term at the present day, but rather in the broad catholic sense in which it was applied to the Whigs of half a century since. At first it met with small success, and had for several years to fight its way with difficulty; but ultimately the great ability displayed in its columns, the skill with which its controversies were conducted, and its high literary character, made it a veritable power in the world of politics and letters. Mr. Greenwood was fortunate from the commencement in collecting around him a band, composed for the most part of non-professional journalists, but men who had already made names for themselves in literature; and he has been still more fortunate in filling up the gaps left by death or other causes with new writers. To mention but a few of the contributors to the *Pall Mall*: Fitzjames Stephen, now Mr. Justice Stephen, was its chief writer on Indian subjects for many years; and his well-known work "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," first appeared in its columns; Mr. W. R. Greg, whose contributions on social and literary questions, over the initial "W. R. G.," attracted the attention of Lord Palmerston, who gave the writer a high permanent official position, which he held until a few years ago. Mr. Matthew Arnold has always been, and still is, one of Mr. Greenwood's leading literary allies; Mr. H. Traill is the reputed author of most of the short, crisp paragraphs for which the journal has always been noted. Coming down to more recent years, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has secured such writers as the authors of "The Gamekeeper at Home," "Wild Life in a Southern Country," "Pictures from Ireland," "Round about a great Estate," and the "Criminal Code of the Jews." The *Pall Mall Budget*, which is a weekly reprint of the *Gazette*, has been for years past probably the best weekly paper in the world; and the credit of this is due, not so much to the talented writers engaged, as to the skill of Mr. Greenwood in

combining their work and his own into one harmonious whole. Indeed, one promise of Captain Shandon's prospectus has been kept by the real *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has been a journal written "by gentlemen for gentlemen."

The rise and fall of English journals, or changes in their personnel, are not, as a general rule, subjects of more than ordinary interest in the Far East. But with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, or rather *Budget*, the case is different. It has certainly by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper among British residents from India eastward; and nowhere is its circulation greater in proportion than in Japan. To many exiles it has been, especially during the last four years, "guide, philosopher and friend" in the mazes of the Eastern, Afghan, and South African questions. It exposed mercilessly the hollow pretence of humanity which the Russians made during their campaign in Turkey; it attacked Mr. Gladstone with much power for his course of conduct from the Bulgarian massacres down to the Mid-Lothian speeches; and, although expressing much dissatisfaction with the Berlin Treaty, it supported broadly the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield. In all these respects it was at one with the views of the vast majority of Englishmen resident in the East; and, apart from this, notwithstanding its strong convictions on political questions, the news given by it was absolutely colorless, sufficiently complete for most of us, and almost always exact. These considerations, doubtless, as well as its high literary ability, commended it in these regions. But the general elections came, and confounded all political prophets. The man whose foreign policy and speeches the *Pall Mall Gazette* had derided, was borne to power by the most potent majority that has been known for half a century past. The property in the paper itself has passed also into the hands of a gentleman whose views are not those of the editor, and who seems anxious to obtain parliamentary honours on the shoulders of a powerful party paper. To him, Mr. Greenwood's was as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. He required the latter to support the disestablishment of the English Church, to oppose the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, as well as the Afghan campaign; and, in general, to support the principles of the most advanced section of the liberal party, led by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain. In fact, Mr. Greenwood was called upon to abandon the political doctrines which he had steadfastly maintained for fifteen years, at the bidding of an individual, ambitious of a place in the legislature, whose only claim to consideration is the proprietorship of a paper which owes its high position and value to the labour and ability of its ex-editor. These demands were promptly declined by Mr. Greenwood, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* has now passed into the hands of Mr. John Morley, the brilliant editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, a philosophical radical, under whose management the paper will doubtless take the highest place among the organs of his party.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Greenwood and those associated with him would allow the elements of journalistic success which it was evident they possessed to lie dormant, and accordingly we have before us the prospectus of a new evening paper and review, to be called *The St. James's Gazette*, under the control of the late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The new journal is to be associated with no political clique, and will avoid the entanglement of party ties. It acknowledges that partisan journalism may be carried on with usefulness and honour; but holds that it is, at the same time, open to two objections, from which an independent press is free. When a legislative measure or a course of policy

comes under consideration, the party writer is "too apt to think of the constituencies first and the country afterwards; and, in the competition of parties to 'dish' each other, it sometimes happens that both think so much of the constituencies that the country is forgotten altogether. Mr. Greenwood and his collaborators intend in the new enterprise to follow that steadfast and fearless course which made the reputation and established the success of the newspaper which they have left. The peculiar circumstances of the severance, the real need that exists in English journalism, with its increasing dependence upon the support of party, for the maintenance of such a paper as the *Pall Mall Gazette* was and the *St. James's Gazette* promises to be, added to the literary ability and honesty of the editor and his contributing staff, will spare the project the pains and perils of infancy, and will cast it well-grown, robust and energetic, upon a career, occasionally no doubt troubled with storms, but one in which the hopes and ambition of its founders will be, in the main, achieved.

THE present may be a suitable occasion to recall attention to a small pamphlet published in Paris, in 1873, and entitled "Notes on the Treaties between Japan and Europe." The first note deals with treaties of commerce and customs duties. The writer traces the origin of customs duties in various countries, and it is interesting to notice that these duties were originally levied, not only on the importation of goods, but also in the interior of a country, in their passage between province and province, or sometimes even between village and village. "A bale of cloth, sent two hundred years ago from Lille to Lyons, had to pay nine successive duties on its road." This state of things was not altered in France till 1790. The following statistics shew the proportion of the total revenue of various countries derived, in 1872, from the customs duties:—United States 60 per cent: Norway 59: Switzerland 40: Sweden 34: Great Britain 27: France 17: Italy 8: Belgium 8: Austria 5: Holland 4: Russia 4. In Japan in the year 1876-77 we find a revenue of \$62,995,000 of which the sum of \$1,989,699, or about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, was derived from customs duties, including under this term warehouse charges and entrance and clearing dues. In the United States before the war more than nine-tenths of the entire budget were collected in customs dues. The story of the celebrated Methuen convention between England and Portugal in 1703, is cited as an example of the consequences "which may ensue from the pursuit of monetary advantages, and from the acceptance of permanent engagements." The history of the treaty will bear telling again, and we accordingly give it in the writer's own words:—"That treaty was made at a moment when England was on bad terms with France, and when English woollen goods were prohibited in Portugal. Mr. Methuen obtained the admission of English woollens, which was regarded at the time as a triumphant diplomatic success; and he stipulated, in return, that, 'for ever after' Portuguese wines should be imported into Great Britain at two-thirds of the duty payable on the wines of France." The result of this treaty was, that French wines, which had hitherto been almost exclusively used in England, were supplanted by the heavy and less healthy Portuguese wines. In Cobden's treaty of 1860 with France, the duties on French wines were much diminished, and in 1867 the consumption of French wines was one-half larger than that of Portuguese wines. Down to the year 1860 all European and American powers inflexibly followed, with one single class of exceptions, the rule that treaties should merely indicate the nature of the rules under which foreign commerce should be controlled, the fixing of the rate of duties being left to internal laws known as tariffs. This exception is in the case of eastern countries, particularly Turkey, China, Japan and Muscat

"the governments of which countries have successively consented to annex fixed tariffs to their commercial treaties with European States, in ignorance, probably, of the fact that it was entirely contrary to all European diplomatic precedent to do so." Referring to the temporary abandonment by France of her imperial right of regulating her tariffs as she might deem necessary for her own interests, the writer points out that in 1871, when she wanted all the money she could obtain, she was hampered by these stipulations. He then recommends, as the proper course, the reservation of "an absolute, unconditional independence on a question which each nation has a right to decide for itself alone, for its own reasons and for the best of its own interests." He then quotes, in support of the soundness of these considerations, from leading authorities in International law—Klüber, Calvo, Martens; and further shows by examples that the principles laid down have been acted upon by every state in Europe and America. All the Central and South American republics, as well as the Sandwich Islands, conduct their trade with England on the universal condition of the payment of "the duties that are or may be payable on such articles." The note concludes with a discussion of the basis on which *ad valorem* duties are applied—it seems to vary in almost every country—and a brief mention of the principles on which the general commercial policy of European nations is now based. These principles, and the tendencies of modern commercial legislation are resumed as follows:—(1) Suppression of duties on raw material; (2) Reduction of duties on articles of large consumption, arranged so as to stimulate their use, and to thereby diminish tariffs without diminishing the customs receipts. (3) Abolition of all duties which bring in small receipts. (4) Gradual reduction of duties on manufactured goods. These principles, however, the writer adds, sound as they are in theory, and excellent as their results have proved to be in practice, are only realisable between nations which have attained a somewhat similar degree of industrial development.

IN dealing with alien laws, the author touches briefly on the treatment accorded to foreigners both in England and France from the earliest times. In 1215, by the Magna Charta, strangers in England were permitted to buy and sell goods without molestation. Before that period all foreigners were outcasts. In 1328, a law was passed granting aliens guilty of any crime the right to be tried by a jury composed of six Englishmen and six of their own countrymen. Thirty years later, an Act of Parliament released them from joint responsibility for each other's crimes and debts, and they were permitted to leave the country, instead of being put in prison, when war broke out between England and their native country. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, on account of the large number of foreign workmen in England, and in order to protect English workmen against their competition, an act was passed obliging strangers to spend in England all the money they earned or received for the sale of goods, and forbidding them to make wool or cloth, or to work at any manual trade, or to sell goods by retail. Half a century after, however, this law was repealed, and the conditions were prescribed under which an alien could become a denizen. In 1558, for the first time, a foreigner was naturalised by a special act of parliament. Various changes were subsequently made in the English laws relating to aliens, according as public opinion was changed by such events as the Reformation and the French Revolution. The act of 1870, which is now the law of England on the subject, repeals all previous acts, and authorizes aliens:—(1). To hold, by purchase or inheritance, any kind of property, as if they were English subjects. (2). To enjoy,

when naturalised, all political and other rights, powers, and privileges. In France, the laws became favourable to aliens long before they did in England. According to a law of 1819, ten years' residence in France, with the permission of the government, is all that is required for naturalising aliens. It will thus be seen that it is only comparatively recently that foreigners were placed on anything resembling a footing of equality with nationals; and that for centuries they were treated with much harshness and injustice.

THE third and last note is entitled "Consular Jurisdiction," and commences with the following sentences:—"The right to absolute and uncontrolled jurisdiction over all persons and things within the limits of the territory is one of the inherent rights of the independency and equality of nations." To this rule there are two principal exceptions (1) the privilege known as extra-territoriality granted to ambassadors and ministers; and (2) status of the subjects and citizens of foreign Christian powers in Mahometan or infidel countries. The reason of this latter concession is stated by Phillimore to be, that "the laws and usages of Eastern countries, where Christianity does not prevail, are so at variance with all the principles, feelings, and habits of European Christians, that they have usually been allowed, by the indulgence or the weakness of the potentates of those countries, to retain the use of their own laws." The opinions of various writers on International Law, as to the position of extra-territoriality in Turkey, is then quoted. One of them defines the "capitulations" as letters of privilege conceded by the Sultan, who remained free to modify their conditions. At a later period treaties were grafted on to these capitulations, and by this means the originally revocable character of the capitulations was suppressed, and what had been, in the beginning, a precious concession on the part of Turkey, became transformed into an obligatory contract. Mr. Urquhart, who perhaps has studied—although with a peculiar object—the foreign relations of Turkey more than any other Englishman, gives it as his opinion that "the judicial powers enjoyed by European Consuls in Turkey have been productive of much mischief;" but goes on to add that he "doubts whether they could be entirely dispensed with in a country so peculiarly situated." These capitulations were first granted to France in 1535 and to England in 1676. With these precedents, and with a view to protect their subjects in non-Christian countries, until proper treatment is guaranteed in some other way, European powers have always claimed the right of both civil and criminal jurisdiction over their subjects in all treaties with such countries. In Turkey, Siam and Japan, disputes are referred to the tribunals of the nationality of the defendant. In Persia, by the French treaty of 1855, all civil disputes between Frenchmen and Persians are judged by the Persian tribunals alone. In China, suits between foreigners and natives are now settled by mixed Courts.

IT is impossible to say, as yet, with any approach to exactness what the object of Colonel Gordon's mission to China is. His past career, his present reputation in England, and the high position which he has resigned, all lead us to infer that he obtained all the conditions which he deemed necessary from the Chinese Government, and that his work in China is to be one of great importance. The *Spectator* recently said, that he was the only man who could fill the Embassy at Constantinople with full satisfaction to the country; and another weekly paper considers his appointment as private secretary to the Viceroy of India infinitely below the position which his great talents undoubtedly merit. "In fact there is no post from Constantinople east-

ward which would have been too much for him. After his unparalleled services in China, Egypt, and the upper Nile, it was expected that he would receive higher promotion, and it is really the bathos of absurdity to make such a man, with such a history, secretary to Lord Ripon, unless it is meant that, as in Ireland, the secretary is to do the governing." It is also very significant that Colonel Gordon's resignation did not take place until after the Marquis of Tseng's return to London from St. Petersburg.

READERS of Dr. Brewer's interesting work, entitled "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," will be glad to hear of a new and similar work from his pen. It is called "The Readers' Handbook," and contains explanations of allusions and references employed by writers, as well as brief *résumés* of the plots of most of the best European plays and novels. It is literally a work which no reader should be without. Its value will best be shown by a few examples. We find the following passage in Macaulay's essay on Lord Clive. "Sir John Malcolm gives us a letter worthy of Sir Matthew Mite, in which Clive orders 'two hundred shirts, the best and finest that can be got for love or money.'" Referring to the Handbook for an explanation of this reference, we find that Sir Matthew Mite was "a returned East India merchant, dissolute, dogmatic, ashamed of his former acquaintances, hating the aristocracy, yet longing to be acknowledged by them. He squandered his wealth on toadies, dressed his livery servants most gorgeously, and gave his chairmen most costly exotics to wear in their coats. Sir Matthew was for ever astonishing weak minds with his talk about rupees, lacs, jaghires and so on, and finally we are told that he was a character in Samuel Foote's play *The Nabob*." Macaulay again writes of some one as a compound of Bobadil and Fluellen, and of the father of Frederic the Great as "a cross between Moloch and Puck." In the Handbook we find a full explanation of Ben Jonson's Bobadil, of Shakespeare's Fluellen; and of the character ascribed to the heathen deity Moloch, and to Puck by several writers. The work consists of nearly twelve hundred pages, and on every page there are from six to a dozen explanation of allusions of this description. Two appendices give the author and date of every drama or opera mentioned in the body of the book, and also the dates of poems, novels, &c., referred to. It is inevitable that errors and omissions should occur in the mass of information here given. We shall quote only one error—and that because it has a special interest for residents in Japan. Under the word Cipango or Zipango, we find the following:—"A marvellous island described in the Voyages of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller. He described it as lying 1,500 miles from land. This island was an object of diligent search with Columbus and other early navigators, but belongs to that wonderful chart which contains the *El Dorado* of Sir Walter Raleigh, the *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More, the *Atlantis* of Lord Bacon, the *Laputa* of Dean Swift, and other places better known in story than in geography." Now, although the mediæval traveller obtained his information respecting Cipango by hearsay in China, it is in many respects very correct; and, apart from the name altogether, there can be no doubt that he refers to Japan. He describes the Mongol Expedition to Japan of 1264, sent by Kublai Khan, and although he states that this country is 1,500 miles from the mainland, it has been suggested with much probability that Chinese *li*, and not English miles, were meant. Dr. Brewer is therefore incorrect in referring to it as a mythical island. It is interesting also to notice that the inhabitants of these islands had then the reputation of being cannibals; it

would be very curious if modern scientific researches, such as those of Professor Morse, should corroborate this and other statements of Polo. Indeed since the publication of Colonel Yule's splendid work, and more frequent travels on the borders of China and Thibet have established the general correctness of his statements, Marco Polo's character for veracity has been rehabilitated.

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### III.

#### KASSHU CASTLE.

THE influence of western arts and sciences upon Japanese customs may be traced back to several centuries before the nation thought of adopting European civilization. The machinery and implements of to-day are scarcely more thoroughly foreign introductions, than were many of the more rude contrivances of engineering and warfare which were used some three centuries ago, and which we are accustomed to regard as purely Japanese. It is true that many striking parallels may be drawn between feudal Japan and feudal Europe, which may be considered as mere coincidences, brought about by similar systems of government working independently in different parts of the world. Feudalism under the Franks, Goths or Lombards shews us the same rivalries of powerful families, the same growth and abuse of power among ecclesiastics, and the same wars and treacheries that are to be read of over and over again in the pages of the history of this country. There is more than mere coincidence, however, in the remarkable resemblance of many of the structures and implements of the old civilization to those of mediæval Europe. The avidity with which the old Daimios and their retainers gathered information and adopted inventions and improvements from the Portuguese, and later from the Dutch, is well known. In the year 1542, long before the present castle of Yedo was built by Iyeyasu, the Japanese had been profiting by hints and instruction obtained from the early missionaries and traders who kept them posted in the wonders of the latter part of the *Moyen Age* in Europe. It was for the sake of such learning rather than for a desire to acquire Christianity, that many of the princes gave such freedom and opportunities to these foreigners who meanwhile wrought their work of conversion more among the lower or farming classes. The ambitious designs of these apostles and their protégés ended in the fearful persecution and massacre of the native Christians, and the expulsion, root and branch, of the foreigners; but the fruits of their secular instruction are still to be noticed in many objects of former civilization, which, owing to the strict seclusion of the country in after times, have obtained the reputation of being preëminently Japanese in their origin. From the old Portuguese *arquebuse* the so-called native Japanese gun was borrowed; and an early form of cannon in use during the most exciting times of Japanese feudal history, is still called by the name of *Tanegashima*, after the island on which these adventurers first landed. During the time of the Ashikaga Shoguns there were great advances made in the system of fortification and in the arts of warfare in the country, to be traced partly to the teaching of the Papists. Before this period the Japanese fortress was a mere entrenched camp, somewhat resembling the old Roman camp, having trenches and wattled fences, enclosing low barrack buildings similar to the common fragile street houses. The turret-crowned curtain walls, gate defences, and keeps, as well as the large *agger*, enormous moats, draw-bridges and certain weapons of defence, all came into use as the influence of these visitants from abroad grew in the country. In several of the battles ships of war were borrowed from the Dutch, and from them was learnt much that was known of military engineering. The Japanese castle in its completeness, as it is now known from the remains at Osaka and other large towns, was not devised until the time of Nobunaga, the great opponent of the Buddhists, who is said to have harboured and favoured the teachers of Christianity, partly for the worldly learning that could be got out of them, and partly for the purpose of opposing them to the ambitious priests of Buddhism, whose power he tried so hard to cripple. Before these times, however, the compara-

tively rude fortresses employed are connected with many exciting tales of siege and heroic defence, and it is a melancholy fact that the citadels historically most fraught with interesting adventure, are those which are now most unrecognizable in their ruin.

In the province of Kaga, near to the principal town of Kanazawa, may be seen a steep hill now called Shiroyama, but formerly known by the name of Ishikawa Gōri. Upon the summit of this hill are two deep cold lakes around which may be traced marks of an ancient mountain fortress. The country folk tell a story concerning one of these lakes; how the General Togashi, whilst riding near the castle at night, was plunged with his steed into it and drowned; and a legend remains that at certain times may be seen, upon the surface of the water, the reflection of the form of a horse equipped for war. The rider being taken to the gods the spirit of the horse alone remained to haunt the spot. The natural wildness and security of the position marked it as the site for a large fortress to defend the seat of the Daimio of Kashiū. A stronghold was built here in 1489, during the warlike times of the Ashikaga Shoguns, and received the name of Takao-no-Shiro. On three sides the steep slopes of the precipitous hill is scaled by rugged steps, and on the fourth the fathomless lakes of the old crater formed a natural defence of considerable strength for the castle. The Daimio of Kashiū, Togashi Masashika, had roused the wrath of the Honganji priests of Osaka, then in the height of their power, by his favouritism towards Takata, one of the chiefs of the Montoshū, a rival sect. These priests were as familiar with the cunning of war as with the wiles and workings of religion, and their growing power and ambition did much to disturb the peace of the country, until the blow given to them by Nobunaga, from which they have never thoroughly recovered. On this occasion, calling to their standard numbers of the peasantry and lower classes, such as have ever in all countries been at the beck of the priesthood, they assembled in all an army of thirty thousand men and surrounded and besieged the castle of Takao. The General Togashi Masashika had within the castle barely ten thousand men; and, what with the failing of his supplies and the frequent onsets of the enemy, things were going very hard with the little garrison. It happened that among the besieged was one Tomita Motoshige, who had in his possession a relic of Shinran Shōnin, the founder of the Shinshū sect of Buddhists, in the form of a specimen of writing from the hand of the illustrious priest himself. Shinran Shōnin was revered alike by every division of the Shinshū sect, they having split into factions in later times.

According to a preconcerted plan Tomita, with fifty followers, set out from the castle to hold a parley with the enemy, taking with him his sacred relic. During his interview he attempted by argument to shew that, though as priests of the Shinshū sect they might look to spiritual assistance and certain success in their wars for the cause of religion, still, considering that on this occasion those whom they had taken up arms against were also the worshippers of Shinran, it was in nowise certain that the gods would help them rather than the little army of Togashi. The gods cared not for numbers. Still further to work upon their superstition he told them that inside the castle they possessed a sacred charm no less than the divine writing of Shinran himself; and that to convince them of his sincerity he had brought the roll with him to shew them. The chief priests beholding the writing bowed down in reverence before it, the news spread in the camp and the army crowded round, each anxious to get a sight of the holy treasure. Meanwhile the fifty followers of Tomita, unnoticed, were making themselves busy in setting on fire the buildings and stores of the enemy. This was the prearranged signal for a sortie and fierce onset from the castle. In spite, however, of the unexpectedness of the attack and the confusion caused by the fire and smoke, the vast numbers of the besiegers enabled them to offer resistance, and eventually to gain a signal success, some four hundred only of the besieged, with their leaders among them, finding their way back into the castle. These, weak from exertion and want of food, seeing their last chance gone and death certain, determined to die the true death of samurai by their own steel rather than fall into the hands of the enemy. They resolved, however, to die in such a way as to give most trouble to their foes, and to prolong their resistance to the last.

Constructing sixty straw images, they clothed them in their own armour and placed them on the top story of the keep with 500 standards, arranging them so as to appear like a great crowd of warriors. They themselves also entered the lower story of the *donjon* and there, the leader setting the example, committed *harakiri*, having given orders to a servant to set fire to the keep immediately after their death.

The enemy eventually scaled the walls and approached the castle, but seeing what appeared a large armed force in the citadel, came forward cautiously, firing upon the supposed foe with guns and arrows. The flames now spreading from the bottom of the tower, and the motionless undaunted bearing of the armour-clad images, alarmed and astonished the besiegers, who drew back. One, however, was bold enough to go forward, and discover the deception, and the castle was eventually entered and ransacked, not however, before the bodies of the brave defenders had been rendered unrecognizable by the fire. The straw images served the double purpose of deceiving and delaying the enemy, and also of helping to spread the conflagration that was to make the bodies of the heroes unknown to their foes. This is supposed to have been the real death of Togashi, though the peasants still point to the spot where he and his steed were said to have been drowned. This is but one story from the many exciting tales connected with the mountain fortresses of Japan.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

#### YOSHITSUNE.

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—I am one of the interested readers of the paper of Mr. Suyematsu on the identity of Temugen with Minamoto no Yoshitsune. Hitherto much obscurity there had been about the alleged death of Yoshitsune at Koromogawa, I dare say this obscurity was cleared up a long time ago by the discovery of an old document in the possession of the house of Tsugaru; and I think the story of his escape to Yesso is now well known among the literary circles of Tokio. A short time after the Mikado's restoration to his legitimate power, all the Daimio of the Empire were required to produce the history of their titles to their respective fiefdoms. When the old documents, both those hitherto known and those kept in secret, were closely examined in the house of Tsugaru to produce the required information, an old document was discovered which at once cleared up all the mysteries surrounding Yoshitsune's death. It was an important discovery. It contained a matter which none could have dreamed of. According to the document, it is certain that Benkei had died at Koromogawa, and Yoshitsune, accompanied by three followers, escaped to the mountainous region of Tsugaru, where he and his followers were hospitably received by Ōura, a petty nobleman, whose revenue consisted of little over a thousand koku of rice, and from whom the house of Tsugaru traces its descent. Here they stayed for some months till it was determined to cut short the matter by a deception. Accordingly, one Hirokawa died for Yoshitsune's sake, his features having borne a marked resemblance to those of Yoshitsune; and his head was sent to Kamakura as that of Yoshitsune himself. After this affair was carried out, Yoshitsune passed the narrow strait of Tsugaru and landed safely in Yesso, accompanied by his two remaining followers. The names of these persons are said to have been recorded in the document, but I could not ascertain them, a friend of mine from whom I learned this account having forgotten them.

One thing of which I must warn Mr. Suyematsu, is his inaccuracy of the distinction between the Japanese names and their Chinese equivalents. He says somewhat carelessly that Minamoto no Yoshitsune, or in another form of pronunciation, Gen Ghi-kei, etc., Gen or Minamoto, etc., and Hei or Taira, etc. Now Minamoto, Taira, and Yoshitsune, are Japanese names; and Gen, Hei and Gi-kei are their equivalents and not other forms of their pronunciation. The carelessness lies in the confounding of facts totally different in their nature, the fact of the Jap-

anese names, and the fact that they can be represented by Chinese characters.

I am, etc.,

HISATARO OTA.

Tokio, 30th June, 1880.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

London, 14th June, 1880.

The departure of Gordon Pasha for China is causing uneasiness in St. Petersburg.

London, 29th June, 1880.

The Premier in reply to a question said that the Government would reconsider the position taken in the matter of Mr. Bradlaugh.

The writ of error applied for in the Tichborne case has been discharged by the Court of Appeal.

- LONDON, 30th June, 1880.

Turkey.—Warlike preparations are being made in consequence of the decisions of the Conference on the Greek frontier question.

LONDON, 1st July, 1880.

Chinese troops have twice defeated the Russians on the Kashgar frontier. Chinese troops are advancing on Kuldja and Khokand.

Epirus and Thessaly have been proclaimed in a state of siege.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 3RD, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 3RD DAY, DO-YO-SI.

#### BIRTH.

At the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. HENRY DYER; a son.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Home mails arrived in the M. M. steamer *Tanais*, on Sunday last. The latest telegrams were up to the 14th ultimo. The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* left for Hongkong, with outward despatches, on Thursday last, at noon.

The men-of-war in harbour were dressed on Monday, in honour of the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

While the King and Queen of Siam, with some of the royal children, were on a water excursion, the barge containing Her Majesty and infant daughter was capsized with the alleged loss of all on board. The bodies of the royal victims were recovered.

In our article, in the *Weekly Mail* of Saturday last, on "the Game of Go," in the sentence, 16th and 17th lines from bottom, beginning, "That ruler" (Taiko) as well as Yoritomo and Iyeyasu were adepts &c., for "Yoritomo" read "Nobunaga."

At 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon the match, Married v. Single, commenced. Mr. Dodds as captain of the former, having won the toss, elected that his side should take the bat, and sent in Hearne and Cobden; the former was quickly disposed of, after scoring one run, by playing the ball into his wickets; Moss followed, but was run out. Wheeler then took the bat, but could not manage to add his usual double figure

to the score, and it was not until Mollison had joined Cobden, who was still playing carefully, that any stand at all was made against the bowling of Thomson and Strange. Cobden now succumbed to Thomson's bowling, and Mollison was well caught by D'Almeida at long on. Durant, after a quick 10, was then bowled by Strange, when the side virtually collapsed. Total 68.

At 4 o'clock the Single team sent in D'Almeida and Stephens, the former was quickly bowled by Dodds and the latter cleverly caught at point Thomson after being let off on a hot one to long leg, was bowled by Wheeler, and Herbert caught at point. So far the married side was doing fairly well, but Strange and Thompson who followed, made the leather fly in all directions until the doctor got one among the Strange timber and sent him away after scoring 23. Trevethick following, still made the game interesting, the married men appearing quite elated, when this well-known hard hitter was run out for 13. Barlow, steady as ever, added 6 to the score; Hutchison skied a ball that was held by the bowler, then Hearne bowled the last two wickets down in quick succession, the innings closing for a total of 88.

The match was altogether an interesting one from the keen desire of each side to win the deciding game. The bowling and fielding on both sides were better than usual, but more especially on the younger side. Thompson and Strange bowled exceptionally well throughout the innings. The subjoined score will shew that the unmarried won with 20 to spare.

#### MARRIED.

A. Hearne, b. Strange	1
C. H. Cobden, b. Thomson	13
C. D. Moss, run out	1
Dr. E. Wheeler, b. Strange	1
J. P. Mollison, c. D'Almeida, b. Strange	29
B. Durant, b. Strange	10
J. Dodds, c. Davis, b. Strange	8
C. H. Dallas, not out	3
F. A. Cope, b. Thomson	0
E. Murray, b. Thomson	0
G. Hodges, b. Strange	1
E. F. Kilby, b. Thomson	0
Wides	2
Byes	3
Leg Byes	2
Total	68

#### SINGLE.

J. D'Almeida, b. Dodds	3
C. E. Stephens, c. Mollison, b. Wheeler	7
W. B. Thomson, b. Wheeler	7
H. A. Herbert, c. Mollison b. Wheeler	0
F. W. Strange, b. Wheeler	23
J. F. Thompson, c. Durant, b. Hearne	16
T. H. Trevethick, run out	13
H. Barlow, b. Hearne	6
J. D. Hutchison, c. and b. Wheeler	2
A. Milne, not out	5
A. Davis, b. Hearne	3
W. J. S. Shand, b. Hearne	1
Wides	2
Byes	1
Total	88

Both Europeans and natives attended on the ground in large numbers to watch the game and listen to the excellent music of the band of the French corvette *Témis*, which in itself was a great treat, for rarely has it been our good fortune to listen to such music so far from home.

Another match, Navy and Visitors v. the Yokohama Club, came off on Monday and thanks to fine weather and the band of H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, the numerous spectators had a very pleasant afternoon.

The wickets were pitched shortly after 2 o'clock, the Navy and Visitors winning the toss and electing to take the bat. One after the other, however, quickly retired, Stephens only making anything of a stand. The bowling and fielding of the Club was very good, Thomson taking six wickets, with another caught off his bowling. Total for the innings—20.

The Club then went in and ran the score up to 100, in spite of the good bowling of Charley, and the clever fielding of Stephens.

The Navy in their second innings only secured 51. Abbott bowling very well and getting most of the wickets. The score below will shew that the Club won in one innings with 29 runs

to spare. Both elevens were fortunate in having good long stops.

## NAVY AND VISITORS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. F. Charley, b. Thomson.....	0	b. Abbott .....	0
E. J. Bain, b. Abbott .....	2	c. Trevethick, b. Thomson .....	9
C. E. Stephens, c. Dodds, b. Abbott.....	11	c. Mollison, b. Abbott.....	7
J. A. Bennett, b. Thomson .....	0	b. Abbott .....	2
H. M. Murphy, b. Thomson .....	2	b. Abbott .....	6
C. H. Sandham, b. Thomson .....	1	b. Abbott .....	2
Thos. F. Thomas, b. Thomson .....	0	c. Cobden, b. Abbott .....	11
A. P. Ethelston, b. Abbott.....	2	c. Cobden, b. Abbott .....	0
A. Petch, c. Hearne, b. Abbott.....	0	b. Abbott .....	1
J. Horrigan, c. Thomson, b. Abbott.....	0	Not out .....	5
L. Browning, Not out.....	0	c. Hearne, b. Thomson .....	1
Leg Byes .....	1	Leg Byes .....	1
Wides .....	1	Wides .....	6
Total.....	20	Total.....	51

## THE CLUB.

E. Abbott, c. Sandham, b. Bennett .....	6
B. Durant, b. Charley .....	13
J. F. Thompson, c. Sandham, b. Bennett .....	7
J. P. Mollison, c. Stephens, b. Bennett .....	24
F. H. Trevethick, b. Bennett.....	6
W. B. Thomson not out .....	22
J. Dodds, c. and b. Stephens .....	0
E. Wheeler, c. Bain, b. Murphy.....	8
J. D. Hutchinson, b. Murphy .....	6
A. Hearne, c. Stephens, b. Bennett.....	5
A. H. Cobden, b. Bennett .....	1
Byes .....	1
Wides .....	1
Total.....	100

We should like to know why Europeans are charged fifty sen to visit the very remarkable collection of objects of natural history and models of junk, &c., on the swamp, when Japanese are admitted for seven sen. The price charged to natives is a generous sum to expend for a view of the objects inside.

It is doubtless true that, in politics more especially, nothing is certain except the unexpected, and therefore any forecast of the approaching election for the Presidency must be open to the general rule. It seems, however, almost a foregone conclusion for the democrats, if the following figures which appeared recently in a well-informed American journal of republican politics can be placed dependence upon. There the chances were reckoned up thus:—The successful candidate will require 185 votes at the electoral college. The sixteen southern states will vote the democratic ticket "solid," giving 138 votes. New York carried by the democrats will give 35 votes, which only leaves 12 votes to gain among all the rest of the states. It is considered certain that General Hancock can carry New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and California (the latter state because General Garfield is pro-Chinese) which will more than give him the required number of votes. Then "the spoils to the victors."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia states that the Merv-Turkoman deputation to the Shah is still at Teheran, and that the Persian expedition to Herat is postponed pending negotiations. A Berlin telegram in the *Standard* says:—The Russian Government have put off the beginning of the new Kuldja negotiations until after the arrival at St. Petersburg of some members of their Legation at Peking. The interval is used to fill the Amoor province with troops ready to threaten Peking. In an emergency, the distance from Odessa to Vladivostock being only some fifty days, the ten or twelve ships employed for the purpose will soon transport some ten or twelve thousand men to the Pacific shores.

A native journal states that "about one hundred prisoners removed to the Ogasawara (Bonin) Island, under sentence of penal servitude, and about three hundred of the native islanders, are at present employed in the construction of bridges and roads. About fifty fowls that were left on the islands by Commodore Perry when he visited Japan, have now increased to several thousands and, by their crowing, morning and evening, greatly disturb the residents." Why don't the residents eat the fowls in self-defence?

The *Akebono Shimben* is responsible for the following:— "A small French war vessel arrived in Yokohama from Fusan, Corea, on the 24th instant. While at Fusan, about thirty of her crew landed, and three or four hundred Koreans suddenly sur-

rounded the French on all sides and fired upon them. As the French were not prepared for fighting, they only defended themselves for a short time, and then retreated on board their vessel, about ten of them being wounded." This is a fair specimen of the canards which occasionally appear in the native papers. The story is entirely without foundation.

The P. & O. steamer *Sunla*, left Hongkong for Yokohama via Nagasaki on Monday last, at noon. The English may steamer was, however, due in Hongkong on the 25th, and, as the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer the *Nigata Maru* sailed on the 26th, the mails will no doubt arrive by that vessel, due here on Monday next.

It is rumoured that the ultimate destination of the three French men-of-war which left on Wednesday is Corea.

We have referred elsewhere at some length to an important telegram announcing that hostilities have broken out between Russia and China, the latter power having proved successful in the first operations. The ultimate result cannot, we think, be for a moment doubtful if the two empires are left to themselves, but so many conflicting interests are centered in China, that attempts at mediation or even intervention on the part of other powers are not at all improbable. A blockade of the Chinese ports by the powerful Russian fleet now in these waters might almost compel some action on the part of England and America, whose vast mercantile interests in China would be thereby annihilated for the time being. The Chinese are evidently taking advantage of their numerical superiority, and hope to crush the Russians opposed to them before reinforcements can be hurried across the wide region between the Russian base and the scene of operations. In this proceeding the Chinese are acting judiciously, although we feel convinced that the decisive struggle will not be on the western frontier of China. There is, of course, a chance that the telegram is unfounded, as in the case of the reported irruption of Chinese troops across the Amoor some time since.

A contemporary remarks:—There is no more doubt that drinking iced-water arrests digestion than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says: "Habitual iced-water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read upon food, and what the physiologist has to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork, and beef and potatoes, and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread, hot cakes, fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies. But the iced-water goes down all the same, and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious Providence has called to a clime where, as far as is known, iced-water is not used. The number of immortal beings who go hence, to return no more, on account of an injudicious use of iced-water, can hardly be estimated."

The *Daily Press* has heard that the western suburbs of Canton are under water, waist deep, that a number of houses have fallen, and that the rice crop is in many places completely destroyed, rendering it not improbable that much suffering will be created throughout the province in consequence.

Hitherto there have been no official regulations for the control of Japanese private banks. We now learn from native sources that the government are about to legislate on the subject.

A native paper states that "the Tokio Marine Insurance Company, in order to encourage shipbuilding, the construction of a better class of vessels, and the establishment of the commercial prosperity of Japan upon a solid basis, is desirous of insuring native built craft only, to a sum not exceeding 35,000 yen for each vessel. This, however, is impracticable while there are so few vessels, because the profits would not be suffi-

cient to provide for losses which might reasonably be expected. The company therefore applied to the Government about the beginning of the present year for assistance until the native mercantile marine increased but the application was refused. Truly insurance business is very difficult to manage successfully at the commencement." This wail seems to prelude something serious, national banks appear to be the most flourishing concerns to dabble in. Cannot the Marine Insurance Company be transformed into a bank? When there are so many, one or two more will not make much difference.

A river some eighty miles west of Kobe has burst its banks, and part of the telegraph line has been carried away by the consequent inundation. There is therefore no telegraphic communication for the time beyond Kobe.

We learn with much pleasure that the recent difference of opinion, respecting the musical services at Christ Church, has at last been arranged. The incumbent, finding that the sense of the congregation was strongly in favor of a musical service as hitherto, has graciously waived his own personal opinion in the matter; and we may look for a full choir, with organ, to-morrow as formerly. We are sure that the whole church-going community will be heartily glad of this settlement of a difference which threatened to become a public scandal; and, although we understand that Mr. Griffin will not return permanently to the organ loft, yet we trust that we may occasionally hear his performance as of yore, not only in the public services of the Church, but also at those semi-private ceremonies which so nearly touch us all from time to time, either for joy or grief.

The following are the names of the officers of His Imperial Brazilian Majesty's corvette, now in port:—

Capt. Julio de Noronha, Francisco Pereira Pinto; João Pereira Pinto, Alexandrino de Alencar, Duarte Bacellar, José Pereira Guimarães, Antonio Gonçalves Rosas, José Martins de Toledo, Arthur Serra Pinto, Francisco dos Santos Matta, Henrique Brauner, Joaquim Diniz Cordeiro, Lindolpho Malveiro, Antonio de Souza Reis, Henrique Pinto Bastos, Francisco Wanderley, João de Perouse Pontes, Romão de Aguiar. Dra. Galdino de Magalhães, Amado Barata; Com. João Picanço; and Ph. Esteves da França Pinto.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL. PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1880.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained July 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	—	1	1	—	—	1
2nd .....	2	—	2	—	—	2
3rd .....	12	6	10	—	8	18
4th .....	1	1	1	—	1	2
Charity .....	—	1	1	—	—	1
Total .....	15	9	15	—	9	24

EDWIN WHEELER, M.D.,  
Surgeon-in-Charge.

#### THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

We continue from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the account of the Imperial tour, furnished to that paper by its special correspondent who accompanies the party:—

When the cortège left the town of Kofu on the morning of the 22nd ultimo, the weather was really beautiful. The direction chosen, along the Shinshiu road, led us through Rino, which is justly celebrated for the excellence of the tobacco produced in the locality. The steep hill called Akasaka had now to be crossed, and fully three hundred and sixty ken (fathoms) were climbed before the task was accomplished. This hill, from the summit down to the foot, was thronged with loyal subjects, some of whom had travelled long distances to catch a passing glimpse of His Majesty. In fact, so great was the concourse of people, what between the spectators and the Emperor's entourage, that the whole hill was completely covered with a mass of human beings.

After descending from Akasaka the party came to a place locally called Kanzaka, which is about eighteen cho in extent. From this spot a most exquisite view of the majestic Fuji-yama was obtained, and, after gazing for a time upon its snow-capped loveliness, the Imperial procession, as if reluctant to leave so beautiful a scene, slowly advanced along the banks of the Kamanashi-gawa. Here, also, many charming bits of scenery presented themselves to the delighted travellers, and owing to the excellent state of the roads, which redounds greatly to the credit of the local authorities, there was nothing to mar the complete enjoyment of the pictures furnished by nature.

About 10 o'clock, Nirazaki was reached, and His Majesty had tiffin in the school-house. A fresh start was made at half-past twelve; and, after a brief rest at the house of Naito Tomomasa, in the village of Maruno, His Majesty arrived at Sugawara at ten minutes past two o'clock, and lodged for the night in the residence of Kitahara Nobuyo.

During the day (22nd) His Majesty presented two pieces of habutai (white silk) and twelve yen to Komiya Sadakage, of Rino-mura, who placed his abode at the disposal of the Emperor and suit. Thirty-five yen were also paid for His Majesty's resting place at Nirazaki, and one piece of silk and fifteen yen for similar accommodation at Maruno. While in this last-named town the Emperor made some large purchases of the fabric peculiar to the district.

On the 21st instant, while at the town of Kofu, His Majesty (following the precedent at Ueno last year) caused all the inhabitants of the locality eighty years of age and over, to be summoned to his presence. One thousand seven hundred and fifty ancient individuals assembled in response to the Imperial invitation, and His Majesty distributed four hundred and thirty-seven yen and fifty sen among them, accompanied with many gracious words.

It has been a subject of conversation among the members of the imperial procession, that His Majesty desired to present seventy-five sen to each of the governors and secretaries of the prefectures passed through, fifty sen to each of the local hanna officers, and fifty sen to every person who should supply him with drinking water during the journey. Lavish expenditure of this description will make serious inroads on the privy purse.

His Excellency General Yamada left the procession after tiffin on the 22nd, and went to inspect the works in progress on the Sakuma road in the province of Shinshiu. His Excellency proposed to pass the night at Kofuchi, and rejoin the cortège on the following day.

Mr. Narasaki, the Governor of Nagano, arrived on the evening of the 22nd to present himself to the Emperor. Mr. Narasaki escorted the imperial procession while the party was within his prefecture.

The party left Sugawara at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd, the day being beautifully fine. At the Kokkai bridge over the Kawanashi-gawa, a deputation of the inhabitants of the prefecture of Nagano met the procession. It was noticed that among these delegates were a number of people decorated with medals, shewing that they had served and distinguished themselves in the south-western rebellion. The people in that part of the country still adhere to the old fashioned method of wearing the hair. At Fujimi, the view of Fuji-yama was so surpassingly beautiful, that His Majesty ordered the Court photographer, who accompanies the procession, to take a series of pictures. A halt for tiffin was made at the residence of Shirakawa Junichiro, at Kanazawa, and the day's journey completed at 4 p.m. at Kami-Suwa, where the Emperor rested for the night.

The road through the prefecture of Nagano was in excellent order, and the carriages and jinrikisha bowed along with great comfort to the occupants.

There are a number of small hot springs at Kami-Suwa and all the members of the suite availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of taking a much-needed bath.

His Excellency General Yamada, who had left the procession to inspect some road-work in the district, rejoined at Kanazawa, and has since left for Kamiyama in company with General Saigo, to arrange for the sham fight to take place there.

On the 24th ultimo, the procession set out from Kami-

Suwa at 7 a.m., and took the road on the left hand shore of lake Suwa, leading from the town. At the invitation of Mr. Sakamoto, the principal local officer, a halt was made and the party witnessed the method employed of catching fish in the lake, which afforded much amusement. A rest was made at Sino-Suwa and also at Hirano, the Emperor leaving his carriage and entering a *norimon* at the last named village. Shioo-toge was then passed over, from which a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained. At the foot of the descent is the post town of Shiojiri, where His Majesty stayed for tiffin. After leaving Shiojiri the Emperor re-entered his carriage and passed over the historical battle fields where the fiercely contested engagements took place in the "good old times" between Takeda and Ogasawara. A rest was made at Murai, and the party reached Matsumoto at half-past three o'clock, where His Majesty remained for the night.

The following day (25th) being wet, His Majesty employed the morning in visiting the Matsumoto saiban-sho, normal school, and the Kaichi gakko. After tiffin, although there appeared no likelihood of the weather clearing off, His Majesty gave the order to move forward, and the journey was continued amid heavy rain; the town of Moto-yama being reached at half-past six, where a halt was made for the night. Seven pickpockets, who had hitherto followed the procession from Tokio, were here arrested.

The morning of the 26th was cloudy and threatening, but the Emperor entered a *norimon* and set out from Moto-yama at six o'clock. The road in this locality passes over very hilly country, and when the party reached Narai, His Majesty remained there for tiffin. The journey was continued and the town of Torii, which is situated at the foot of a hill, was passed through. This town presents a very pleasing appearance as both sides of the road are lined with lacquer shops filled with beautiful wares. Fukushima was reached at five o'clock, and His Majesty passed the night in the residence of Mr. Kaishwabara. Fukushima is a thriving town, containing about seven hundred houses, and has what is very uncommon in such a mountainous district—a well-kept and flourishing public garden.

His Majesty left Fukushima at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo, by the *Oitagoshi*, and proceeded over a hilly country which made travelling very unpleasant. Many bridges spanning valleys were crossed, among others the famous suspension bridge over the Kiso-gawa. A halt was made by this bridge. Here an old man, fifty-six years of age, exhibited his great skill in swimming. This man, whose name is Matsumoto Kichizo, plunged fearlessly into the foaming torrent, and performed most wonderful feats, concluding by a display of fireworks which he let off while in the water. His Majesty was much pleased at the skill and daring exhibited, and was also interested in the mode of angling pursued there. From thence the procession passed through the town of Kami-matsu, and arrived at Ono. Here the Emperor turned aside to view the beautiful waterfall of Ono, which is thirty feet high and falls direct into the Kiso-gawa. Another halt was made at Suwara, where the Emperor had tiffin; and at half-past five o'clock the party reached Mitono, where His Majesty stayed for the night.

#### THE ANSWERED WISH.

(From the Japanese.)

##### I.

I longed in vain for the nightingale,  
Hid far in the forest tree:—  
"On pinions fleet, Oh, warbler sweet,  
Come carol a song for me!"  
"Thus I prayed, but it lingered still,  
In the wild wood haunts of the distant hill,

##### II.

Then I fell into lightest slumbers,  
And my wish to a vision grew;  
For I roamed in sleep, o'er the mountain steep,  
And I searched the woodlands through,  
Yet the sweet-singing bird was all unheard.  
But lo! From my dream awaking,  
With silvery song the air was stirred,  
For close by my pillow, was rapturous glee:—  
The warbler sang to the dawn and me,  
And flooded my heart with melody.

F. B. H.

Tokio, 3rd July, 1880.

#### PARIS LETTER.

(Science.)

PARIS, 8th May, 1880.

French alienists consider "hallucination" as a perception without an object, and "illusion" as a real perception falsely interpreted. In both cases the result is due to united physical and mental causes: that is, the commencement is a physical sensation. An ancient and famous philosopher maintained that the entire universe was only a gigantic hallucination. People are not necessarily ill or mad, because labouring under an illusion: at a distance a square tower may appear round, owing to perspective modifying the apparent forms of objects. In the eyes of a maniac, linen suspended from a line becomes hanging corpses; images floating in the air appear balloons directed by aeronauts. Lasègue defined that illusion is to hallucination, what slander is to calumny. With lunatics, at least, it is the ear which occupies the first rôle in cerebral troubles; they hear the sound of footsteps as of a person walking in another room, or some musical notes, musketry fire, or the reports of cannons. But there is an abyss between the patient who hears only sounds, and he who listens to words—the latter at first in monosyllables, then becoming phrases, and finally sentences, till the afflicted indulges in replies, and terminates by believing that he is in presence of a distinct personality which encroaches on his existence. Such is the meaning of the "possession" of the Middle Ages, and later of the seventeenth century. It is thus that the exorcists, charged to deliver the Ursulines of London from the diabolical spirits of which they were possessed, became in several instances themselves the victims of the epidemic. Sight also plays a conspicuous rôle in hallucinations, producing alcoholic nightmares, and unceasing terrifying visions. The sensitive apparatus is composed of extremities which receive the impression: the nervous tube which transmits it, the ganglions which receive and condense it, then those cellules of the hemisphere of the brain which perceive it and that represent matter in its highest expression of relationship with intellectual functions—and where alone phenomena can be judged. The deaf, strange to say, suffer from hallucinations of hearing, as well as the blind from those of seeing. Certain physiologists maintain that we ought never to forget anything, because the cerebral cells always remain filled with impressions, though in a latent state, and that there is a mystical power, independent of our will, ever at work, ready to call up these forgotten sentences. During a conversation we may suddenly forget a name or a date: next day when the circumstance has passed away, the wanted name or date will surge up. What is that automatic, mysterious secretary that has been working for us independent of our will? J. J. Rousseau when conversing was heavy and embarrassed, and it was only on arriving at the foot of the staircase, that he discovered the witty reply that he ought to have made in the drawing-room. Often when at school, the lesson imperfectly learned during the evening becomes well engraved on the memory on our awakening. The mind has worked for us during sleep, but we were unconscious of its acts. In antiquity, visionaries saw appear the black Eumenides or the divine Apollo: mythology is now replaced by the Virgin and the Saints, and it is a fact, well known to alienists, that the delirium and hallucinations of catholics, differ essentially from those of protestants. Van der Kalk remarks, that it is by the left ear that patients who are possessed assert they hear Satan speaking to them, while another patient claiming to be in relation with a good and bad spirit, at once, invariably received whispers of vice by the left, and counsels of virtue by the right, ear.

The sun has become a subject of very popular study of late; naturally we ought to be interested in the rays of a star on which life hangs. The sun is the heart of the planetary organism; each of its pulsations spreads vital force not only to our earth, some 37 millions of leagues distant, but to Neptune, rolling 1,100 leagues away, also to the pale comets abandoned to an eternal winter, and still farther to stars millions of milliards more distant still. This force emanates incessantly from the sun's energy, and is distributed around into space with marvellous rapidity: eight minutes suffice for light to bound to us from the sun, at the rate of 75,000 leagues per second. The sun is 108 times larger in diameter than our earth: 1,279,000 more voluminous, and 324,000 times more dense. The highest dome in the world is that at Florence erected by the genius of Brunelleschi: it is about 49 yards in diameter: the dome of the Pantheon of Paris is but 23 yards; yet the latter and a bullet 8 inches in diameter, would represent the relative magnitudes of the sun and our planet. In other words, suppose the sun placed in a scale, it would require 324,000 earths to make the scale turn. The planets that revolve round the sun resemble so many toys; yet sun and stars themselves are only atoms of the infinite. The moon gravitates round the earth, and the earth round the sun, while the sun whirls the planets and other satellites towards the constellation Hercules, and these movements are executed with a rhythm and exactitude, following determined laws, as the hands of a watch turn on the pivot or the concentric circles that ebb away on the surface

of a pond, when a stone is thrown therein. All is movement, vibration, harmony. In violet light the atoms of ether oscillate at the rate of 740 milliards of vibrations per second; red light is slower; its vibrations in the same time are about 380 milliards; the color violet is, in the order of colors, what the highest note is in the order of sound; red represents the lowest color, or bass note. An object floating on the water obeys the ripples or the waves which arrive from various sides, so the atom of ether undulates under the influence of heat and light, the atom of air under the influence of sound, and the planet and the satellite under the influence of gravitation. To comprehend the distance of the earth from the sun, were a cannon ball to travel at the rate of 550 yards a second, it would require 9 years and 8 months to reach the sun. Again; the sun is the centre of most astounding conflagrations and explosions. If the space between our planet and the sun could transmit the noise at the usual rapidity of 374 yards per second, the sound would necessitate some fourteen years to arrive to us. A train travelling at the rate of 38 miles an hour, would require 266 years to reach the sun. A voyager, who left at that rate of travelling during the reign of James I, would only be due at his destination to-day. The sun is the source from which flow all the forces that put the earth and its life in motion: it is the sun's heat which causes the wind to blow, the clouds to rise, rivers to flow, forests to grow, fruit to ripen, and man himself to exist. This united force, constantly and silently exercised to raise the reservoirs of rain to their mean atmospheric height, to fix carbon in plants, to give to terrestrial nature her vigor and her beauty, is estimated, from a mechanical point of view, to be equal to 543 milliards of steam engines, of 400 horse-power each, working day and night incessantly. It is the sun's heat which maintains matter in its three states, solid, liquid, and gaseous. Examined through a powerful instrument, the surface of the sun appears to be covered with small grains, of different forms, but where the oval predominates; the interstices, which are very free, form a kind of grey net-work. The knots of this net-work enlarge sometimes so as to form pores, which, increasing still, give birth to a "spot." The luminous surface of the sun has been called *photosphere*: it is not uniform but composed of a multitude of luminous points, disseminated on the sombre net-work. These points, or grains, produce the heat and light that we receive from the sun, and occupy about one-fifth part of the surface of that star: if they approached closer to each other, multiplying and condensed, the dark netting would disappear, the light would be increased from two to five-fold, and the heat in proportion: were they on the contrary to diminish, light and heat would disappear and the world expire from cold. We call flame and fire all that which burns, but the gases in the sun's atmosphere possess such an elevated degree of temperature, that it is impossible for them to burn. Occasionally protuberances are visible round the sun: these are due to explosions of hydrogen, which shoot that gas upwards at the rate of 244,000 yards in a second: these eruptions continue during several hours, often days, motionless as immense luminous clouds, when they fall down in showers of liquid fire. These phenomena are hurricanes: now a hurricane of the greatest intensity on our planet, does not travel at a greater rate than 100 miles an hour: the fire-hurricane travels that space in a second. Vesuvius has entombed Pompeii and Herculaneum beneath its lavas: a solar eruption, shooting up flames to the height of 63,000 miles in a few seconds, would bury our earth under a shower of fire, reducing terrestrial life to ashes, in a shorter space of time than is required to read these lines.

Messrs. Richet and Mourrut have conducted a series of experiments at Havre, on digestion with fishes. With the latter, as in the case of other classes of vertebrates, there is a very great diversity in point of intensity of digestion; pending the process, the stomach is very acid, and the contrary is the case when the stomach is empty! The gastric liquid acts more powerfully the less pure it is; temperature augments the digestive process, and, while the gastric juices do not at all affect starch, they rapidly transform fibrine.

Messrs. de Fonvielle and Lontin have produced a new and elegant form of electro-magnetic rotation, very ingenious, and that will be an addition to lessons in physics; the apparatus consists of a galvanometric frame. In the centre is a piece of iron on a pivot, which is polarised by a magnet, fixed on the exterior of the frame. When the electric current traverses the galvanometric spirals, the piece of iron revolves with a grand rapidity. The principle is not novel, and depends on the difference in intensity of the alternative currents. The latter if produced by a Gramme machine, and made intermittent, will serve equally well.

M. Lichtenstein has placed the insects which produce the gall-nut in some tubes: in time they deposited young insects, which perished, as he did not know their peculiar food. He observed that, during August, other insects replaced those that had left the gall-nut, and produced young, the latter disappearing in the tender twigs of the (poplar) tree, forming thereon a kind of pod.

Asparagus, the variety with white stems and purple heads, is a favorite spring dish in France, and Italians in their love for that comestible are surpassed by the French. The market

gardens of Argenteuil eclipse those of Ravenna. Does asparagus exercise a nutritive action? It is doubtful; it contains a little phosphate of lime and potash. However, it is a very light and agreeable aliment, admirable for convalescents, on condition that the sauce suits their stomach. Asparagus excites the appetite and has a diuretic action. The root of the plant is employed against jaundice and affections of the bladder. It relieves, according to some, hypertrophy of the heart. It is employed as a calmant by others, as it does not irritate the stomach, like digitalis; it is bad for those recovering from articulated rheumatism. There are authorities who profess that asparagus will cure hydrophobia. As a curative agent it may be safely concluded to have no effect.

Dr. Delpuch demands that rearing bees on the outskirts of the city be prohibited. Several fatal cases of stinging have occurred, especially in the face, the neighborhood of the nervous centres, where the blood, charged with the venom of the sting, rapidly decreases the activity of the nervous system, thus suspending the functions essential to the maintenance of life.

In the Cevennes, sheep are largely reared for their milk, which is made into cheese, the Roquefort being the most celebrated. Even in the time of Pliny, the sheep-cheese of Lozère (Luzara) was famous, and sent from Nîmes to Rome. Two curious facts are noted in connection with this breed of sheep, reared for milking purposes: many have four nipples—cases occurring of yielding milk by each, and the ordinary two teats are very voluminous.

M. Toussaint has studied the subject of phthisis in pigs, and finds that it is hereditary, and can be contracted by the progeny while sucking; by inoculation, or cohabitation. The disease resembles galloping consumption in human beings, and brings about death in a few weeks. In sheep the malady takes a chronic form.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Hanabusa, the Minister to Corea, will entertain the ambassador shortly expected from that country, at his private residence.

After the 11th of this month and until the 10th of September next, all the Government Departments are to be opened at 8 a.m. and closed at noon, daily during the week.

His Excellency Yanagiwara, Minister to Russia, will remain at St. Petersburg for two or three months, and then visit the Court of Sweden and Norway to which he is also accredited.

Mr. Iwamura, Governor of Kagoshima, was nominated a member of the Senate on the 28th ultimo.

His Excellency Terashima, Privy Counsellor, accompanied by Mr. Inaba, left the capital on the 29th ultimo, to join the Imperial procession.

His Excellency Miyashima, the Postmaster-General, will shortly proceed to Kobe to receive the Emperor on his arrival at that port.

The Tokio Fu Library was handed over to the Educational Department on Wednesday last.

The Ministers of the Interior and Finance have been appointed Vice Commissioners for the Second National Industrial Exhibition.

A new building for the head department of the Post Office, to be built on the site of the Educational Department, will be completed in the course of next year.

The work of building the *Jingei Kan*, the Imperial yacht, has been carried on with great rapidity, and the vessel is now almost completed. Her engines are to be tested about the 13th instant, and if they are found to work satisfactorily in all parts, she will shortly leave for Kobe, but will not on this occasion convey the Emperor thence, as the *Fuso Kan* has been already appointed for that purpose. The *Jingei*, *Kongo* and *Banjo* will act as escort to the *Fuso*. On His Majesty's return from Kobe, there will be a display of fire-works on board the ships.

His Excellency Kono, Minister of Education, arrived in the town of Nagoya on the 24th ultimo. Having inspected all the schools there, he proceeded to Gifu.

His Excellency Inoaye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will shortly change his residence. It is said that he will occupy the Ishikawa-yashiki, on the Torizaka, Asaba, Tokio.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kita-Shirakawa, Chief Com-

missioner, and other officials connected with the Second National Industrial Exhibition, held a meeting in the Home Department, on Wednesday last.

His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to Rome, visited the Italian man-of-war *Vettor Pisani* on the 29th ultimo.

The Enriokwan has been named as the residence of the Korean Ambassador during his stay in Tokio.

Mr. Watanabe, Chief Secretary of Kagoshima Ken, is mentioned as probable Governor of that prefecture in place of Mr. Iwamura.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, has received the insignia of the second class in the order of the *Iron Crown* from the Emperor of Germany, and the first class of the *Crown of Italy* from the King of that country. Mr. Ogiu, a senator; His Excellency Wooyeno, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Nakamura, and Admiral Ito, have been decorated with the second class of the same Italian order, and Mr. Takuno, Chief Secretary of the Finance Department, and Mr. Kurimoto, of the Foreign Office, have been presented with orders of lower grades. All the above named functionaries have received permission from the Bureau of Decoration to wear their orders.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, left for Osaka on the 30th ultimo, in the *Hiroshima Maru*.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, and His Excellency Inouye, Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sanator Watanabe, His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, and Mr. Ogiu, Vice Commissioner of the Bureau of Decoration, Admiral Nakamura, Admiral Ito, Port-Admiral Hayashi, and Mr. Motono, Chief Superintendent of the Yokohama Custom House, visited His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa on board the *Vettor Pisani*, on the 30th ultimo. Some four or five officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs visited the same vessel on the same day.

Mr. Takezoze, Consul General for China, left for his post on the 30th ultimo, in the *Hiroshima Maru*.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Colonel Khigeno, of the Staff Office, having been ordered to inspect the Tokio and Sendai garrisons and barracks, will shortly proceed to thither. On his return, he will inspect the Tokio garrison.

The *Fuso Kan*, which left Shinagawa on the 21st ultimo for Kobe, arrived at her destination on the evening of the 25th.

Commander Ogata of the *Seiki Kan* having died on the 17th ultimo, Commander Isobe of the *Kasuga Kan* has been appointed to the *Seiki Kan*.

The head office for the school of military telegraphy will be in the old premises of the military college.

A telegram has been received from Hakodate that the man-of-war *Raiden Kan* left for Koresaoff on the 22nd ultimo.

The Navy Department is about to take soundings between Tunkiji, Tokio, where the premises of the Department now are, and the point at Benten, Suzaki, Minami Katsushikagari.

The *Ryjo Kan* having undergone a complete overhaul is shortly to sail for Corea.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister for War, entertained Admiral Duperré on Monday, last at the gardens at Koishikawa, Tokio. The military band was in attendance.

His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, accompanied by the Russian Minister and the French Admiral, proceeded to Yokosuka on Tuesday last, in the *Sorui Maru*. After inspecting the dockyard the party returned to Yokohama.

On the occasion of the proposed sham fight at Kameyama, the Generals from Tokio, and the Commanders of the Osaka and Nagoya garrisons are to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor and afterwards entertained by him. The subordinate officers and soldiers will be provided with refreshments at His Majesty's expense.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that a Life Assurance Company is about to be established at the second street of Hamacho, Tokio. Several influential gentlemen, including the directors of the 2nd and 45th National Banks, are promoting the company.

The Revenue Office in the Finance Department, is about to make inquiry respecting the working of the tax on tobacco in all cities and prefectures. For this purpose, Mr. Sawa, a sakan of the 8th class, has been sent to Chiba Ken, and Mr. Ando, an officer of the same rank, to Aichi Ken.

Mr. Kaneko, a teacher of English in the Academy at Toyooka, in the province of Tajima, Hiogo Ken, has proposed to open a port at Teniyama and, by-and-bye, a Chamber of Commerce and a rice guild. It is expected that those measures will, if carried into effect, greatly encourage the local trade.

A native paper states that the proposal for a new foreign loan which recently caused warm discussion among the members of the cabinet, has at last been withdrawn.

It is also said that in one of the Departments an animated controversy has taken place lately regarding the purchase and sale of silver coin. The Minister gave it as his opinion that, as far as the money exchange is concerned, the existing regulations must be retained, otherwise it would be impossible to keep up the price of paper money to thirty per cent discount as against silver; he then added that, if the discount should exceed forty per cent while the present regulations were in force, he would resign his office as an apology for his error of judgment.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says "We hear that the Government anticipates reducing the expenditure of the different Departments by the sum of 3,500,000 yen, during the 13th year of Meiji (1880), and that the saving thus effected will be appropriated to the withdrawal of a like amount of paper money. The authorities will then destroy the paper money so withdrawn, and it will thus, it is said, be possible to check the fall of kinsatsu to less than fifty per cent discount. We do not know, however, if such a measure would really have the desired effect."

A native paper contains the following return showing the exports and imports at Fusan, Corea, in November 1879:—

Exports .....	Yen 69,387
Imports .....	" 32,099

Excess of exports ..... Yen 37,288

A rice-cleaning establishment was opened in the Anakusa godowns on the 28th ultimo, in the presence of His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Yogura, Superintendent of the Store Office.

A new building for the sale of Yesso produce has been established at Hakozaki-cho. The premises were formally opened on the 1st instant, in the presence of His Excellency General Kuroda, Chief of the Yesso Colonization Department.

Five hundred and fourteen packages of tea arrived here from Yakitsu on the 29th ultimo by the *Ritsen Maru*; eight hundred and thirteen packages came by the *Miho Maru* from Simisu on the same day, and six hundred and forty-one from Yokkaichi by the *Koris Maru* on the day following.

Permission is shortly to be granted for the construction of a railway between Sapporo and Toshima in Yesso. In consequence, rent of land has gradually risen in those localities, and at present, in the neighborhood of the proposed site of the railway station, land fetches twelve or thirteen yen per taubo. After the end of the present year, pensions will no longer be paid to the militia stationed in Yesso, as the soldiers have all a sufficient quantity of land already under cultivation to furnish their support.

The following is the monthly return of exports and imports, at all the open ports of Japan, for the months of April and May:—

For the month of April:—

Imports ... ..	Yen 3,433,855.39
Exports ... ..	" 1,188,000.09

Excess of imports ...	Yen 2,245,855.30
Export and import duties and other revenue ... ..	Yen 204,320.95

For the month of May:—

Imports ... ..	Yen 3,694,905.26
Exports ... ..	" 1,781,757.69

Excess of imports ...	Yen 1,913,147.57
Export and import duties and other revenue ... ..	Yen 221,180.12

The public works which the Home Department considers it very necessary to push forward with great rapidity are, the construction of railways, and cattle and sheep breeding establishments. Consequently, the Agricultural Bureau is now going to commence fifty of these farms in the Empire, leaving the strictly agricultural farms to be established at some future time.

A company has been established for the purpose of entering into direct trade with foreign countries, and will be opened about the 15th instant, at Nishi-gashi, Nihon-bashi, Tokio.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The re-organization of the Tokio fire brigade has been completed, and the new body will enter upon its duties about the middle of this month. The reformed brigade is in connection with the police department.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that in future native lacquer will be used in the railway workshops, instead of the imported varnish hitherto employed.

The *California*, which arrived here from Burrard Inlet on the 25th ultimo, brought a quantity of large-sized timber which will be used in the construction of the new Imperial palace.

On the 26th ultimo, when His Excellency Ito Hirobumi, Privy Councillor, was on his way home from a meeting of the Daijo Kwan, he had some trouble with regard to his passport, and one of the sentries on the gate brought his bayonet to the charge and prevented His Excellency from passing. Mr. Ito returned to the office, and reported the matter to his subordinate officers, and Mr. Secretary Tanimori sent for the sergeant of the guard, who passed His Excellency through without further difficulty.

The deaths in Tokio Fu during the month of February numbered 1,391;—761 males, and 630 females.

A resident of Higashi-Minatocho, Tepposu, Tokio, named Iishima Kinahiro, aged 57, was attacked by cholera at 6.30 a.m. on the 27th ultimo. He was immediately sent to the hospital at Fukagawa. It was in the same locality that cholera made its first appearance last year in the capital.

An application has been sent in for permission to celebrate the annual festival of opening the Sumida-gawa on the 10th of this month. There will be a grand display of fireworks, &c.

New hospitals are to be established in Kagoshima and Sendai, and five of the medical students who have recently passed their examination successfully in the Medical University, have been appointed surgeons in charge.

The number of births in Tokio Fu during January last was;—legitimate, 1,067 males and 1,067 females; illegitimate, 24 males and 49 females. In February last;—legitimate, 894 males and 939 females; illegitimate, 24 males and 29 females. The number of deaths during March was; 752 males and 612 females.

Between Ohashi at Senji and Shinagawa, a distance of six ri, three harbour police stations have been established.

A banquet was given on the 1st instant to the foreign professors in the Tokio University.

A counterfeit two yen paper note was recently discovered in a bank at Matsuyama, in the province of Iyo.

A telegram has been received in Tokio, to the effect that Shimadzu Hisamitsu (better known to foreign residents as Saburo) the ex-Junior Prime Minister, is dangerously ill.

The distance between Kagoshima and Naha, Loochoo, is only 280 English miles, but the sea between the two places being very subject to storms, it has been found extremely difficult to survey the route for laying a telegraph cable.

The Osaka-yama tunnel having been completed, experimental trains commenced to pass through on the 28th ultimo. The official opening is to take place, in the presence of His Majesty, about the 10th instant.

A native paper says:—"In the Yokosuka dock-yard all the foreign employes have now been dismissed, and every thing is conducted by natives alone without any difficulty. The dock-yard was opened fourteen years ago, that is, on the 18th of October, in the 2nd year of Keio (1866)."

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, June 27th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,434.86
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,022.38

Total.....Yen 8,457.24

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,135.62
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 850.32

Total.....Yen 7,985.94

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, June 27th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,480.67
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,049.23

Total.....Yen 13,529.90

Miles open, 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,368.02
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,590.74

Total.....Yen 9,958.76

Miles open, 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

Vienna, 30th April.—Intelligence received here from Gross Surany, in Upper Hungary, states:—In the confusion occasioned by a destructive fire which occurred here yesterday, there was an outburst of popular fury against the Jews, the populace being urged on to acts of violence by some persons in the crowd, who, it is believed, were pursuing a systematic plan of persecution against the Jews. Shouts were raised of "Throw the Jews into the flames!" and it was only through the determined efforts of Count Toerek that some of the Israelitish inhabitants were saved from the fury of the mob. One Jew sustained mortal injuries, and the Jewish teacher and the heads of the Hebrew community were rescued with the utmost difficulty. Another Jew had his hand cut off. A telegram, asking for assistance, was sent to the Palatine of the country, but no answer was received.

Allahabad, 19th May.—Orders have been issued to Engineers to prepare estimates for the destruction of the various forts and blockhouses built by us about Kabul. All expenditure on roads and defences is to be stopped.

Coconada, 19th May.—The 26th Regiment disembarked to-day from the steamer *Khandalla*, and encamped here awaiting orders. No fresh news from Rampa. The Collector in here at present, but goes out again on Saturday.

Bangalore, 24th May.—It is reported here that the Maharajah and Chief Commissioner will proceed to Simla to interview the Marquis of Ripon, when the Maharajah will ask the Viceroy to appoint Mr. Gordon, Resident at the future Mysore Court, and Runga Charlu, Dewan. It is also said that a petition is being signed by the principal natives and members of the Palace household praying for the appointment of Runga Charlu. Much dissatisfaction prevails among the Mysoreans.

Rangoon, 25th May.—The Government have received reliable information that a person in a priest's dress crossed the frontier on Monday with sixty followers from the British territory. He proclaimed himself a Prince, and extorted money from the Thooogyees, seized their ponies and fire-arms, and with increasing numbers advanced towards Mandalay. It is reported that they attacked and burnt the Sinboungh village on the Irrawady, killing the Woon. The princes are still residing in Calcutta. It is not known who the rebel is. All is quiet at Rangoon. Tanjore, 25th May.—Yesterday afternoon, Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, C.C.I., held a durbar at the Saugit Mahal Palace, in honour of the sixty-first anniversary of the nativity of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress of Great Britain, Ireland, and India. Prayers and speeches were delivered on the occasion, by some of the officers of Her

Highness and members of "God bless the Queen Empress Association." The Durbar then terminated with the benediction pronounced by Her Holiness [sic] Thapasi Bayi Maharani, Maharani Sahelba, spiritual guide to most of the princes and nobles of the Court of Nepal, and Rojesri Periannah Muddaji Govind Row, one of the Ministers of His Highness the late Maharajah Sivaji, of Tanjore.

London, 25th May.—The Under Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that the Government had no intention to revise the system of prison discipline in India.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said he would move during the next session for a committee of inquiry into the provisions and operation of the act of 1858, for the better government of India.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Derby by the resignation of Mr. Plimsoll, Sir William Harcourt has been returned unopposed.

London, 28th May.—The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill for permitting the burial of Dissenters in churchyards and cemeteries without the Church of England service.

It is reported that the Tekke Turkoman leader is dead.

London, 29th May.—In the House of Lords last night a conversation took place relating to the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty, in the course of which Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that Lord Ripon was incapable of using his influence against the Protestant religion.

The Prince of Wales is appointed Colonel of the First Life Guards, of the Second Life Guards, and of the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke of Connaught is promoted to the rank of Major General and appointed Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, vice the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Goeben has arrived at Stamboul. A complete understanding has been come to between England and Italy on Eastern affairs.

London, 31st May.—The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Kabul, in which he says that at an interview he has had with several Sirdars who are friendly to the British, they said that they doubted if Abdul Rahman would come in to Kabul at our invitation. In this contingency they recommended annexation of the country, or if that would not be entertained they urged the selection of one of the claimants and to proclaim him Amir, either to be supported by a settled British force or that the country be evacuated immediately after the appointment.

Constantinople, 30th May.—The Ulemas and Mahomedan fanatics at Constantinople are counselling resistance to the demands of the European powers.

London, 31st May.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question said, that Government did not intend to resume communication with Persia regarding the disposal of Herat. The Government desires, notwithstanding, to place that city under peaceful and stable rule.

London, 1st June.—In the House of Commons last night, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that the advances made from the Irish Church Fund for various public purposes had increased to £1,500,000.

London, 2nd June.—The Persian Government refuses to interfere in the Tekke Turkoman question, but will accept the allegiance of Merv. Major General Manners Browne has been appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

#### THE AFGHAN WAR.

Allahabad, 21st May.—The Mustaufi has been proved guilty of conspiring against the British, and has been sent to India under arrest. Further particulars of the fight at Baud are that Doran had arranged his ambush by sending 600 Infantry, a squadron of Central India Horse, and two guns across the river, where they concealed themselves behind the low hill. The Safis, seeing no force, advanced boldly with thirteen standards flying into the open plain. The Cavalry cut off the retreat to Tangi, while the Infantry attacked the enemy, who broke, and fled, the Cavalry making several dashing charges, and killing twenty-five of the enemy. The Safis escaped through Takchi Tangi along the right bank of the Kunar river, leaving fifty bodies, and were seen to carry off many others dead and wounded. Seventeen Ghazis shut themselves up in the bastion of an old fort, which was carried in splendid style by Captain Kilgour of the 5th Fusiliers, with a few men of his own

regiment and the 12th Foot. All the Ghazis were killed after a desperate resistance.

A message from Kandahar, dated 20th, says, that a caravan from Herat has arrived, but bring no news of importance. The antagonism between the Kabulis and the Heratis continues, the former occupying the town and the latter the country round. Many Kabulis are said to be deserting.

Allahabad, 22nd May.—The statement that in the late action at Chamsinb seventy thousand rounds of small arms ammunition were expended is incorrect, the amount being only 21,000 among eighteen hundred men, some of whom were in action ten hours.

Allahabad, 23rd May.—There is a large collection of men at Ghuzni. Mahomed Jan and his brother Mahomed Afzal are inciting the people. Some head men of Wardak have gone to Ghuzni. Owing to the largeness of the force in Logar there is a slight difficulty about supplies. Forage is scarce at Hissarak. The Maidan road is again quite unsafe for passengers. The investigation in the Mustaufi's conduct incontestably proved that he engaged in serious intrigues against us while professing sincerity and a desire to assist us. General Roberts marched to General Barter's camp at Hissarak on the 20th and is expected at Kabul next Friday. Major Chapman has been appointed chief of General Roberts' staff. Colonel Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the First Division, has been transferred to the Third Division, and Captain Gassie reverts to his appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Third Division. Captain Hutchinson, Brigade Major, Khyber Line, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Staff, Northern Afghanistan. Captain Stewart, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Donald Stewart, has been appointed Brigade Major. Brigadier Hill is commanding the third section Khyder line force, vice Captain Hutchinson.

Allahabad, 26th May.—Although great reticence is observed in official quarters, reliable native authority indicates that our mission to Abdul Rahman has been well received. Troops of cavalry were sent out to escort the mission to Khanabad, where it arrived, every honour being shown by the natives. The mission had several interviews, both public and private, with Abdul Rahman, at which a letter from the British Government was read in durbar, but so far the contents are not known, except of course officially. No reply had actually been given to the letter so late as 19th instant, but one was expected shortly. As yet, the Sirdar has not announced his intention of coming to Kabul, and it is believed he will negotiate from Khanabad. During the next few weeks the members of the mission were treated most kindly, and lodged in a tent close to the Sirdar's own.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

##### REVENUE PAYABLE IN RICE?

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

THE question of taxation has a most important bearing upon the peace of a country, and the welfare of its people. Therefore if the Government wants to make even the slightest change in the method of collection, it has to be very careful in its attempts. In the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, all the local Governments of the different clans used to collect the taxes from their people in rice. However, after the Restoration, all the territorial princes restored their dominions to the Sovereign; and the inhabitants of the whole country had to pay their taxes to the Finance Department. At first the Government, without altering the old habit, used to collect its dues in rice, while the people, on the other hand, thought this a very convenient manner. Later, in consequence of there being no fixed rate in the price of rice, fluctuations in value being from time to time experienced, it was found impossible by the Government to collect the same amount of revenue every year. The estimates were always unjustified by results; and the authorities were at last compelled to abolish the system of payment of taxes in kind, and to establish another method, namely, payment in money; and the people, who had long been accustomed to defray their taxes in rice, complained of the inconvenience of the change. However, at the present day, when the people have become gradually accustomed to pay their taxes in money, and aware of the advan-

tages of the new system, a rumour has become current to the effect that Mr. Hasegawa, an officer of the Accountancy Bureau in the Finance Department, has received an order to examine documents of the time of the Bakufu Government, probably because the cabinet is going to return to the old methods of collection. Is this because the Government, finding it impossible to cover its expenditure with a revenue paid in paper money greatly depreciated in value, reverts to the old system with the idea of making additional profit? If such is really the case, to how great an extent will the taxpayers be bewildered! We candidly believe that the Government will not execute so foolish a plan in regard to a matter of such great importance. Nevertheless, it is a well-known fact that it has been cast into depths of financial difficulties. If it should really happen that the Government is unable to redeem its credit except by levying more taxes upon the people, it would be better to open a National Assembly at once, and manage the national affairs with the concurrence of the tax-payers. Then we, the people, would, without fail, pay what taxes the Government might demand. What do responsible functionaries think of our proposal?

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General, Judge.

A. S. FORBES and E. R. SMITH, Associates.

Tuesday, the 29th day of June, 1880.

(Continued from last issue).

SIDNEY M. SMITH, by his attorney and agent F. C. SPOONER, plaintiff, against ISAAC BUSH and AUGUST LANGFELDT, defendants.

Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Litchfield for the defendant, I. Bush; Mr. Langfeldt appeared in person.

Mr. Bourne, recalled.—I have prepared a statement, as requested at last sitting of the Court, showing sales made by me for Mr. Bush, between July, 1878, and April 15th, 1880, which I now produce. (Marked Pl. Ex. N.) \$669.09 is the total as near as I can tell. There is one account that I cannot get. Bancroft told me that Bush told him at the time that one of the lots was sold for some one else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield :—At the time of sending in goods, in nearly every case, there was a limit; and in other cases he was at the sale to protect the goods. The vermouth he gave a limit of \$2.25 on, and it sold at that, and \$2.50.

Mr. Hill handed in an account from Kamiya Tsurugoro (witness examined at last sitting of the Court) with translation, showing purchases made from defendant Bush. (Pl. Ex. M.) He then offered another page of the ledger (p. 116) showing sales by Bush to a Japanese merchant Maruya and the cash received from same, together with the day-book entries of the same account, on the same dates.

An abstract was ordered to be made of p. 116 in ledger, and the corresponding entries in day-book—to be marked Pl. Ex. O.

Mr. Hill said he had been unable to find any entry in the books of the receipt from Ah Fi or Ah Poy of \$200, or any accounts with him.

Louis Seidelberg, recalled :—That account does not appear in those books.

Mr. Hill :—We next offer an abstract from the *Japan Gazette* showing the daily returns of quotations and value of satsu for the months of December, January, and February last. (Abstract ordered to be prepared and made Ex. P.)

James Merriman, sworn, stated :—I know the defendant Bush, and the business he has been engaged in. The last half year—from the 1st January, the amount of goods he has received has not been large. From the time he opened out up to then his imports were large—more than the trade required.

His Honour said that that was very loose testimony.

Mr. Hill thought that it was the place of the counsel for the defence to interpose if there was an attempt made to introduce faulty evidence.

His Honour said the Court had to protect itself and did

not intend to have to listen to and take down testimony that was worthless.

Mr. Hill had not intended to elicit the answer that the witness had given. He would avoid, as far as he could, getting evidence which was not admissible, but he could not always know what answer the witness would make to a question.

Witness :—I was in the same trade as Bush, and that was how I knew about the quantity of goods he imported. I have several reasons for knowing.

Mr. Litchfield pointed out that this was only hearsay evidence.

His Honour thought witness should state what were his reasons for knowing.

Witness :—I know his sales were large during the latter part of last year and the early part of this. They were large for the demand. I know this from having seen him selling goods,—seen him from my place. I have seen Mr. Bush's sign on a store in Honmura Road. I have seen goods there that bore his shipping mark. I saw the sign when it was first put up. It was put up about eight months after he came here,—some eighteen months ago. I have not noticed if it is there lately.

Mr. Hill :—Have you known of his selling goods at a sacrifice?

Mr. Litchfield objected to the question as being a leading one.

Mr. Hill said he would alter it. If you know about the prices he charged for goods, inform the Court.

Witness :—I never saw him sell goods, but I know the trade would not buy goods unless they were sold at a sacrifice. I know the prices he sold for by general circumstances. From the time Mr. Bush came here, two years from last September or October, or three months after, I had a good native trade, and that trade all left me in consequence of the prices—

His Honour :—That won't do,—that is not legal evidence.

Witness :—I do not know anything of my own knowledge. I have seen goods delivered by Bush from his godown, and from the hatoba. I have seen tinned goods and meats and groceries—general canned goods—delivered from the hatoba.—Mr. Hill :—What has been the cost price—lowest cash value, of American hams, canned corned beef, and other canned goods such as you import to this market, from March, 1879, to April, 1880?

Witness :—First class No. 1 hams laid down here during that time would average 20 to 20½ cents per lb. There are different kinds of corned beef. The best San Francisco beef would cost from \$6.25 per dozen. Lower grades would lay down at from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per dozen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield :—My trade is jobbing; sometimes I sell to a friend. I watched Bush very closely, from my store,—I had good reason to do so. I did not follow him to the hatoba. I saw him there when I went to land my goods, and saw him deliver goods. There is nothing immoral in delivering goods from the hatoba.

The defendant Bush recalled :—I rented my store, number 71, from month to month. I had a safe. I have sold it. I sold it to Mr. Kuhn, who lives at number 77, about the beginning of February for \$125. I do not know if my son entered the sale in the books. I received the cash. A few days after I received the safe I offered to sell it to Mr. Denison. I did not require it. The safe was bought in San Francisco at a sheriff's sale, and sent over here to me for sale. Mr. Denison refused to buy. I believe the cost in San Francisco was \$75. I recollect a consignment of prints I left with Mr. Winstanley for sale and subsequently withdrew from his hands. I do not think I received as large an advance as \$800 upon them. I afterwards sold the goods. I sold to Mr. Tachibanya, but I do not recollect whether I sold in one or two lots. I cannot say whether the sale is in the books. It was a cash sale. I cannot tell from the invoices in court the cost price. I cannot remember when these goods were sold. I do not recollect the month. If the consignments I made to Kobe are entered in the books, they will show the value of those consignments. The slip produced, taken from the *Japan Gazette* of Saturday last, was inserted by my orders. (Advertisement "Godown to Let.") I spoke to Mr. Langfeldt about letting the godown a week or two ago. I wished to take the godown because the whole premises are let together. The premises are taken verbally from

month to month. I had a conversation with Mr. Denison, since the assignment, in which I told him that I would keep on the godown so as to reduce my rent in respect of the premises in the rear. Mr. Denison did not object. The rent is not paid in advance. My conversation with Mr. Denison was my authority for advertising the godown. I had business transactions with Mr. Tachibana some years ago, and he has since made cash purchases at my store.

George Nachtigal, sworn said:—I know the defendant Bush. I am in business close to his store. I have seen him deliver goods. On one evening about nine o'clock I noticed a *jurikisha* removing a box or boxes. I did not see any other *jurikisha*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I and Mr. Langfeldt work the butchery business together. I told Mr. Langfeldt about the goods being removed.

Toyokitchie, warned, said:—I am a Japanese merchant, and sell foreign goods. I know the defendant Bush. I bought goods from Bush during the last three months of last year and the first three of this. I will prepare a statement showing the particulars of and amounts paid for such goods. I purchased some hams and tinned goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I paid cash for everything I bought, that is within a day or two, or at time of delivery. I owe Bush nothing now.

Izuniya Shinjiro, warned, said:—I am a dealer in foreign goods, and know the defendant Bush. I have not been in partnership with him. I wanted to do business in the foreign settlement last year, and borrowed Bush's name for the purpose from the first to the eighth month. I have goods in my store in opened cases which I purchased from Bush. I will make out a similar statement as the last witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—My place of business is in Honmura Road. I buy my goods little by little as I require them. I do not owe Bush anything.

Mr. Hill stated that the evidence adduced formed the plaintiff's case, with the exception of the exhibits which he would prove hereafter. These documents would include the abstracts to be made by the last witness and the statement of the price of *kinsatsu*.

Mr. Litchfield then called the defendant Bush, who said:—I am a German by birth. Although I have been many years in America, my knowledge of English is not good. I can understand very plain questions. I left Japan in 1875 and returned to America. I had been very successful in Japan. When I left San Francisco in 1878, I made no arrangements for credit consignments, because I was well known. I left the purchasing of my goods to my agent, Mr. Blass. He bought for me from time to time as I instructed him. I did not limit him as to price at first, but I did subsequently. I first limited him in price about January last. I then sent small orders. My reason for doing so was because business was dull and people did not care to give large prices. My business was chiefly wholesale. I did very little retail. I sold principally by the case. It was owing to my previous knowledge of the trade that I imported more largely in the winter months than the summer. Sales are larger during those months than any others during the year. It is a fact that my losses in *kinsatsu* made me hard up, and the pressure of my creditors forced me to become insolvent. When I failed in last March, the goods I handed over and the credits mentioned in the assignment, comprised all my property, except my private effects. I have no other property liable to execution other than that mentioned in the schedule to the assignment. I have tried to find Tadjiro, who was my broker in the *kinsatsu* speculations. I inquired for him at the address he gave me. A deposit is made for a margin when a purchase of *kinsatsu* is made. When they go down the margin has to be filled. As far as I know the entries in page 1 of the ledger shew my losses in *kinsatsu*. I may have lost a little more.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On the Court resuming, Mr. Hill called

Mr. Rice, who said:—The table of *kinsatsu* produced, I took from the daily papers from December 8th, 1879, up to and including March 13th, 1880 (marked pl. ex. P).

The examination of the defendant Bush was then continued by Mr. Litchfield:—The goods I handed to Mr. Mendelsoln in payment, were those spoken of as being removed in the evening during March or April. These

goods were taken by the back streets to a godown near the English Club, where Mr. Mendelsoln stored them. The goods removed about the 25th of March, were some I sold to pay a bill due to H. P. Hussey. Those goods were biscuits in 10 and 5 lb. tins,—what I call low grade and bulky goods. On March 27th I also sold goods to Mendelsoln, goods in payment of a bill due to J. Lansberger & Co. These goods were also bulky,—wine and bitters in cases. After consultation with Mr. Mendelsoln, we decided to remove those goods by the back streets, as it was Good Friday. Those goods were taken over at what I consider the fair market price. The goods I sold to Japanese were sold at a small profit. Those I sold to Mendelsoln were probably sold at cost. On the morning of the 27th of March, before I made the assignment I set aside sixty-one cases of goods to pay the claim of H. P. Hussey & Co. Mendelsoln threatened me with proceedings if I did not satisfy the claims of the parties he represented. The counterfoil produced (pl. ex. E) of a cheque for \$1,200 in favour of the Oriental Bank, was in payment of a draft drawn upon me by J. T. Morton & Co., of London. The entry in the day-book is "J. T. Morton received \$1,295.95; O.B.C., \$1,200; cash \$95.95." The fourth item in exhibit K, is \$6,720.73, and in bracket \$5,000, real estate in S. F. This amount is only explicable, as far as I know, by reference to San Francisco. In page 40 of the journal the entry "cash received from sale of real estate in S. F. November 21, 1878, \$5,000," refers to the same property. The next entry, cash \$111.00, represents the discount on the proceeds of real estate, the item \$627.25 was the passage and expenses of my wife and children from San Francisco here. The next entry, "I. Bush drew of above cash \$300," was money paid in San Francisco in liquidation of a private debt of mine. The next entry, "N. Blass retained of above in S. F. cash \$514," was kept by Blass to repay Mrs. Bush's father for money borrowed by her from him, and some small debts contracted by her. In page 41 of the journal the first series of entries reading: "the following firms, received the amounts opposite their names," comes in all to \$1,753.30, and was paid out of the \$5,000 by my agent in San Francisco. I have five children, which with my wife and self makes seven of a family. My rent is \$60 per month. I had sometimes four, sometimes five servants. Their wages would average from thirty to thirty-five yen per month. My wife drew \$50 per week for household expenses. The expenses in Kobe were from \$165 to \$175 per month, including the salary I paid Seidelberg, and all other expenses.

This closed the defendant's case, and Mr. Litchfield admitted that the plaintiff would have been entitled to sue, and waived a postponement until the arrival of evidence from San Francisco to establish that fact.

Mr. Litchfield asked that particulars should be given of the items upon which the prosecution depended to establish the allegations in the petition.

His Honour remarked that such particulars were only given when an arrest was asked for.

Mr. Litchfield then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant Bush. He stated that the only thing in which the present charge differed from a criminal one was, that the prosecution could place the defendant in the witness box, and try and prove his criminality out of his own mouth. The question to be determined was simply whether the plaintiff had proved his case. The plaintiff had to show what goods had been concealed and what money he had appropriated to his own purposes, when he made the assignment for the benefit of his creditors. If the Court had bankruptcy jurisdiction the question would arise whether the assignment could now be upset. Such an assignment was the only thing an American subject could do, so as not to favour one creditor more than another. There had been no concealment in the matter, and it was the act of an honest man, who did not wish one creditor to be paid in full, while his other creditors were left out in the cold. The question then arose whether the schedule to the assignment was a true statement. This schedule shows a deficiency in the estate of \$26,633.24, and the amounts corresponded with those sent over by the creditors in San Francisco. The inventory had been deposited to as correct by Mr. Langfeldt, who checked the goods in the store and godown. The total value of these goods was \$4,911. The outstanding debts were \$2,758, and a mortgage debt owing

to defendant of \$5,000. These had been sworn to as being all the assets which Bush had. The steps taken seemed to be owing to the witness Merriman, who was envious of the business Bush was doing. Another reason was possibly the unexplained item of \$10,000 in the first page of the ledger which represented the losses of the defendant in kinsatsu. The Court would have to consider whether it was true that defendant had embarked in kinsatsu speculations. Such speculations cannot be considered fraudulent, and it is not for the Court to take into consideration such gambling, as the charge is fraud in concealment of assets to the detriment of his creditors. There is no other evidence on the point but that of Bush himself, as the broker cannot be found. Now is this broker, Mr. Tadjiro, a myth? [Mr. Hill:—"I think so."] Could it be that Bush had invented the man's name, his address, &c.? It was not likely. The charges of removing goods secretly had altogether broken down. Bush acknowledged himself when and to whom he delivered these goods. The removal of goods after dark resolved itself into Mr. Nachtigal seeing a jinrikisha with one, or it might be two boxes in it. There was no doubt but that the books were badly kept, but they must recollect they were kept by a boy of fifteen. There appeared, however, to the only one omission of \$200 in the journal. The ledger was no doubt defective, but it was impossible to say it was evidence of concealment. The account of Blass alone was sufficient to acquit any man of fraud on that score, the mistakes were so barefaced. Similar remarks would apply to the erasures. The \$5,000 received on the sale of real estate would probably be relied upon greatly by the plaintiff to prove his case, but it has been shown how that sum was expended, not here, but in San Francisco, where the money was received by Mr. Bush's agent. The difference between the receipts and deposits in the bank was no doubt at first sight startling, but the moneys remitted to San Francisco in specie put a very different complexion on the matter. The large deficiency would be found in the business during the last five months it was carried on.

His Honour:—After deducting the \$10,550 alleged to be lost in kinsatsu, there still remains an unaccounted for deficiency of \$6,628.

Mr. Litchfield:—The living expenses of Bush and the cost of the business here and in Kobe must also be taken into consideration, which are not shown in the abstracts. The expenses of living stated by Bush were very reasonable, considering his family. These would come to \$4,900 for eighteen months. The Kobe expenses would amount to \$2,080. The two sums more than accounted for the deficiency. If these sums, the losses in kinsatsu, and the moneys remitted to San Francisco, were added together, they would almost exactly balance the total receipts of Bush's business as shown by the abstract prepared by Mr. Rice.

The Court adjourned until the following morning at 10 o'clock.

*Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1880.*

On the Court resuming, Mr. Hill put in evidence a copy of the report of Mr. Langfeldt and the statement of Mr. Bush's dealings with Idzumiya, and then delivered his address in support of the case for the prosecution. The learned gentleman stated that he would occupy as little of the time of the Court as he could, having regard to the interests of his client. No doubt a great deal of matter had been brought out in evidence and imported into the case which was not altogether relevant, but it should be borne in mind that it had been altogether beyond his control, because in actions of this kind in which fraud was alleged, and there were no contracts or documents producible, the plaintiff had to depend in a very great measure upon what was disclosed in the course of the investigation. The learned counsel said that he desired to place before the Court some salient points in the case. He would take as a basis the indebtedness admitted by the defendant Bush of about \$26,000, and the offer to pay a composition of twenty per cent upon that sum. This would leave a deficiency of some \$20,000, as the result of about twenty months business, or an average loss of \$1,000 per month, although, of course, he did not wish to be understood to assert that there had been a loss of \$1,000 in each and every month, but that was the average loss which, in the case of a small trader like the

defendant, could not be genuine. A strict explanation was required as to how that loss had been sustained, and it was a question for the Court how far a satisfactory explanation had been given. He had subjected Bush to as strict an inquiry as was possible under the circumstances, and it would be recollected that getting answers to the questions he propounded was like drawing teeth. Mr. Bush at first pleaded ignorance of his books, and had a most conveniently defective memory. However, on a subsequent occasion, when different little matters had been recalled to his mind, he admitted many things of which he before pretended entire ignorance. But there had been no free disclosure such as there should have been. Then again, the very manner in which the books had been kept was in itself an evidence and badge of fraud. The counsel for Bush had stated that these books were full of errors and mistakes and treated it as of no moment. But His Honour would rule that the contention of the defendant's counsel was not good law. The law laid it down clearly and distinctly that false book-keeping was fraud, and these false and erroneous entries go far to establish the other frauds alleged to have been committed, viz:—withholding money and goods from his creditors. In cases similar to the present one, involving tortuous acts, the prosecution has in many instances to rely upon circumstances, which, taken individually might be thought "trifles light as air," but in the aggregate were "confirmation strong as holy writ." Mr. Hill said that he would now leave on one side the false entries, the book-keeping by the boy, and the assumed ignorance of Mr. Bush, and come to some concrete facts. There was the cheque of the 12th of November, for \$2,000. When questioned respecting it on the first day of the hearing, Bush stated in an off-hand way that he had drawn the money to buy American specie, but when the bill of lading was asked for he could not find it. He then afterwards admitted that only \$138 had been paid for specie and described with great particularity, notwithstanding his bad memory and the length of time which had elapsed, how the balance had been locked away in a drawer, and where the drawer was, and on what side of the drawer the money was put, and so forth. On being pressed as to what had become of the balance of the \$2,000, he said he could tell in two minutes by his books with the help of his nephew. Well, what was the result? He looked at the books with his nephew and picked out at random a number of payments made in the course of the business for a period of twenty-five days. But unfortunately for Mr. Bush the receipts during the same time came for more, and it therefore appeared that the \$2,000 was still unaccounted for. This was a concrete fact, undeniable, and furnished positive evidence of fraud. It must be carefully remembered also that this was before, and altogether independent of, the speculations in kinsatsu. We now come to the sales by auction of large quantities of goods. It is a very unpleasant duty to have to state that a witness has given false testimony. But counsel have a duty to perform and must do it, and he had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Bush's evidence respecting the sales by auction was untrue. Bush said that there had been no large sales, and had equivocated as to what he called large sales, but independent evidence on the subject was before the Court, and it was for the Court to say whether the sales that had taken place were large or not, the testimony on the point was clear. Now it would be recollected that no attempt had been made to account for the proceeds of these goods. When asked for the account sales Bush said he had lost them, that his boys had lit fires with them, and so on. It was therefore to be presumed that the defendant still had this money. The question of the alleged dealing in kinsatsu had now to be considered. The false book-keeping was fraud, the drawing of the unaccounted for \$2,000 was fraud, the sales at auction were frauds and the gambling in kinsatsu was gross fraud. No debtor had a right to gamble with his creditors' money. The mere fact of his doing so was fraud in itself without anything else. According to Mr. Bush's own showing this is what he did. He took \$1,000 or \$1,400 belonging to his creditors and employed it in gambling in kinsatsu. Now was not this proceeding, acknowledged by the defendant and treated as a mere matter of course by his counsel, within the allegation, that the defendant had taken money the proceeds of the sales of goods, and applied it to his own purposes? As to

this alleged dealing in kinsatsu, what is the story? That the defendant placed money belonging to his creditors, in the hands of a broker to gamble with for him. Doing that was in itself fraudulent within the terms of the pleadings. Counsel for the defence was well aware of this although it was not his place to say anything about it. If Bush took \$2,000 out of his business and used it for gambling, it was a gross fraud upon his creditors to whom the money really belonged. Any man might use his own money for gambling but this case is altogether different, because Bush was not using his own money. The plaintiff had not to prove the negative—that the money was not Bush's, but Bush had to prove it was his own money he gambled with, and this he had not done. Well, where is the broker? He can't be found, says the defendant, and although the prosecution have made search for him, for reasons that will be readily understood, they can't find him either! So we have the preposterous story put forward, that a man whom Mr. Bush did not know, came to him in a jirikisha, and he handed him over \$10,000 in a period covered by 100 days! Was this credible? According to Bush's account, his average daily loss on kinsatsu during that 100 days was \$100, and yet he never took the trouble to find out who or what his broker was? Now the abstract prepared by the officer of the Court showing the variations in kinsatsu during the period mentioned by Bush as covering his speculations, discloses that the depreciation was twelve cents, which is equivalent to a cent in ten days, or one-tenth of a cent, or one mil, per day. The amount lost by Bush in his kinsatsu speculations, was, according to his story, \$100 per day; which at one mil represents dealings to the extent of \$100,000 per day, aggregating for the 100 days the preposterous amount of \$10,000,000! Now take it in the most favourable light possible for Bush, and assume that he waited for ten days and then invested his \$1,000 (or at least that of his creditors) all at once, and lost at the rate of one cent for the ten days, his dealings for the ten days would then represent \$100,000, and for the 100 days \$1,000,000. That, however, was taking the matter in the most favourable light for Mr. Bush, while his own sworn testimony was that he invested every day, so that we are actually asked to believe that his transactions in kinsatsu for 100 days amounted to the former enormous figure of \$10,000,000! And in the face of all this we are asked to believe the preposterous story, that Mr. Bush placed \$10,000 in the hands of a man whose name he has not got, whose receipts he can't shew, in fact there is nothing left but entries of losses in these fraudulent books! But there is another circumstance which must not be overlooked. The abstract shews that at the time Bush says he paid \$1,400 to this mythical broker, kinsatsu rose  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Of course Mr. Bush didn't know anything of this. He never watched the market, not he. He said he sometimes won, and then placed his gains in again for further speculation! Now can any credence be placed upon this story? If it is true, the transaction is fraudulent; if untrue, then doubly fraudulent, and he contended there was ample proof that the kinsatsu story was altogether false. If the prosecution succeeded in proving a single case of fraud they would have done what was necessary to support the charge. Now Mr. Bush admitted receiving \$200 from Ah Foy, but this sum does not appear in the books in any shape, which is a clear proof of fraud on the face of it. The attempted explanation is, that the money was paid to Mourilyan, Heimann, & Co., but there is no entry to that effect. Then again there was the case of Maruya, who paid Bush \$100 on the 26th of January, \$100 on the 6th of February, \$100 on the 24th of February, and \$49 on the 9th of March. The only portion of this \$349 appearing in the books was \$49.00, and the only conclusion therefore that could be reasonably come to was, that Mr. Bush had the balance in his pocket. The calico sold to Tachibanya was also a very flagrant case. The value was large and the goods were sold in two lots. Now there is no record at all of these sales in the books. What has become of the money? Mr. Bush has put it in his pocket of course, and kept it from his creditors. Another fact extracted from Bush at the last moment, with as much difficulty as pulling a molar out of an Irish bog-trotter, was the matter of the iron safe. This he admitted selling to Mr. Kulin, last February, for \$125. This sum also does not appear in the books. In fact, in February, there are only three entries to that amount, viz:—sales to Maruya and

Kameya, and goods sent to Kobe; each being greater than the sum received for the safe. Thus the only conclusion left was, that Bush had put this money in his pocket also, and again appropriated money belonging to his creditors. The learned gentleman said that his client only asked for fair-dealing and right, and this the Court as common-sense, men could judge of. It was for the Court to say whether the established facts, which had been proved with such difficulty out of the mouth of the defendant himself, were excused by the evidence which that defendant had brought forward. He thought the Court would not so think, and he asked the judgment of the Court against the defendant Bush for the several amounts claimed, and, if the Court came to the conclusion that the fact of fraudulent appropriation by gambling or otherwise was established, then he asked for judgment that Bush be imprisoned, until the money to pay the claims was disgorged. As far as Mr. Langfeldt was concerned there was no allegation of fraud whatever. It may have been that he fell into a slight error in paying Bush two months' wages, but he had a previous case as his guide in which a similar course was pursued. He (Mr. Hill) should therefore only ask as regards Mr. Langfeldt that he be ordered to report as to what had been done in the estate, and to sell the whole of the goods at once. It was no answer to the proceedings to say that they were unusual in this Court. Happily that was so. If judgment went for the plaintiff he must ask that unless Bush can give security (which the plaintiff would much prefer) an order be made for his imprisonment until the claims are paid. Of course the assignment was not in itself fraudulent, but the extrinsic facts made it so. A voluntary conveyance is not fraudulent if made *bona fide*, although evidence can be brought to prove that it is fraudulent. The result of the judgment for the plaintiff would be to set aside the assignment upon the evidence proving fraud, adduced by the defendant Bush, himself.

His Honour:—Suppose the Court come to the conclusion—I am not expressing any opinion—that there has been no legal fraud, which as you are aware is very different from moral fraud, what then do you think would be the proper course to pursue under the pleadings?

Mr. Hill:—Speaking off-hand and without being bound to the statement, I should say,—a judgment for the amounts claimed and an order that the remaining goods be sold at once and the proceeds paid into Court.

His Honour:—Do you contemplate leaving the other creditors out in the distribution?

Mr. Hill:—By no means. This is entirely an equitable suit.

His Honour:—Suppose, as I said before, that the Court find there has been no legal fraud, what benefit is there to the creditors in taking the matter out of the hands of the present assignee, Mr. Langfeldt?

Mr. Hill:—I don't know that there would be any benefit in doing so, if Mr. Langfeldt would sell the goods at once and act under the direction of the Court.

His Honour:—The question will have to stand over at any rate, until the further evidence is procured from San Francisco, and the Court had better stand adjourned until then.

Mr. Hill:—A simple adjournment at this stage would certainly be prejudicial to the plaintiff, and might be unfair to Mr. Bush. The Court might now adjudicate upon the question of fraud.

His Honour:—Not so. As the Court cannot give judgment in a simple matter of debt, because the plaintiff has not yet established his technical right to sue, still less can the Court entertain a question which may involve imprisonment.

Mr. Hill:—If it can be proved that the defendant committed a fraud upon any of his creditors, it would involve his imprisonment.

His Honour:—The allegation of the ownership of the claims has been denied upon oath. Had it not been for the agreement to adjourn pending the arrival of the necessary evidence, the case would have had to have been dismissed.

Mr. Hill:—Mr. Bush may get away in the meantime, and I would therefore ask that the Court be adjourned merely from day to day.

His Honour:—The order will be that the Court adjourns from day to day until the arrival of the requisite evidence from San Francisco. The Court will therefore be always

in session, so that an application can be made at anytime, if anything arises.

Mr. Litchfield:—What notice will have to be given to the other side if their attendance is required?

His Honour:—It is impossible to say, but due notice will be given.

Mr. Hill:—Then I am to consider the order equivalent to this, that Bush is liable to be called upon to appear before the Court at anytime?

His Honour:—Certainly. The Court stands adjourned, gentlemen.

*Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1880.*

His Honour, addressing counsel, said:—I have notified you of the meeting this morning, in order that a suggestion made by the associates might be presented for your consideration. The associates are both merchants and well acquainted with the method of keeping books, and they are desirous that the books kept by the defendant Bush shall be submitted to a competent accountant, who will go through them and furnish a report stating how these books have been kept, and the results disclosed by the examination. The associates are very determined that such a course is necessary, and I have called you together to hear what you may have to say on the subject.

Mr. Litchfield:—I am quite willing that any such order should be made, but I think the terms should now be mentioned. Mr. Bush is not afraid of the strictest investigation, in fact he courts it.

Mr. Hill:—During the proceedings I applied that such an examination as your Honour suggests should be made, but I afterwards withdrew my application as I considered the papers produced amply proved the frauds charged. It is, of course, immaterial to me what gentleman is employed in the matter, as long as he is competent, but I may mention that Mr. Dallas, who is accustomed to investigations of this kind, spoke to me on the subject. Mr. Talbot is also, I believe, thoroughly competent to do what is necessary. Of course there are other gentlemen also, but those are the only gentlemen whose names occur to me. I should also like to have the books examined by a chirographer, if there is such a person in Yokohama, and have his opinion respecting the handwriting of the alterations, &c. I would also submit, in the interests of the plaintiff, that the examination of the books should be conducted at the smallest possible expense.

His Honour:—The Court is of the opinion that, while there are doubtless other gentlemen equally competent with Mr. Talbot, he will be a suitable person to examine and report upon the books. The expenses of an investigation of the kind are generally high, but I think that, after consultation with the gentleman appointed, the cost can be brought within a reasonable figure. All papers which will throw the slightest light upon the subject should be handed into Court, and I shall depend upon counsel to do so.

I have another suggestion to make also. It appears very desirable for the information of the Court, that we should have some further evidence on the subject of the kinsatsu speculations, more especially as regards the broker said to have been employed. The Court thinks that every possible effort should be made to find this man. I imagine that by examination of the brokers and inquiries through the police, the man can be found if such a person ever existed, and it is quite clear that if in Japan he ought, under the circumstances, to be produced before the Court. If this man—this broker—is a myth, and the statement of the losses in kinsatsu consequently untrue, it is important for the Court to know it, because the fraud will then be apparent. On the other hand, if there really was such a person, and the losses have actually occurred, then, although there may have been a moral fraud committed, it is a question whether it amounts to a legal fraud. When counsel are in possession of the required evidence, if they will give notice to the Court, another sitting will be held.

Mr. Litchfield:—I was thinking last night, your Honour, whether I should not make an application to the Court, that the Kenrei of Kanagawa be asked to have search made for this man.

His Honour:—If you will make an application to me, I shall communicate with the Japanese authorities, and ask them, as a special favour, to try and find the man. I will

also get a European policeman to make inquiries on the subject.

Mr. Hill:—I don't know how far I am justified in doing so, but I may say for my learned friend's information, that I have ascertained—and I made very particular inquiries—that there is a petty broker who goes by the name of Takajiro, and that this name "Takajiro" is not a proper name at all, but what the Japanese call a *namai*, that is a sort of nick-name, like Tom, Dick, or Harry, among us. Well, this Takajiro is a small broker, and has done business to the extent of a few hundred dollars. But he is not a licensed broker, all brokers properly so-called are licensed, and a register kept of them which is easily accessible. Besides, all the dealings at the Shosha are recorded and can be proved.

His Honour:—The Court stands adjourned as arranged.

## IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before J. J. ENSLIE, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

*Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1880.*

John Bellamy, sailmaker and seaman on board the British barque *Ullock*, was charged with refusal of duty and using insolent language to the master.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. He said he had refused to do the work he had been told to do, because it was not his place to do it, as he had not shipped as sailmaker and seaman, but only the former.

Alexander Swietoslawski, sworn, stated:—I am master of the British barque *Ullock*. I went on board yesterday afternoon, and thought it was a good time to have the ship's side scrubbed, as she was rising out of the water. I told the chief officer to tell Bellamy to do the work, with the assistance of the two boatmen. All the rest of the crew were then busy discharging cargo. The mate went forward and gave the order, upon which Bellamy came aft and asked if it was my orders that he was to do such work. I told him that it was. He then said that he would not do it for me. That he would not do it for an Englishman, much less for a d—Russiann. He repeated the same words over and over, adding to the end of it. I then told him he should come before the Consul. He wanted to go on board the *Iron Duke*, but I told him I had nothing to do with her, as there was a British Consul in port. He also denied having shipped as seaman, saying I had forged the articles. I also had to stand the same kind of language yesterday morning. All the crew were aft, and he gave vent to a tirade of abuse.

Cross-examined by prisoner:—I did not put you to work at the sails, because I thought the ship wanted scrubbing, and that it was the most necessary work required, as the dirt would be far more easily got off then, than when it had dried on. Mr. Iredale, the owner, engaged you to go as sailmaker and seaman, and I shipped you because you were so engaged, but should not have done so otherwise, as you were too old, but the owner said you would be handy about the ship.

John Webb, chief officer, Walter H. Aplin, cook, and Julian Meyer, A. B., gave evidence exactly corroborating the testimony of the first witness.

The prisoner when called on for his statement said:—I am the oldest and most experienced man on board the ship. I did not give any insolence except that refused to scrub the ship's sides, as it was not my duty. I shipped as sailmaker of the ship, and nothing more. I would not scrub the ship for an Englishman.

In answer to a question by the Court as to whether he had any witnesses

Prisoner said:—My witnesses are not here. I did not know this charge was to be brought against me. I was told yesterday by an officer of the consulate to bring my witnesses to-day, but I thought I was going to be paid off.

To the Court:—I deny that I signed as sailmaker and seaman.

His Honour said he found prisoner's name on the articles as seaman and sailmaker.

A. Swietoslawski, recalled:—The first day prisoner came on board the ship he was drunk, and struck the steward during the execution of his duty, in the face. He knocked him down and was going to jump on him if I had not interfered and ordered him forward.

His Honour read six different entries in the official log, charging prisoner with insolence and insubordination.

His Honour :—I find you are an old hand at this kind of work, and therefore sentence you to four weeks' hard labour, or to be sent on board in case the ship leaves before the expiry of your sentence.

Friday, the 2nd day of July, 1880.

Louise Wehrum charged Ellen Walker with damaging property, and making use of language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

The defendant did not answer when called and had sent her son to state that she was ill and could not attend. No doctor's certificate, however, was forthcoming. Personal service of the summons was then proved, and His Honour ordered a warrant to be issued to compel the defendant's attendance at two o'clock, to which hour the case was adjourned.

On the Court resuming at two o'clock, the defendant did not appear, but forwarded a certificate from Dr. Tripler, stating that she was suffering from a severe attack of illness and was confined to her room.

His Honour stated that, considering the irregularities the defendant had been guilty of, he would not discharge the warrant, but would adjourn the hearing of the case until Tuesday morning next, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock.

### NAVAL INQUIRY.

Before J. J. ENSLIE, Esq.

Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1880.

An inquiry held at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, at Kanagawa, Japan, regarding the death of Anders Kristan, late A. B. of the British barque *Ophelia*, of Liverpool, official number 47,522.

Mr. Enslie read the entries in the log concerning the case, which correspond with the captain's evidence.

John James Efford, master, stated :—At the time the accident happened, I had given orders to the second mate, whose watch it was on deck at the time, to set the main-top-gallant sail. I went from the poop into the cabin after giving the order, to wind up the chronometers, and before I had finished what I was doing, the steward came running to me, saying that one of the men had met with an accident. On making inquiries as to the cause, I found that the vessel had shipped a rather heavy sea in the starboard main rigging, and washed all the men from the top-gallant sheet, and that the deceased had got entangled among the ropes about the main hatch, and had had his leg broken. I had him brought into the cabin, and cut off his clothing and boots, and found it was a very serious compound fracture, with the bones protruding through the flesh. I then set the leg as best I could, and bandaged it up, and had him placed in a cot in the cabin. We had a succession of bad weather for several days after the accident, and during that time he received all my attention. One of the crew watched him by night. He seemed to get delirious and restive in his cot, and on two occasions he fell out and disarranged the bandages and splints, and caused great hæmorrhage. My experience of surgery is very limited, but I knew it was necessary to amputate the leg to save the man's life, but, not being a surgeon, I did not feel myself competent to do it. I sighted a steamer, and signalled her, asking the assistance of a surgeon, but she would not answer me. She did not show any flag of any description, so that I did not know what nationality she was. As I got no answer, I proceeded on my course again. On the 27th of February, I noticed the man gradually sinking away and by examination of the wound, I found that mortification had set in; at 4 p.m. that day he died. We buried him at 10 a.m. on the 28th.

By the Court :—I did everything I could to save him. We had very bad weather, and the medicine chest was washed out of the cabin and the medicines spoiled. I had no instruments, and even if I had had them, and could not have used them, I had no chloroform, and the man would probably have died under my hands. I therefore thought it best to leave the matter to nature as far as possible.

Wm. T. Funge, second mate, Thos. Earle, carpenter, and Aug. F. Johnson, the A.B. who attended deceased, gave similar testimony, and all agreed in saying that all that was possible under the circumstances, was done to save life.

### FINDING.

I find that Anders Kristan, A. B. of the British barque *Ophelia*, of Liverpool, 47,522, met with a serious accident while at sea on the 13th February, 1880, in lat. 39.37 N., and long. 68.06 W., when in the act of setting the main-top-gallant sail; being washed away by a heavy sea, and sustaining a compound fracture of the left leg. I also find that, notwithstanding the medical and surgical attendance attainable under the circumstances, the said Anders Kristan died on the 27th February, at sea, from the consequences of the injuries.

(Signed)

J. J. ENSLIE.

### YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

#### A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE JAPANESE HERO.

By K. SUYEMATSU.

### PART II.

Now comes the next question of Yoshitsune's crossing over to the continent of Asia. Yezo was, of course, a field too narrow for his ability and ambition, and his stay there seems to have been of short duration.

It is generally believed by Japanese people, and also by the natives of Yezo, that he and his followers sailed to the continent from Cape Kamui, which is a promontory facing it, and near the spot where the temple before mentioned stands, and in proximity to this promontory there is another, a small headland, named Benkei. On these points the "Evening Tales about Eastern Yezo" tells us not much. Quoting from the *Henkai Bunkai* (National Frontiers), the work of a much earlier traveller, it says: "When Yoshitsune resided on the banks of the Saru, he used to frequent the Kikiroi Mountain. On one of these occasions he saw a golden-feathered eagle flying before him and, following it, entered the country of Ponruruka. No such place as this Kikiroi Mountain is known, but I [Mr. Ochi] was informed that it might be the present Shikimai.) The country of Ponruruka is situated on the coast of Kamsaska [Kamchatka], formerly called Bonruruka, and is inhabited by the tribe of the Kurumishe. The Kurumishe, according to the native legends, are descendants of the savage people who lived in Yezo previous to the Ainos; but when the latter began to increase, they were driven back, further and further, until they retired to the Seal Islands [Kurile], or to Kamsaska, and formed tribes in those places."

Then again, in another passage, speaking on the same point he says: "Now the reason of the want of positive evidence touching Yoshitsune's further adventures is because there exist no written documents in the island. The proof, however, of his having crossed over to the Continent is confirmed by the report brought back by certain shipwrecked sailors of Kambo, a small harbour in the province of Yechijen, who were driven on the Manchoo coast by a hurricane in the year of Kuanyei (between 1524—1528), A.D., and this being the time of the removal of the Tartar capital to Peking, were taken thither by the Tartar authorities, and when on their journey they passed through the regions of the Keitre, they saw the figures of Yoshitsune and Benkei pasted up on every door, which is an equivocal proof of Yoshitsune and his followers having crossed over." This last part of the story may be unintelligible to those Europeans who have not visited Oriental countries, but we know very well that such a practice is very common. I have seen myself, in my own country, villages when the small-pox threatened the neighbourhood, in which, on the doors of several houses, pictures were stuck up, or the names written in plain characters, of Tametomo (uncle of Yoshitsune), to whom I shall again refer, who was the best archer ever known in Japan. This being a superstitious custom, under the idea that this keeps off the demon of the disease, frightened by the sight of one who in his life used to be the terror of evil-doers.

When I went to Corea I observed on every door of the towns much the same sort of thing, it being a constant practice to place, not pictures, but different kinds of mottoes, written in large characters on their portals, such as "Enter happiness like the breezes, bring the spring, and depart evil-spirit, as snow melts in water;" and this custom also prevails

in China, where one may see every door placarded like the walls of London.

Now the practice of sticking figures of warriors on their doors among the Mongols appears to arise from the same notion—namely, their great admiration of the valour of such heroes, and the superstitious feeling that their exploits are a kind of defence against those powers of darkness which bring evils upon men; but whether these pictures which these sailors saw in Keitre were really those of Yoshitsune and Benkei, is a question we will examine by and by; it may, however, be more expedient for my readers that we should explain briefly who Benkei was, and what was his character. Saito Musashibo Benkei, being his full name, was originally a monk; but his active genius and warlike spirit would not long permit him to live secluded from the busy world, although the monks of this period were not such quiet and peaceable beings as those of a later date. He, at any rate, resolved to take an active part in its affairs, and subsequently became a follower of Yoshitsune. I do not know how this came to pass, yet, if popular report can be trusted, it says that, when he determined to enter into the business of the world, he resolved to seek some one to whose superior intellect he could bow, and in whose work he might assist, and to do this he made a resolution to challenge every individual he might meet until he found such an one to whom he might offer his services, provided no more than a thousand should be challenged. This is called, in the terms of the popular legend, “Benkei’s slaying a thousand men.” This task was performed principally in the night, on a certain bridge called Gojio. At first he met with no one whom he could regard with submission. At last, however, he met with a young prince, and challenges him to combat; but he soon finds himself in the presence of his conqueror, being subdued by the mysterious and fairly-like activity of the prince, and to him he at once offers his services. This prince was Yoshitsune. I, of course, cannot vouch for the truth of this popular story, yet it is a subject so common in our arts, that I think I need not say that even my European readers may have often seen this representation of the combat between the young prince and warrior-like monk. Such and several other warlike actions forming the career of Benkei, his name is also so well known in connection with that of Yoshitsune, that there is no one who, if he knows Yoshitsune, does not also know Saito Benkei. This is well illustrated by a saying in vogue among Japanese boys who challenge others to combat, thus: “Here is Ushiwaka (Yoshitsune’s boy-name), who overcame even Benkei. Who will fight me?” as we ourselves used to do, and which is also spoken of in a preface to the *Yezo Kunko-ki* (The Illustrious Achievements in Yezo), to which book I shall refer presently. Benkei was, however, not only a mere hero; his early life being spent in monasteries in which literature and learning were in those ages especially preserved, he had a fair share of literary culture. Consequently, after he became associated with Yoshitsune, the greater part of his time was always spent by the side of the latter, giving his services and advice—in a word, he was at once aide-de-camp, private secretary, as well as soldier. When misfortune fell upon Yoshitsune at the hand of his brother, Benkei, with some twenty others, remained faithful to his cause, and their flight to Oshiu was principally arranged by his skill. He advised his party to disguise themselves as *Tauist* pilgrim monks, he himself taking the part of chief monk. When this party arrived at a barrier, where a guard of soldiers was placed, he first advanced, the others following, and demanded a passage. On entering the gate, Benkei purposely struck Yoshitsune with his pilgrim staff, accusing him of some neglect in his duty, to make it appear that he had the power of punishing his company, and he also read before the officer on guard the *Kanjinchio* (a certain document necessary for pilgrim monks). This he accomplished very well, as he was well acquainted with its nature, and satisfied the officer who, though he might have himself suspected, or even known, the true state of the case, had a friendly feeling to the brave men in his power to let them pass; and this incident became a favourite subject for the drama of after generations, and is still very popular. There are also some legends about the death of Benkei in Koromogawa, which says, that when the assault which I have mentioned before took place, he of course fought vigorously, and when he saw his end at last approaching he stood in the middle of the flowing stream, leaning on the handle of a *nagi-nata* (a sort of pike) and died standing, before any enemy had ventured to approach him, until he was carried

away by the stream. This is called in the legends, “The thousand days standing of Benkei.” Critics may exclaim against this as impossible. Some writers say, however, that when Yoshitsune was attacked there was one retainer who begged to offer his life for his master, and putting on his armour, and professing himself to be Yoshitsune—thus to die in his stead amidst the enemy; and others recommended, since Benkei was the terror of every soldier, a figure of straw should be enclosed in his armour, and be placed in the middle of the river, considering it a certainty that no one would rashly venture to approach him. Those plans were finally adopted, and Yoshitsune’s party escaped in safety. I cannot myself say how far this is true; but at any rate the truth cannot be very far from it, since Benkei’s accompanying Yoshitsune to Yezo is confirmed by the Aino legends. Such is a brief account of Benkei, whose image is said to have been stuck up on the doors of the Keitre country.

The second book, also in the same museum, is *Yezo Kunko-ki* (The Illustrious Achievements in Yezo), a work published in 1853, and it gives an account of the brilliant exploits of Yoshitsune and his party after their escape from Koromogawa; but I cannot attach much importance to them, because the original plan of the work seems to be a romantic exaggeration, of very small sources of information. But its introduction seems not altogether unworthy of credence, so I give an extract from it to show its character. It says as follows in connection with the narrative of the assault at Koromogawa: “There was one Kuniuji, a visitor to Yoshitsune from Akita; he contrived the escape of the latter, himself guiding him and his twenty-three principal followers, such as Benkei, Kaison, [Hitachibo, another monk-soldier,] Idgumi Saburo, Kamei Rokuro, following them, went to Yezo. On arriving there, the aborigines soon did homage to him. Some of them said, ‘There are certain countries westward of Yezo, Shantung and Manchoo by name; these territories embrace several thousand miles of land. Why do you, my lord, not try to subdue them? If you once tried we should only be too happy to render you our best services.’ On hearing this, he said, ‘Well and good!’ Then entrusting the affairs of the island to Kuniuji, planned an expedition. Benkei started first. The place from which he started is now called Cape Benkei. Yoshitsune and his body guard embarked. This place is named Cape Kamui. *Kamui* means ‘God’ in the Aino tongue. The followers of the native warlike chiefs amounted to several hundreds. They landed on the coast of Shantan from Karafu [Saghalien] and subdued those regions, and at last he became the king of Manchoo. Their descendants built a large temple in Cape Kamui, and dedicated it to Yoshitsune and his twenty-three followers. Their images were made of fine valuable wood, and clad in the same armour as they used to wear. All these accounts are current among them, and the temple is repaired by Manchoorians periodically, and stands up to this time in a beautiful state of preservation. From this light we can see that Yoshitsune not only crossed over the sea, but became the king of Manchoo. If this be so the custom of shaving the head among the Tartars might be an imitation of the shaven crowns of Benkei and other monk-soldiers who accompanied him.” The third book is illustrated, *Gem-Pei Sei-sui-Ki* (The Narration of the Rise and Fall of the Gen and Hei). This work was written in the latter part of the eighteenth century, by collecting and condensing from much earlier authorities. On our subject it says: “Another report states that Yoshitsune, taking Musashibo [Saito], Hitachibo [Kaison], and others of his most excellent followers, went to Yezo and Chishima [properly Kurile, but vaguely applied to any island lying beyond Yezo], and reducing them beneath his power made himself their martial ruler, and that he is worshipped by them as the illustrious God of Gbikei. The meaning of Yezo is field cultivation, its natural features are very pleasing, and its products are abundant. Beyond the North Sea lay the countries of Eastern Ashiya [Asia], Orosha [Russia], and of Riussland [Russland]: these are called Moscobia Tahtar [Muscovite Tartary]. Mongul and Hamih are the region of ancient Yi-wu-Lu and the region of Yichau in the Tang dynasty, and those parts of Oran-Kai [upper parts of Korean peninsula] belong to Shing [present dynasty of China]; these are called Chinese Tartary. Orosha [Russians] are called by the Ainos, Akahito; and Manchoo and Karafu [Saghalien] inclusive are generally called by our people Oku-Yezo [far-off Yezo]. It seems that as far

as these parts all had been subjugated by Yoshitsune." The vague description of these stories is owing to the existence of geographical knowledge of places beyond the limits of our own country having been almost next to nothing among our scholars, and their statements have no positive evidence of probability, so that we cannot allow them much value. They must, however, contain some lines of truth, as they are stated in a manner so positive.

The report brought back by the shipwrecked sailors appears to be the most important. This story I have heard myself when much younger, quite independently of the "Evening Tales on Eastern Yezo," and also many more legends. According to these legends, there are some stone monuments which are said to be the tombs of Yoshitsune and some of his followers, and also there is a shrine, and both the style of building and the gate (Torii) is quite after the Japanese model of a temple; and there was among other decorations the crest of Sasarindo, one formed by the conventional arrangement of bamboo leaves, which is the family crest of the Gen. I cannot decidedly tell how far these stories are credible, nor can I refer the readers to any book in which they are recorded, for the reasons before stated; and even were I to procure the books I do not suppose they would contain much useful information, as I cannot expect them to have given more than mere statements of stories as a curiosity, or to supply any comments or practical investigation. For this there are many causes which gave a peculiar character to our literary world, and I believe I had better state them here briefly.

From the time of Yoritomo up to the government of Taiko (from the end of the twelfth to the sixteenth century) was a period which we can call the chivalry epoch, and in this period every honour, ambition, hope, admiration, and fame, were indissolubly connected with chivalrous deeds only: consequently literature was of no use to the general public more than it was in the middle ages of European chivalry, and if there was any class which could be called literary it was the monks or effeminate court nobles. This is the reason why monks or discontented court retainers were often employed in works of secretaryship, even for military purposes; however, there were several historical works written in this period by this class of persons, and some are, in many cases, far superior to Chinese historians, because they occasionally display striking generalizations and reflections on the times which we never meet with in those of the Chinese. But, after all, their stories relate to what has taken place in the Imperial Court, or the rise and fall of some great family. No broad investigations have been ever carried beyond this circle. From the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate (the beginning of the seventeenth century), when the country secured at last peace after its long disturbance, literature began to have some claims on the public. It is true that chivalry did lose in no wise its honour, but, on the contrary, rather increased; yet it became more like fixed polity and hereditary privilege rather than personal distinctions, and, therefore, the more secure the peace became the more interesting became the literature, and the government also did not fail to give encouragement. This state of things continued up to our own time, and the study of Chinese literature became quite common among the people, and the old spirit of our native language also revived to a considerable extent, though not so strongly or so generally as that of the Chinese classics. But the principal aim of the work done by the former was only twofold—that is, devoting themselves to the study and perusal of the etymology of the ancient language, and trying to make of their own birthplace the only country where everything is supreme above all others. Such being their object, no true historian ever came out from this school. The study of Chinese classics is nothing else but the perusal of Confucianism, which is, after all, a moral philosophy of negative principles, being extremely multiplied by the commentators of the Chu-hé school. The expounders of this doctrine regarded the world as degenerating, and, making the period of some obscure emperors of several thousand years ago their ideal of government and society, tell us to look back to them in every matter: and hence no forward looking, no new ideas, no enterprise. Discovery and invention were not only discouraged, but considered in an evil light. There were some other schools which took a little more positive views of Confucianism, but were superseded by the former, and it formed one great cause of the stationary condition of China. This system of philosophy having been introduced

into our country, was zealously encouraged, and in some respects insisted on by the Shogunate government, which had some interest in national literature, but their main motive for this was supplied by their constant hereditary policy, which only aimed at keeping the people peaceful and contented, and set its face against all tendency to innovation and improvement. This policy, aided by the peculiar circumstances of the epoch, succeeded so admirably in spreading such a heavy atmosphere over the whole aspect of general literature, that although many literary men arose, the whole labour of their lives consisted in a mere perusal and annotation of a few old-fashioned and half-dilapidated volumes of Chinese classics until they were worn out, and then purchasing second-hand copies, and in the end composing another commentary on previous annotators. If their pens occasionally turned to other subjects, it was some trivial prose composition on some pitiful subject, very seldom being more than a few pages, or else a small poem of two or three lines about the moon, flowers, or green willows. If there was anyone who ventured to write anything new and useful, or exciting, he could expect no other consequence than general contempt or indifference, and the more widely literature spread the more widely this heliote condition of things prevailed. It is true they used to read in addition to the classics a mass of Chinese histories, but as these are merely a long and dreary catalogue of dry events, they afford no useful instruction. If we meet with any comments in any of these works, these are sure to be our old friends, moral philosophy, Confucianism and a reproduction of the same opinions, because in China even reflections on history never come out of the circles of these doctrines. Hence, if one has not some penetrating insight, the reading of history gives one no profit except making him familiar with so many thousand printed characters and tales of equivocal credibility. How can any great historian be looked for from such a school?

But I do not wish to be understood to say that historical works have been altogether neglected in this time. On the contrary many were produced, notwithstanding the condition of literature above described. The style of historical writing, however, was actually divided in this period into two kinds, the one adopted for popular reading; the other after the Chinese model. The works of the former, aiming principally at popular favour, naturally had a tendency to florid expression, and the author became conscious as it were that he need not be too strictly faithful in his statements, nor investigate too narrowly any fact of doubtful authenticity, while the latter, being considered the more legitimate method of writing history, their authors began to imitate the Chinese style (as far as possible), and to give merely naked narrations of events regarding them as lucidness of composition, but in reality producing an imitation of a bad original. Even *Dai-Nihon-Shi*, which is the largest compilation of historical facts ever produced in Japan, and which also had some important object in its composition, is not free from this Chinese incubus. It was not very much more than sixty years ago that our national spirit began to move a little onward, as if nature had at last got tired of so long a slumber, and a new system of reading Chinese works with more positive views commenced among many scholars, and also more active consideration in regard to the decline of imperial authority fermented among those of sister schools of native language; the connection between these two schools becoming at this period more closely and mutually intimate. This, subsequently followed by the introduction of some European ideas, has resulted in the revolutionizing, at the present day, of the whole mode of thought and ideas. The famous *Nihon-Gwai-shi* and *Nihon-Sei-ki* were also written about the time previously stated. The author of these works is really one of the few great historians of oriental nations. He, travelling much, reading many works, impressive in language, accurate and concise in style, and with a vast power for generalization, had every qualification necessary for a good historian; he has begun his work in quite a new style of literature, differing from all the antecedent oriental histories. But even this writer—his principal aim being to expose all the arbitrary actions of military usurpation against imperial sovereignty and popular security, and to excite public attention to a hatred of military government—did not carry his investigations beyond the limits necessary for his immediate purpose. Such being the condition of our literature during many centuries, no efforts for the adventurous exploration of new fields of undecided facts were made, and all that they did was to content themselves with reading

what had been handed down to them by their ancestors, and no more; and above all these considerations, the fact of the long exclusion of our country from the rest of the world made its people as a nation a most conservative and self-sufficient mass, which was the true aim of the government of the day, and none of our merchantmen ever sailed to the eastern coast of the continent (with the exception of some very small junks that used to go to Fusan Bay, in Corea), and a very narrow and limited intercourse existed even with Yezo itself. What discoveries can reasonably be expected from such a state of things? At any rate, this was just the case with the undecided fate of Yoshitsune. Almost all the light thrown on this subject was the report of the occasional travellers of later date, who crossed to Yezo and brought back the legends they had heard, although these stories did not excite the attention of the public more than matters of mere curiosity. But it is quite certain that the more such stories became diffused among the people the more doubtful they became of the real fate of Yoshitsune, till many were gradually convinced that he must have landed on the coast of Tartary; but they had neither the means nor desire for further inquiry, only supposing that he died there, as they of course knew very little about the Mongol chiefs and the importance of their historical relations with us. At last the time came when we commenced intercourse with the Russian people in Siberia, and our consulate was established at Vladivostok. The late Mr. Sewaki, who was there as consul, was a man deeply interested in the investigation of such subjects, and he intended to have made a thorough inquiry during his stay, and I believe he would have done so in the most satisfactory manner if he had lived. Our great sorrow is that he became ill and died on board a steamer last year on his way to Hakodate for change of air. I am afraid he was unable to carry out much of his intention, though I have read a short poem about Yoshitsune's supposed tomb composed by him, which appeared in the *Kwngetsu Shinshi* (a periodical literary production), and the name of the place where that tomb stands was given in a short note attached to it. I did not attribute much importance to this when I read it, as I had not much interest in the subject at that time, and therefore the name, a rather complicated one, of this place has escaped my memory. Mr. Tomita, now Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in London, also told me that Mr. Sewaki stated in one of his communications to our Foreign Office, that there is a cape called HANGUAN\* which he thinks may be the place where Yoshitsune landed, and that he was also informed that a shrine, said to have been built after the Japanese style of architecture, is called Yawata or Hachiman (eight banners), the god of war worshipped in Shinto; also that the account of the tombs supposed to be those of Yoshitsune and his followers is true, and, therefore, he wished to get permission from our Foreign Office to visit and examine the places. Yet, according to what Mr. Tomita says, Mr. Sewaki died before he did so. If this be so the short poem aforesaid might have been composed when he heard the account from the natives.

Putting, however, all the details of these various reports aside, one thing is quite certain, that Yoshitsune and his followers crossed the sea from Yezo to Tartary. If this be so, can we believe that a man of such great energy and military ability would pass away without again striving to make his name and his actions famous to all posterity? At once I reply, Most certainly not! In him we behold, then, the future glorious warrior Genghis Khan! Here I will once more refer to Mr. Griffin. Although he does not declare himself as agreeing with this view of the matter, stating that a Japanese student once remarked to him that nothing but the extraordinary vanity of the Japanese people could originate such a report; yet he says: "The immortality of Yoshitsune is nevertheless secured. Worshipped as a god by the Ainos, honoured and beloved by every Japanese youth as an ideal hero of chivalry, his features pictured on boys' kites, his mien and form represented in household effigies, displayed annually at the boys' great festival of flags, glorified in art, song, and story—Yoshitsune, the hero, warrior and martyr, will live in undying memory as long as the ideals of the warlike Japanese stand unshattered or their traditions are preserved." Well then, how could we believe such a man could vegetate among the shepherds and their flocks in the barren deserts if he had ever crossed the sea in search of adventures.

On the other hand, let us look at Genghis Khan. He was the greatest of all the great conquerors the world has ever produced, and conquered almost the whole of Asia and a considerable part of Europe. But there is much more than this to say of him. Thus, Mr. Howorth, in his "History of the Mongols," in the first paragraph of the account of Genghis Khan, wrote as follows: "Not only was he a conqueror, a general whose consummate ability made him break down every barrier that must necessarily intervene between the chief of a small barbarous tribe of obscure race and the throne of Asia—and this with a rapidity and uniform success that can only be compared to the triumphant march of Alexander—but he was far more than a conqueror. Alexander, Napoleon, and Timur were all more or less his equals in the art of war, but the colossal power they created was merely a hill of sand that crumbled to pieces as soon as they had passed away. With Genghis Khan matters were very different; he organised the empire which he had conquered, so that it long survived and greatly prospered after his demise. In every detail of social and political economy he was a creator. His law and his rules of administration are equally admirable and astounding. Justice, toleration, discipline, virtues that make up the modern ideal of a state, were taught and practised at his court; and when we remember that he was born and educated in the desert, and that he had neither the sages of Greece or Rome to instruct him, and that, unlike Charlemagne and Alfred, he could not draw his lessons from a past, we are tempted to treat as exaggerated the history of his time, and to be sceptical of so much political insight having been born of so much unpromising materials." Well, my readers, it is indeed wonderful, as Mr. Howorth observes, if Genghis Khan was really a Tartar; but can you be so shortsighted as to suppose, even after you are in possession of the information, which fairly contradicts it, that the barren deserts of Tartary should produce such a wonderful man? I shall at once reply, Certainly not. Such anomalies can never be possible. Certain it is that savage states have often produced the bravest soldiers, but no great general. Look at the Gauls and Britons: no braver soldiers than these could perhaps be met with; yet what single name of a great general among them has been handed down to our time? "When the world," a Chinese proverb says, "began to shudder, the great warrior comes forth." There is no smoke without fire, and just in the same way, there can be no great general without previous bloodshed or baptism of fire accompanying general advancement of material civilization in their general relation: admitting that a great combatant might come out without this last circumstance, but a great organiser, never. This, I believe, is almost a philosophical maxim and universal rule throughout both ancient and modern history. Alexander never sprang from the pasture, nor Hannibal from the desert. Taiko, the Japanese hero of foreign conquest and of later date, was only the fruit cast out by the convulsion of the great feudal contest; Napoleon, out of that of the French Revolution; so Cromwell, so Tamerlane; even Caesar, who entered on his great military career only late in life, was the outcome of the fierce struggles of contending factions and the continual contest for supremacy in which his youth had been passed at Rome, sharing in all the excitement of foreign wars, and trained by the careful study of the Greek heroic models. Again, it might be said that Mahomet rose from rather an obscure position; yet the race from which he came was one peculiarly gifted, and the state of his country was one of comparative advancement; and in his case also, religious, enthusiasm, with which he inspired his followers was the source of his great success as a conqueror. Mahomet is therefore no exception to my assertion. Why, then, should Genghis Khan be the only exception? We know he had a previous career of contest and of glory. He was one Yoshitsune, the very man whose early life and greatness we have spoken of before.

And now we come to the real question before us. What proofs have we of the identity of these two characters—one the ideal hero of Japan, the other the great conqueror of the world? Into this question, I intend to go thoroughly to trace out all the probabilities from several points of view.

(To be continued.)

\* In a map attached to Howorth's history I noticed a name, 'Hanchan,' on the coast near Vladivostok.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF JUNE 25TH, BY "OYAMA."

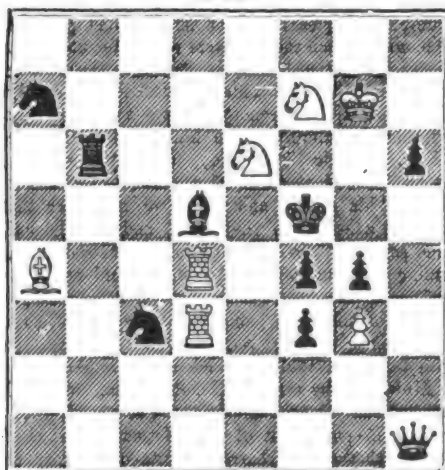
Iron	nvali	Dnr.
I	oussea	D
R		U
O		K
N	obl	E

Correct answers received from Jumbuck, Bamboo Fan, and Bobstay.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By D. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JUNE 26TH, BY C. H. WATERBURY.

White:	Black:
1.—R. to K. 5, ch.	1.—K. takes R.
2.—Q. to Q. 6, ch.	2.—K. takes Kt.
3.—Q. to K. 6, mate.	

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., V. d. P., and Mulum in parvo.

## GUESTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

Mrs. Swain, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Budgett, Miss S. E. Budgett, and maid, Messrs. John V. Farwell, Junr., E. Bouvier, Jules Cote, Henry M. Roberts, Percy S. Symes, F. Grunwald, Joseph L. Mayers, James W. Sutherland, John Douglas, W. Kilner, Alfred Weiller, R. Meiklejohn, M. Isaac, C. D. Cunningham, D. Reynolds, F. Sulgee, John A. Thompson, Mark Hermann, L. David, George Blake, U.S.A., H. Overton Jones, F. N. Mawhood, and A. G. Foster.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 21st
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	June 13th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 6th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	July 5th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 8th

\* Left San Francisco, 19th June, Oceanic.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

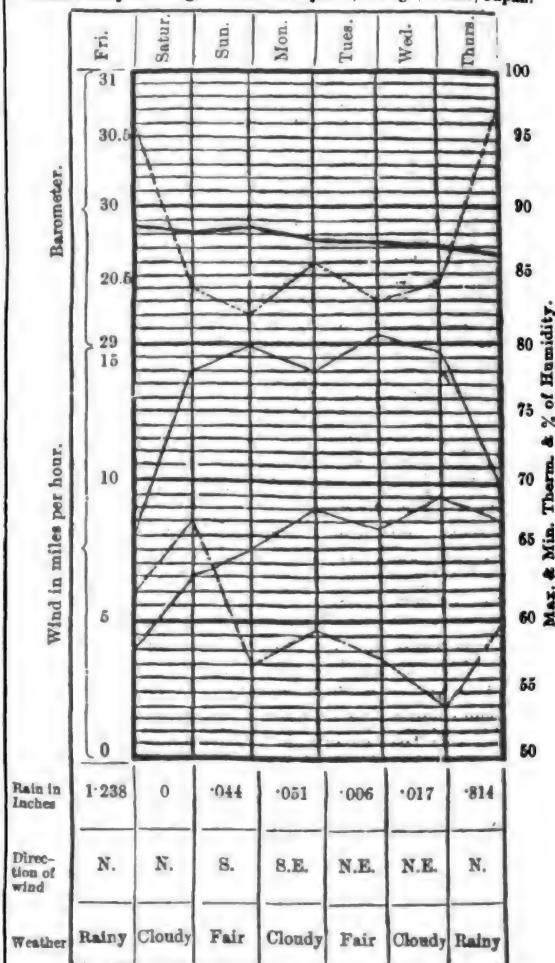
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 9th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	July 15th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 5th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	July 10th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	O. & O. Co.	July 11th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	July 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	July 7th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.  
 Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.  
 ..... represents velocity of wind  
 ..... represents percentage of humidity  
 Max. velocity of wind 12.0 miles per hour on Monday, at 3 p.m. and Tuesday, at 4 p.m.  
 The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.  
 The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.917 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.656 inches on Thursday, at 7 a.m. A low barometer has prevailed during the entire week. The maximum and mean temperatures have been considerably lower, than for the corresponding week of last year.  
 Rain has fallen on every day of the week except one, the total amount being 2.170 inches against 1.825 inches, for the corresponding week of 1879.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

June 26, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Yokkaichi, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 26, Japanese steamer *Yoridono Maru*, Cotter, 612, from London, to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 June 27, French steamer *Tanaie*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 June 27, British steamer *Oxfordshire*, Jones, 998, from Kobe, General, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 June 28, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 28, British barque *Singapore*, McKenzie, 656, from Antwerp, General, Illies & Co.  
 June 28, Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Captain H. R. H. Duke of Genoa, 1,800, 12 guns, from Manila.  
 June 28, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 29, American ship *Frank Pendleton*, Nicols, 1,414, from Nagasaki, Coals, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 June 29, American barque *Garibaldi*, Forbes, 670, from Nagasaki, Coals, to O. & O. Co.

June 30, American corvette *Ashurlof*, Commander M. L. Johnson, 1370, 6-guns, from Shanghai, via Nagasaki and Kobe.  
 June 30, German gunboat *Wolf*, Captain Becks, 428, 4-guns, from Kobe.  
 June 30, Japanese steamer *Kinshiu Maru*, Davison, 690, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. R. Co.  
 July 1, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 1, Brazilian corvette *Vital de Oliveira*, Capt. J. C. de Noronha, 1,550, 12-guns, from Hongkong.  
 July 1, Japanese steamer *Tamara Maru*, Carrow, 877, from Volcano Bay, General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 2, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 3, American flag-ship *Richmond*, Captain S. E. K. Benham, 2,700, from Kobe.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Tanais* from Hongkong:—Mrs. Peterson and infant, Miss Punge, Messrs. de Lapayere (attaché to the French Legation) and servant, Bougonin, (military attaché to the French Legation), de Longpraye (French Consul), Romangalle, Hecquard, Cassidy, Moki and Gibian.

Per Japanese steamer *Yoritomo Maru* from London:—Miss Smith from London, 4 Japanese ladies, 2 children and 2 servants from Hongkong.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Wirtz and 2 children, Dr. H. M. Perkins, Lawrenson, Prince A. Shimesu, Col. R. H. Cunliffe, Miss J. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Akagawa, Mrs. Machida, Mrs. Hamada, Messrs. W. Beaumont, Etchibane, Ginsburg, S. G. MacKenzie, R. Robertson, Wong, Hirose, Homosaki, Yamataka, Kashiwagi, Kobayashi, Machida, Kakimoto, Kirino, Katsumata and son, Kansaki, and Santo in cabin; 2 Europeans, 8 Chinese, and 204 Japanese in steerage. For Liverpool:—Mr. E. J. Calbeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter.

## OUTWARDS.

June 29, Japanese steamer *Semimaru Maru*, Frahm, 852, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 29, British steamer *Penedo*, Cain, 662 for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 June 30, Japanese steamer *Sharia Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 30, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 June 30, French corvette *Kerguelen*, Captain Mathieu, 1,376, 6-guns, for Hakodate.  
 June 30, French corvette *Thémis*, Captain Alguier, 3,800, 18-guns, for Hakodate.  
 June 30, French gun-boat *Lynx*, Commander Fournier, 479, 4-guns, for Kobe.  
 June 30, German brig *Gustav*, Johnsen, 241, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 June 30, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 1, British barque *Roderick Hay*, Nicolson, 290, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Strachan & Co.  
 July 1, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 July 2, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 1,042, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 3, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—His Excellency Sano, (Minister of Finance); Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida and child, Mr. and Mrs. Van Cattenburgh and 2 children, Mrs. Bonger, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Takezoe and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa and 2 children, Miss Smith, Messrs. Nakahara, Tamura, Sezaki, Okamura, Morinaga, Namba, Murata, Nogi, Seki, Kataoka, Mrs. Rodatz, Messrs. Yamaguchi, Nakayama, F. Maccohood, Kitabatake, Kojima, Kawakubo, Ishimaru, Kitabatake, E. Cassidy, Tokuda, Hirasa, and Hisanori.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Messrs. Akiyama, Kambara, Henkell, Tourmachii, De Russett, and 4 in steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Tanais* from Hongkong:—  
 From London ... 1,791 pkgs.  
 " Hongkong ... 2,114 "  
 " France ... 531 "

Total ... 4,436 pkgs.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... \$35,300.00

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—

Treasure ... \$ 7,000.00

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—

Silk for London ... 21 bales.

" " France ... 116 "

Total ... 137 bales.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Orfordshire* reports:—Left Kobe 26th June, 6 a.m. Experienced fine weather and moderate N.E. winds throughout. Arrived at Yokohama, 3.30 p.m., 27th June.

The Japanese steamer *Yoritomo Maru* reports:—Left London on the 25th of April. Had fine weather out of the channel and across the Bay of Biscay. Experienced very heavy weather in the Mediterranean and had to jettison eleven cases of acids which were on deck. Left Port Said, May 13th, and had fine weather down the Red Sea. Strong S. W. monsoon across to Galle and Acheen Head. Left Singapore, June 8th, and had fine weather up the China Sea to Hongkong. Left Hongkong, 18th June, and had fine weather to half-way up the Formosa Channel; then strong winds from north to east with a high confused sea to Rock Island, which was passed at 10.30 a.m., on the 26th June. Arrived in Yokohama same day. Passed two steamers on shore, one in the Mediterranean and one in the Red Sea.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Mar. 7	Matchless	LONDON	Yokohama
Apr. 25	Forward Ho!	"	"
May 1	Ellen Goodspeed	"	"
May 6	Gleniffer (s.s.)	"	"
Nov. 10	Claverhouse	GLASGOW	"
Oct. 3	Lucille	NEW YORK	"
Dec. 29	Susan Gilmore	"	"
Mar. 25	Haze	"	"
27	Obed Baxter	"	Hiogo
Apr. 20	Panay	"	Yokohama
23	Walkyre	"	" & Hiogo
Feb. 24	Vale of Nith	CARDIFF	"
25	Scottish Fairy	LIVERPOOL	"
Mar. 17	Bohemia	FLUSHING	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
May 14	Ems	LONDON	Yokohama
" 14	Athelstan	"	"

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 3rd July, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sats.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....	June 28	36½	37	37	380	326	113
Tuesday.....	" 29	37	37	37	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 30	36½	37	37	—	—	—
Thursday.....	July 1	37	37	37	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 2	37	37	37	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 3	37	37	37	—	—	—

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONN.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Cruises	Apr. 15	Lighthouse Department.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Oxfordshire	Jones	British steamer	998	Kobe	June 27	Smith, Baker & Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	June 27	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	July 1	M. B. Co.
Yoritomo Maru	Cotter	Japanese steamer	612	London	June 27	Mitani Bussan Kawaisha
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Ariel	Hinkley	American schooner	143	San Francisco	June 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Bride	Sutherland	British barque	300	Takao	June 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Burrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Cyane	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostok	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Frank Pendleton	Nicols	American ship	1,414	Nagasaki	June 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Garibaldi	Forbes	American barque	670	Nagasaki	June 29	O. & O. Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
North American	Creelman	American ship	1,584	Cardiff	June 21	M. M. Co.
Ophelia	Efford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Frazier & Co.
Pioneer	Maica	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
River Lagan	Quinn	British barque	851	Hamburg	June 25	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Singapore	McKenzie	British barque	656	Antwerp	June 28	C. Illies & Co.
Sumatra	Clough	American ship	1,072	Hongkong	June 9	Edward Fischer & Co.
Ullock	Swietoslowski	British barque	779	London	June 21	C. Illies & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Ashuelot ...	6	1,370	700	Corvette	Shanghai	Commander Johnson
" Richmond ...	14	2,000	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Captain Benham
BRAZILIAN—Vital de Oliveira ...	12	1,550	—	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain J.C. de Noronha
BRITISH—Iron Duke ...	14	6,034	4,268	Iron-clad	Kobe	Captain Cleveland
" Modeste ...	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Kobe	Captain Mead
" Vigilant ...	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Amesley
FRENCH—Champlain ...	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michaud
GERMAN—Vineta ...	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirkow
" Wolf ...	4	428	340	Gun-boat	Kobe	Captain Becke
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani ...	12	1,800	400	Corvette	Manila	H.R.H. Duke of Genoa

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ...	Tamsara Maru	M. B. Co.	About July 5th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ...	Tanais	M. M. Co.	July 9th at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe ...	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	July 10th at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe and Havre ...	Oleander	H. MacArthur	About July 20th
New York ...	Oxfordshire	Smith, Baker & Co.	About July 6th
San Francisco ...	Gaelic	O. & O. Co.	About July 9th
San Francisco ...	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About August 1st
San Francisco ...	Cyane	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports ...	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	July 7th at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—A fair business may be noted during the week in Grey Yarns and Grey Cottons. Yarn—English spinnings—have been fairly saleable at quotations, but the tendency is towards lower rates. *Bombay* wanted at prices quoted below. *Shirtings*—more doing in 8½ and 9 lbs. at last week's rates. *Velvets*—holders ask higher prices. *Lawns* are quite nominal. *Woollens* remain unchanged.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$27.00 to 31.50
" " Good to Best ... "	\$32.00 to 34.50
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... "	\$28.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... "	\$34.00 to 36.00
" " Good to Best ... "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... "	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.55
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 19 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted ... " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 1.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 3½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.35 to 1.55
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42/3 in. "	\$0.74 to 0.76
Taffelclasse:— " 12 " 43 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—During the interval 5,000 bags have been disposed of at prices ranging from \$4.17 to \$4.20. Stocks are about 89,000 bags.

**KEROSENE.**—Purchasers have been found for 13,000 cases at \$1.62 to \$1.62½. Estimated stock 777,000 boxes.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ... per picul	\$4.15 to \$4.20
Taiwanfoo in bag ... "	\$4.10 to \$4.15
Ohing-pak and Ke-pak ... "	\$8.00
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kook-fah ... "	\$6.00 to \$7.50

Daitong ... per picul	\$4.00 to \$4.40
Japan Rice ... "	\$2.90 to \$3.15
Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.62
Newchwang Peas ... picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—Our Silk market has been quiet and depressed during the past week. The new Silk has only been sent forward from the interior, in comparatively small quantities, and, owing to the discouraging telegrams which have reached us from the home markets, our buyers have, as a rule, shewn but little desire to purchase. Natives are holding new crop Mybash about 2½, and a little 3, at \$485 to \$490 per picul—16/3-16/5, but they have so far only been able to dispose of a few bales at \$480 per picul—16/. New Hatchojee Hanks have been selling rather more freely at \$450 per picul—15/3. Sales of new silk, in all 52 Japanese bales. In old silk some 150 Japanese bales are reported sold at the following rates, but some of these bales may yet be rejected.

Filatures:—Extra Best	670 to 675	22/6 to 22/8
" Best	650 " "	21/10
" Fair and Good	600 " "	625 19/2 to 1/
Kakada:—Good to Best	600 " "	625 19/9 " 21/
Hanks:—2-2½	500 " "	17/

Stock new silk, about 120 Japanese bales. Stock old silk 1,000 bales.

Total shipments to date 18,041 bales, (including 50 bales new silk) against 19,257 bales in 1879.

**TEA.**—Settlements for the week are 6,500 piculs. Prices have ruled steady, with no feature of interest. The *Oxfordshire* has been detained by bad weather, and will not get away before the middle of next week.

Common ...	\$16 to \$18
Good Common ...	\$21 to \$22
Medium ...	\$24 to \$25
Good Medium ...	

Fine ...	\$27 to \$28
Finest ...	\$30 to \$31
Choice ...	\$33 to \$34
Choicest ...	\$35 & upwards.

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3/9½
" Bank Bills on demand	3/3½
" Private 4 months' sight	3/9½
" 6 " "	3/10
ON PARIS—Bank Sight	4.71
" Private 6 ms. sight	4.00
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 ½ prem.
" Private 10 days' sight	par.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	72
" Private 10 days sight	73
ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	91
" 30 days sight Private	92½
ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	91
" 30 days sight Private	92½
Kinats	37 dis.
Gold Yen	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—During the past week, the arrivals have been—*Yoritomo Maru*, general, from London; *Oxfordshire*, from Kobe; *Singapore*, general, from Antwerp; *Frank Pendleton* and *Garibaldi*, from Nagasaki, with coals. The steamer *Penedo* left for Kobe in ballast, on Tuesday last.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, shewing a fixed *white* light varied by *red* flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea and in clear weather, it should be visible 8 Nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

The tower and lantern dome are painted red and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, ...  $23^{\circ} 19' 8''$ .

Longitude,  $116^{\circ} 44' 25''$ .

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## MATSUKI-NO-KAMI,

BEGS to inform the public that she has resumed charge of her former property,

THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN,  
AT TOTSUKA.

Meals to be obtained at all hours.

On Sundays a Table d'hôte will be ready, commencing at Noon.

Travellers and Tourists desiring to remain a few days in the country within easy reach of Yokohama, will find the best accommodation, and most careful attendance, at reasonable prices.

Accommodation of the best kind for servants.

Good stabling and carriage-room. Careful ostlers.

Several splendid sites, close to the hotel, are available for picnics. Private parties will be specially provided for.

A first-class cook will be always present.

The proprietress, whose experience is well recognized, trusts to obtain her share of patronage, by paying strict attention to the wishes of her customers.

## THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN

will be permanently opened on Thursday, the 15th of April, 1880.

Orders left at the Commercial Dining Rooms, No. 31, Water-street, Yokohama, will be promptly attended to. Totsuka, 25th March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, shewing a *fixed red* light from  $S. 32^{\circ} E.$  to  $S. 10^{\circ} E.$ , a *fixed white* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from  $S. 10^{\circ} E.$  round by  $S.$  and  $W.$  to  $N. 8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E.$  and a *fixed red* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from  $N. 8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E.$  till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the *white* light should be visible at a distance of 15 Nautical miles and the *red* light at 8.

The tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The tower, dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, .....  $23^{\circ} 14'$ .

Longitude, .....  $116^{\circ} 47'$ .

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## PERFECTION AND DUPLEX FILES,

Letter and Foolscap sizes.

These are the most convenient Files for Reference and Binding ever made.

LITHOGRAMS, guaranteed to stand the hot weather.

RUBBER STAMPS made to order, in any style.

## SARGENT, FARSAI &amp; CO.,

No. 80, MAIN STREET.

Yokohama, 1st July, 1880.

Alex. Campbell,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 33, TSUKIJI, TOKIO.

Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

# WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are 'most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value.'"

# SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

In his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKES**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKES**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKES**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
(NON-MERCURIAL).  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKES**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKES & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY CLOTH  
EMERY CLOTH  
BLACK LEAD  
CABINET  
GLASS-PAPER  
&c.  
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS,  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

July, 1879.

52ins.

# KEROSENE OIL.

# STORAGE and FIRE INSURANCE

For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA, (HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

PRIVATE APARTMENTS of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, let at the rate of from 50 sen to 80 sen per day, and from 12 yen to 20 yen per month.

# BOARD AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:—

1st class.....	According to order.
2nd class .....	1.50 yen per day, or 40.00 " " month.
3rd class .....	1.00 yen per day, or 28.00 " " month.

All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJITAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

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## A RUSSIAN BLOCKADE OF CHINESE PORTS.

THE probability that war between Russia and China, if not already declared, is imminent and inevitable, has naturally caused considerable speculation as to the resulting effect upon the commercial interests which have grown up between China and Western nations, more particularly Great Britain and America. The foreign commerce of China is conducted in nineteen ports, which have been opened to the residence of the subjects of other countries under special treaty provisions; and it is undeniable that, if Russia could blockade those ports, an enormous loss would thereby be inflicted upon her antagonist. Such a blockade, however, would also entail the temporary suspension of China's foreign trade. Manchester would lose her best market: American drills and kerosene would have to seek another outlet; and the Indian treasury would be deprived of the £9,000,000 per annum derived from opium. It is therefore to be expected that any and every device will be resorted to in order to avert the calamities following a blockade of the Chinese ports. Already a claim for the immunity of these localities from the ordinary liabilities of the territory of a militant state, is put forward on the well-worn score of extra-territoriality. The density of ignorance which generally prevails upon this same question of extra-territoriality is almost inconceivable. Here in the east it is, as a member of the English Diplomatic service has written, "a power fearfully abused and ill-defined;" and further "such mighty interests are constantly placed in jeopardy by it that I would respectfully venture to submit that there is no portion of international law which requires a more careful revision." Some authoritative

definition is, indeed, much needed. Extra-territoriality is looked upon by many residents in the east as the great specific in all matters connected with the authorities of the country in which they dwell; and so far the claims put forward have, when backed by "a solid substratum of force"—to use the language of Sir Rutherford Alcock—invariably been met with the attention due, if not to the justice of the demand, at anyrate to the undeniable solidity of the "substratum." War between Russia and China will now, however, import a fresh factor into the question, and no doubt lead to the clearing away of a good deal of the haze which surrounds the subject. One of the disputants, at anyrate, possessing the desired "solid substratum" necessary to make diplomatic action effective. The case of those who affirm that the treaty ports of China are not liable to blockade by a power with which the empire may be at war, appears, as far as we can gather, to be simply this:—That China, having by treaty stipulation permitted foreigners to trade and reside in certain ports upon certain conditions, and to form, as it were, separate communities answerable only to the laws of their respective countries, and not, as would be the case in the absence of the treaty stipulations, to the territorial laws, therefore, the portions of the Chinese empire set apart for foreign residence are neutral ground, and are not liable to be the subject of blockade or other hostile operations any more than Hongkong would be. And this modest proposition is supported by a general reference to the great eastern specific:—"extra-territoriality." In this connection it may be as well to recall how this much used and abused term originally came into existence. The legal fiction of extra-territoriality was originally invented to secure to public ministers and ambassadors absolute immunity from the laws of the countries to which they were accredited. Representing the dignity and presence of their sovereign in their own persons, it was incompatible with their high official character that they should submit to be tried by the local tribunals. It was recognized that the person of an ambassador should be inviolable; and to secure this inviolability the fiction was formulated. It propounds that the persons of ambassadors are, in law, "extra-territorial," that is, not within the territory where they actually reside, of the state to which they are accredited, but still within the dominions of their own sovereign, and subject to the laws of their own country. It must be evident, therefore, that in the true sense of the word, extra-territoriality is not applicable to private individuals at all, and that for want of a better word the use of the term has gradually grown up to express the treaty-rights and privileges of foreign subjects in eastern countries. But that such subjects are extra-territorial, or in legal contemplation beyond the territory in which they reside, is as opposed to every accepted principle of law, as it is inconsistent with fact. The treaty-rights of the foreign residents in the open ports of China have therefore to be considered when the question of the liability of those ports to blockade is made

a subject of discussion, because it must be apparent that it is upon the status of China in those ports that a solution depends. Ordinarily, "the jurisdiction of a nation within its own territory" said Chief Justice Marshall, when delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known case of the schooner *Exchange*, "is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation, not imposed by itself. Any restriction upon it deriving validity from an external source, would imply a diminution of its sovereignty to the extent of the restriction, and an investment of that sovereignty to the same extent in the power which could impose such restriction. All exceptions therefore to the full and complete power of a nation within its own territories must be traced up to the consent of the nation itself. They could flow from no other legitimate source." Accepting these principles then as incontestable, we come to the question:—What has China done by treaty stipulation which would render the open ports exempt from liability to the operations of a hostile force, a liability which clearly existed before foreign residence was permitted? As far as Hongkong is concerned no controversy can possibly arise, because that island has, by absolute cession, become as much an integral part of the British empire as is the Isle of Wight. What we have to consider is the open ports; and as Shanghai, being the most important, is the place most frequently mentioned in this connection, that city may with advantage be taken as a test example. There, certain pieces of ground have been set apart by the Chinese Government for occupancy by American, English and French residents. These plots of ground (known as settlements or concessions) are held by the respective residents under leases from the Imperial authorities at annual rentals, in the same way as land is leased to foreigners here in Japan. Two municipal corporations manage the affairs of the American and English, and French settlements, and (also under treaty stipulation) foreigners committing offences are punishable only by the laws of their respective countries administered by Judges or Consuls. To the extent mentioned and no further has China parted with her sovereign rights in the territory occupied by the city of Shanghai, and presumably in the territory occupied by the other open ports. For the correctness of this view, that the treaties are the unquestionable authorities defining and governing extra-territoriality in the Far East, there is ample authority. The instructions of Her Majesty's Government to the British Consuls in the Levant, China and Japan are in substance as follows:—"The right of consular officers to exercise any jurisdiction (in China), in matters which in other countries come exclusively under the control of the local magistracy, depends originally on the extent to which that right has been conceded by the (Emperor of China) to the British crown, and therefore the right is strictly limited to the terms in which the concession is made." Again, Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign Office, replying to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the despatches of the Minister at Peking, relative to the Yangtze River Regulations of the Chinese Government, said, in effect, that a foreign Minister in China, when notified of regulations enacted by the Chinese Government, if they are not in contravention of any treaty stipulation, is under obligation to notify the same to his countrymen, upon whom they become binding. Her Majesty's Minister to China also held that the extra-territorial provisions of existing treaties do not take from China her inherent legislative power over all persons in the Empire with respect to her rivers, harbours, water-courses, etc. It is plain, therefore, that, as regards foreign

residents in China, extra-territoriality in the original meaning of the word has no application. All immunities depend entirely upon treaty stipulations, the territorial jurisdiction still remaining in the Government of China, which has, as we shall show, far from disposed of the whole or even the most valuable portion of her territorial rights in the open ports. It no doubt answers the purpose of the "child-like and bland" celestial, to watch the barbarians squabbling over water-works and improving the model settlement to their hearts' content; but at the same time it must not be overlooked that the substantial benefits are surely gravitating in the direction of the Imperial treasury. The ground-rents are paid with punctuality; and during the twelve months ending on the 31st day of December, 1879, alone, some fifteen millions of taels were collected in the treaty ports for duties payable to the Chinese Government in respect of imports into and exports from the empire. These are facts which are certainly hard to reconcile with the proposition that these treaty ports are no longer Chinese territory but neutral ground, and exempt from ordinary liability to hostile operations. Then again, in the Mixed Courts a native official is the magistrate, and the foreigner a mere assessor; this too is scarcely like a surrender of sovereignty. Brought down to hard facts what the advocates of the imaginary immunity afforded by extra-territoriality actually contend at present is that, in the nineteen treaty ports, trade is to be carried on without hindrance from Russia, in case of a war between that country and China, thus enabling the latter state to receive constant supplies of money (from the duties) and all that can be procured with these resources. Was ever such a monstrous proposition seriously advanced before? We have seen that China has not parted with the most valuable of her sovereign rights at these ports. Why therefore should she claim exemption from the ordinary liabilities and perils of every part of a nation at war with another? Property has its responsibilities as well as its rights; and if the Chinese Government can collect for its exclusive benefit the customs duties at these treaty ports, and spend them as it is now doing in the purchase of iron-clads and munitions of war, any nation carrying on hostilities against China may, if sufficiently powerful, take the ordinary steps, including of course a blockade, to deprive her of so valuable a source of revenue and means of offence and defence. If such be not the case a manifest absurdity is involved:—thus, all a weak belligerent would have to do for the protection of its maritime towns and mercantile marine would be to grant a right of residence or a "concession" to foreigners similar to that existing in China, and transfer her shipping wholesale to a foreign flag. "Extra-territoriality" would then step in, and perfect immunity would be secured! We cannot imagine that Russia will submit to any such interpretation of international law; and, at the same time, it is evident that the acceptance of the doctrine by England would be fatal to one of her most potent weapons of offence.

It must always be borne in mind, however, that a blockade in order to be respected must be effective, not merely vexatious; and it is altogether beyond the bounds of credulity that a fleet of fifteen or twenty vessels—the outside naval strength of Russia in the east—can maintain such a blockade of the enormous coast-line of China and the nineteen treaty ports as will be recognized as legal by other nations. Respecting the right of Russia to do so, there can, we think, be no reasonable doubt.

## CONSULS.

A CONSUL is said, on good authority, to be a man who must know everything, and be able to apply his knowledge instantly at any given moment. A French manual which we once perused fills a few pages with a list of the acquirements which a good consul should possess. They remind one of the course of study laid down by Gargantua for his curiously begotten son Pantagruel: "I intend and insist that you learn all languages perfectly; first of all Greek, in Quintilian's method; then Latin, then Hebrew, then Arabic and Chaldee. I wish you to form your style of Greek on the model of Plato, and of Latin on that of Cicero. Let there be no history that you have not at your fingers' ends; and study thoroughly cosmography and geography. Of liberal arts, such as geometry, mathematics and music, I gave you a taste when you were not above five years old, and I would have you now master them fully. . . . . You should also have a perfect knowledge of the works of nature, so that there is no sea, river or smallest stream, which you do not know for what fish it is noted, whence it proceeds, and whither its direct course; all fowls of the air, all shrubs and trees, all herbs and flowers, all metals and stones should be mastered by you. Fail not at the same time most carefully to peruse the Talmudists and Cabalists, and be sure by frequent anatomies to gain a perfect knowledge of that world called the microcosm, which is man. . . . . Let nothing be superficial; as you grow into manhood you must learn chivalry, warfare, and field manœuvres." Although modern consuls are not compelled to pass an examination in all Pantagruel's prospective accomplishments, yet they should know law, which is worse than the Cabalists; and the works of the Talmudists are said to be pellucid when compared with Consular Regulations. Hence if consuls fail occasionally in reaching the ideal standard of perfection, it is only what might be expected. After all, much as some of them may wish us to think otherwise, they are only human. They are made, not born; they are not the recipients from their birth of any particular divine afflatus; their eyes may roll in fine frenzy, but this is only an occasional and temporary derangement of those organs—not a habitual exercise required by the exalted position of the possessors; and if we turn aside from the contemplation of consular greatness to dwell for a moment on their amiable weaknesses and shortcomings, we trust it will be attributed to anything rather than disrespect for what we believe to be, in every country, a most valuable and ill-rewarded body of officials.

Consuls—including under this title, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, consular agents, and acting officers of the same ranks, may be divided into three classes—the legal, the non-legal, and the illegal. Of course they can be divided in many other ways; but we prefer this classification for the present. Legal consuls, again, may be subdivided into lawyers who have become consuls, and consuls who have become lawyers. The qualities of both classes are pretty much the same, namely, the desire and the ability to administer full justice, without respect of person, according to the laws of their country, to every suitor. True, their decisions are sometimes long, and always tedious, with abundant recondite allusions and scraps of law Latin in profusion; but then we know that substantial justice exists somewhere within that mass of lore with which we do not care to make a closer acquaintance, and we pass by on the other side, with a grateful heart that we are not as some other men.

Non-legal consuls are consuls who know no law whatever, and who are fully aware of that fact. They also are

anxious to do justice, and generally manage to attain their desire by the help of the ordinary, common-sense axioms, facetiously described as rule-of-thumb. When the thumb is not long enough, however, and the officials are carried away into the quicksands of law, they give themselves up for lost so far as any rescue from within is concerned, and incontinently throw themselves on the friendship of some member of the first-class, already described, of their fellows. Non-legal consuls may also be deserving of every respect, and we can say say on their behalf.

Be to their virtues very kind.  
And to their faults a little blind.

Next we come to the illegal consuls. An illegal consul is a man who is profoundly ignorant of law, but who, nevertheless, makes an owl-like pretence at preternatural sagacity and illimitable legal knowledge. He is among the remnants of the tribe of Shallow—"Justice of the peace and Coram Custalorum and Ratolorum," full of quips and quiddities, bold as a lion and learned as Grotius or Erasmus before penitent sailors, but speaking with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" in presence of counsel learned in the law. The judicial absurdities of these individuals would fill a volume larger and far more amusing than Joe Miller's selection. In one case, a prominent official of, say, Timbuctoo charged a Samoan citizen with committing a certain offence, and claimed damages under the law provided to meet such cases. The case was tried before the Samoan consul, who, after a careful hearing, found that the offence was fully proved against the defendant, but sentenced the plaintiff (over whom he had no jurisdiction whatever, by-the-way) to pay the damages.

Consuls, however, may be psychologically analyzed in another way. It is well-known that they are required to report to their Governments or immediate superiors all events of social, political and commercial importance occurring in their districts. We may regard them in this sense as reporters. There is the nervous consul who reports that the savages are invading his district, and that, unless a gunboat be sent immediately, "Heaven alone knows but this may be last time I have the honour to be, &c." There is the hasty consul who has "committed John Jones for assault with intent to commit bodily harm to the Consular Gaol at Galapagos." Then we have the imaginative consul who states that during a certain pageant "not a zephyr sat in the trees"—as if the zephyr were a little breeze-raising animal in the habit of jumping from bough to bough during a storm. It is hardly necessary to refer to the patriotic consul, who "amid the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds" sees the Patagonian cock crowing in serene sublimity; or the patriarchal consul who considers everyone's business his own.

These characteristics could be continued almost *ad infinitum*; for consuls are but men, often possessed of amusing angularities like their kind. As a rule, however, they are equal, if not superior, in culture and mental power to any of their countrymen with whom they have to deal. Here in the Far East peculiar qualities are required from a consul. He should be a little of a diplomatist, much of a commercial agent, and more of a judge. In this latter capacity any shortcoming is most palpable and most intolerable; and it is somewhat surprising that legal knowledge has never been made a *sine qua non* with consuls in countries where extra-territoriality exists. Such accomplishment seems to us of far more importance than any technical command of languages. An interpreter can be obtained at all times, a good magistrate is a scarcer commodity.

HOSTILITIES between Russia and China, which now seem all but inevitable, will help to clear away much of the mist surrounding extra-territorial questions in the east. Whether the foreign settlements in China are, legally, or to what extent free from occupation by either of the combatants; whether the rivers and other passages leading to the treaty ports shall be considered neutral or not, are points which must be decided at the outset. It seems absurd to maintain that the great waterway of the Yangtze—so important in any attack on China—will be regarded as outside the sphere of hostile operations, simply because a few foreigners reside at isolated and widely separated points on its banks. Both sides will doubtless avoid, as far as possible, any interference with foreigners; but foreign trade must suffer in this as in every other war. It is difficult to see on what ground the foreign concessions can claim neutrality. They form an integral portion of Chinese soil on which foreigners are permitted to reside, in return for the payment of certain taxes. French missionaries possess land on a very similar tenure all over China; foreigners hold farms in the same way in every province of Turkey; and yet no one has pretended that the Russian armies are bound to respect these isolated "concessions." Is it probable that, if the Russians decided upon attacking Peking, they would be dissuaded by the protests of a few residents of the settlement at Tientsin? In truth, the question, when shorn of complications, is very simple. Some foreigners, chiefly merchants, have received by treaty from the Chinese Government permission to reside at certain points of the Chinese Empire on certain conditions; and their position in time of war is precisely the same as that of foreigners residing in any other country in a state of war. It cannot too often be insisted that extra-territoriality is purely a personal privilege, entitling the possessor to trial and sentence in the courts, and according to the laws of his own country. The treaties, which form the only law on such subjects, are quite clear and explicit on this point. It is earnestly to be hoped that no blockade will take place, and that naval operations will be confined to the exercise of the right of search. We trust that the powers which are principally concerned will find some *modus vivendi* in these arduous circumstances.

IN these difficulties between Russia and China Japan has, happily, no active participation. But no war between two powers in such close proximity to Japan can be a matter of total unconcern to the statesmen of the country. They will have to preserve complete neutrality in these waters; and here again that hydra-headed monster extra-territoriality appears. On whom, for instance, will the responsibility rest for preventing the fitting-out of, say, British or German vessels in the harbour of Yokohama as privateers? Will the British authorities have the power to prevent any breach of neutrality on the part of British subjects in Japan; or, is this the duty of the Japanese Government? Suppose a privateer is fitted up in this port by British subjects, to whom is the party injured to look for redress; to England or Japan? Our own view is that Japan will be responsible for any breach of neutrality, no matter what the nationality of the offender may be, committed from any port or territory under the control of this government. If we accept the position that neutrality is to be enforced by the foreign authorities, who is to compel the neutrality of the belligerents in Japanese waters? If a Russian ship fits out in a Japanese open port, a Russian Minister or Consul could hardly be called on to punish the offender, because his own country is a belligerent, and it is no part of his duty to enforce neutrality; and if Japan is required to maintain respect for her neutrality on the part of Russia and China, why not on that of England

and Germany in this locality? In short the questions resolve themselves into this:—Is the neutrality to be maintained in these waters a Japanese or a foreign neutrality? To this there can be but one answer:—it is Japanese and nothing but Japanese; and it is Japan's clear right and duty to declare and steadfastly maintain that neutrality. For any deviation from it, answer will have to be made sooner or later.

THE teachings of the *Alabama* question will be fraught with interest in the consideration of Japan's liability for any comfort or assistance afforded to the vessels of the belligerent powers in the harbours of this empire. One of the strongest arguments used in support of the American case was the repairs effected to the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* in Melbourne. The British Government contended that it was not to be held responsible for acts committed under what was practically duress, as there was no force in Melbourne to cope with the confederate privateer and her commander had threatened (vaguely no doubt) to resort to extreme measures unless his demands were complied with. The result of the arbitration decided the question raised.

A SPEAKER at a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan informed us that he was making experiments respecting the application of Pasteur's process to Japanese *saké*. In the same blissful ignorance of past events, he may shortly startle the world with the statement that he is busily employed experimenting on the decease of Queen Anne, and eliciting whether life is extinct or not in Her Most Gracious Majesty. Towards the end of 1878, a very remarkable paper on the manufacture of *saké* was translated in these columns from the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society. The work was of value not only to students of chemistry and the art of brewing, but was of general interest in many respects. It showed that the Japanese had been accustomed to employ for centuries a process which was discovered only a few years since in Europe. These are the author's words:—

"If *saké* threatens to turn bad in the summer months it is treated according to Pasteur's process. It is put into an iron boiler and is heated to such an extent that the hand cannot be put into it without pain. After the *saké* has cooled, it is again put into a stove vat, which is closed with paper as already described. . . . With high temperatures and the absence of cellars, the preservation of the *saké* up to the next winter without the help of Pasteur's process would be very precarious. Compelled by necessity, the Japanese, centuries before Pasteur was thought of, discovered the process of preserving alcoholic liquids by heating them. The process must have been known to the Japanese three hundred years ago, because during this time *saké* has been manufactured in large quantities throughout the country, and this industry could not be carried on without the possibility of preserving the *saké* up to the spring of the following year, when the new products are ready. The high antiquity of this process is shown by the circumstance that the *San-kai-mei-san-dzu-kai*, which was published in 1797, mentions that Pasteur's process was everywhere in use, but says nothing of the time at which it was first applied."

The same speaker also referred to the employment of salicylic acid in preserving *saké* during the summer months. In March or April, 1879, Mr. Korschelt, whose labours on this subject have been great, delivered a lecture before the Pharmaceutical Society of Tokio on this very subject. The Committee of the association, regarding the subject as a most important one, printed this lecture separately. Over fifteen hundred copies, we believe, have now been sold, and a second edition has been called for. It was too late in the season then to admit of *saké* brewers testing the value of the recommendations made in the lecture; but we are informed that three or four tons of salicylic acid have already been purchased this year for that purpose. In fact the observations of the speaker at the Asiatic Society's meeting seem to have been made in

utter ignorance, or, at least without acknowledgment of, Mr. Korschelt's researches into the present mode of, and possible improvement in, manufacturing *sake*.

THE best chance of Christian proselytism in Eastern lands is through the medical missions of various religious bodies. Bishop Cotten openly stated his opinion that the medical mission of the Church Missionary Society at Cashmere was the only door that had any chance of being opened to evangelizing work. In India lady practitioners have exceptional advantages for effecting conversions simultaneously with cures. A missionary paper says that, in the thickly populated districts of the peninsula, "the dispensary of a medical woman is like an idol's shrine, with such amazed and adoring thankfulness do the people of India receive her help. Many women have deliberately chosen to die rather than be seen by a man, and in cases of lingering sickness the numbers of those poisoned off by wearied-out relatives will only be known at the day of judgment. In reeking, undrained Indian cities, in the blazing sun or in the chills of night, the medical missionary is Christ to the poor and needy." While there are so many intelligent young English and American ladies in search of employment which will sustain them while it compels them to work honourably and beneficently, it seems that medical missions might well be extended, as far at least as regards the labour of women in their field.

CONFIDENCE in western systems of surgery and medicine seems to be gaining ground in other parts of China than Shanghai and Tientsin. The customs medical officer stationed at Swatow, in his report for last year notices an increasing desire for foreign medical advice in his neighborhood. He says :—

For some time past the villagers living near me have on many occasions come to me for assistance in their smaller ailments, bringing their children to me for advice at the commencement of many infantile fevers and diarrhoeas and other complaints, instead of bringing their sick, as is usually the case, as a last resource, to the foreign doctor when they are too ill to be benefited by treatment. As a rule, the Chinese who seek foreign medical advice have first exhausted all native means of cure, and the foreign doctor is sought because he may possibly do good, and cannot possibly do any harm, things being so bad. Ulcers of ten and twelve years standing, involving a whole foot or half a leg, they bring, and expect to be cured in a few days or weeks. Eyes which have been blinded by native interference are often brought to be healed. Tumours which have been made malignant or semi-malignant by the free use of the favourite moxa, come, and give infinite trouble in removal, when they might have been taken away easily and safely had they come before they were tampered with, and so with too many of their cases. Acute diseases among natives are rarely seen by foreigners, and I am glad to see the people here seeking foreign advice early in their ailments. I encourage the people around me to call on me as much as possible, and within the last two years they have come in considerable numbers.

THE following paragraph from the work of a recent American traveller in Brazil, will be of interest to merchants here and China. It shows that Brazilian as well as Chinese commerce in piece goods has its "sizing" question; but what is noticeable here is that an American writer defends sizing :—

"I have heard the complaint, over and over again :—'American articles are too good for the Brazilian market.' An Amazonian trader, for example, buys English prints, because he can get them for seven cents per yard; it matters little to him that the goods are half starch; they are glossy and pretty to look at, and he can sell them to advantage to his Indian and mulatto customers. Why should he pay nine

cents for American prints, though he knows that they are far stronger and better? But there are grades of American prints that can be delivered in Para for seven cents per yard, or even six cents, all duties paid. Fill them with starch, smooth them out, and they would sell as well as the English ones, so that the patterns were well chosen. They would pass for what they are, inferior grades: and if Brazil demands these inferior grades, there is no reason why we should insist on selling her higher ones. Only let us have no false pretences."

WE do not think that, however good his intentions, the Chinese Minister in London is likely to educate the British taste into an appreciation of the "edibles," whether animal or vegetable, of the Middle Kingdom. Nevertheless he is good-naturedly making the attempt. We read in a London paper that he "has sent specimens of thirty-nine Chinese edible vegetables to the Royal Botanical Society to be grown. If the Chinese taste in animal flesh is to be taken as any criterion, these vegetables will not be very agreeable." The writer remarks that "the Council of the Society will shortly have an opportunity of judging whether any of them are better than puppies and birds' nests, and, if so, they may be introduced into this country. We get chrysanthemums and tea roses, as well as tea itself, from China, and it would not be surprising that we should obtain from the same industrious and ingenious people a new vegetable." His Excellency might as well endeavour to acclimatize a liking for rats, aged eggs, that most nauseous of all comestibles, Chinese pork pudding, and the perfumed "wines" or *Samsu* of Tientsin, as try to create a liking in England for lily-bulbs, arums, and bamboo as articles of diet.

AN enterprise which is truly American in its scope and completeness has been successfully organized by Mr. H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, Connecticut. This gentleman, who is an advertising Agent, has published, under the title of "the Right Hand Record and Newspaper Directory," a complete list of all American newspapers, and all the leading newspapers of the world. By last mail from America we received a copy and can testify to the thoroughness and general accuracy with which the work has been compiled.

WE have received from the office of the Inspector General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs the Returns of Trade for the Treaty Ports for the year 1879. The work is compiled with the usual care and minuteness, and shows that the foreign commerce of the empire generally has increased, although that of individual ports has fallen off. The total net values, in Haikwan taels, of the whole trade at the various ports for the past three years are as follows :—1877, 180,836,000; 1878, 187,151,963; 1879, 204,729,268.

ON a previous occasion we noticed the introduction of Japanese paper into the London market. The following paragraph from the *Stationery Trades Journal*, indicating some defects in texture and the fact that prices, as at present stated, are likely to militate against the sale, may be instructive to local manufacturers.

The Imperial Government of Japan, having established extensive paper mills in Tokio, in which it is said 800 hands are employed, is desirous of trying whether a market can be found in this country for their paper. Samples of several kinds of hand-made writing and printing paper have been sent us by the London agent for the mills, Mr. G. R. Ousey, 1, Church Court, Old Jewry, and we understand that samples of machine-made papers from the same source will shortly be ready. Thus far the experiment has only reached an elementary stage: the paper is not offered in sizes known to English makers, and the prices quoted are prohibitory, being

from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d. per pound. We understand, however, that the prices quoted are not to be accepted as definite, as it is quite possible the Japanese officials who fixed the quotations were guided less by the real cost of production than by the prices paid in former days by themselves to English merchants for similar paper. In appearance the paper resembles India, or perhaps China paper, but the samples are in heavier weights, and the surface and texture are more even. The fibre is of wonderful length, whatever it consists of, and the paper is very strong. It is sized, but the general impression of all the samples is that they are not sized sufficiently for European requirements. Judging by the ash, there seems to be no clay, or at any rate very little, in the paper. Tsu, No. Otsu, a writing paper, 21½ by 16 inches, 28 lb., costing 10 yen 80 sen, or 89s. per ream of 480 sheets, is a beautiful even paper like a vellum wove, but, like the rest, the sizing appears to us to be at fault. Even with a broad-pointed steel pen, the nibs catch in the long fibres of the paper. Tsu, No. Ko, another and heavier writing paper, possesses the same fault, but in a less degree. The printing papers, leaving price out of the question might, we think, be used for fine book work, and would probably do well for woodcut printing. Any printer who cares to try the experiment may obtain samples of the paper on application to the agents. Ta, No. Ko, is nominally a printing paper 25 by 17½, 40 lbs. to the ream of 480 sheets, and costing 75s., or 1s. 10½d. per lb. It is a beautiful paper, or rather board, for we notice it is made up like a cardboard, in three thicknesses. It is tough, and of great strength, equal, it is said, to parchment, which at first sight it resembles. It is quite as strong as inferior forrel, and looks much better. With the view of testing its adaptability to replace forrel for common account books, we had a book done up in it. But the prevailing fault of insufficient size was most apparent, the substance of the paper rubbed away with the slightest friction, the fibrous matter coming off like long eider down. With proper attention to the sizing, and at prices regulated according to the English market, we believe these papers might find a demand as loan or draft papers, superfine printings, possibly as imitation forrel skins, and in light weights, as India paper. Judged by the samples before us, although they might excite the admiration of a paper-maker, we see little prospect of their commercial utility. Another sample of paper, of inferior quality, but grained to resemble crape, strikes us as offering a useful material to manufacturers of fire-ornaments, and also for drapers' stationery. It is corrugated in irregular folds, and might at first sight be mistaken for bath towelling. It is tough, and if cut into stripes would serve admirably for the long fringe of a fire-ornament. Its irregular surface would also serve to show off the texture of a fabric better than the even-surfaced papers commonly used by drapers.

#### THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

##### IV.

##### OSHI CASTLE AND TAKAMATSU CASTLE.

THESE two castles have been taken together, not on account of any close historical connection, nor because of proximity of position, but solely owing to their furnishing two interesting examples of one of the many methods of attack employed by Japanese generals in their sieges. This was the *midzu-sumeru* or assault by water, effected by overwhelming the castle attacked with an artificial inundation.

The idea of such a mode of besieging a garrison appears to have been derived, like several other lessons in military engineering and tactics, from the Dutch traders and navigators, who before the growth of those jealousies and suspicions which consigned them to the island of Deshima, were eagerly consulted like the Portuguese, upon all practical matters. The Dutch from the nature of their own soil, which familiarized them with all the contrivances for utilizing and preventing the influx of the water into their low-lying lands, were naturally well skilled in such engineering works. In Japanese history, we believe, there are no instances of *midzu-sumeru* before the advent of the Dutch; and, moreover, native books ascribe their acquaintance with such a method to the teachings of these strangers. It is extremely unlikely that a nation possessing no lack of pride or self-respect would attribute to foreigners the origin of such knowledge, if they had evolved it from their own ingenuity.

##### OSHI CASTLE.

The castle of Oshi, in the province of Musashi, was a small fortification constructed upon low ground situated between the two basins of the Tonegawa and Arakawa. The castle was surrounded on all sides by marshy paddy-fields, the roads across which were narrow and impracticable for the passage of a large army. The swampy stretches, which had been partially reclaimed and utilized for the cultivation of rice, were in fact little better than a continuous bog. The garrison within the castle consisted of a *scratch* army, hurriedly collected by Narita Shimosa-no-kami and his retainers, amounting in all to the exact number of two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven men. This included all available farmers and artisans of whatsoever class, who were capable of bearing arms and above the age of fifteen. To give the enemy the idea of a much larger and more formidable force, the entire army was made to carry banners and standards such as were customarily assumed only by the commanding officers and heads of important families.

The besiegers, numbering in all twenty thousand well trained men, were under the command of three generals named respectively Ishida, Ota and Nagatsuku. Notwithstanding their superiority in numbers and in military ability, this large force was entirely defeated in all endeavours to surround and storm the little garrison, on account of the extreme difficulty of approach. They, however, erected two large wooden towers of such a height as to command the inside of the castle. These towers were of a truncated pyramidal form, roughly constructed of large timbers arranged in alternating layers at the four sides, in such a way as to cross and project at the angles. By this means the timber walls themselves formed steps by which they could be mounted, and a platform near the top formed a base upon which a number of men and heavy guns could be stationed.

In spite of the heavy fire of arrows and projectiles from these towers the besieged still valiantly held out and shewed no signs of submission or defeat. At length the besiegers resorted to the following plan. The wet season being near, it was resolved to surround the low ground around the castle by a strong mud wall, and at the same time, by means of dams constructed some way down the course of the two adjacent rivers, to collect and confine the waters which would be further swollen by the approaching rains. For this purpose the enemy employed a vast number of coolies and labourers paying them most generously for their services. So great were the inducements held out, that a number of workmen even from inside the castle came to assist at the works during the day time, retiring at night with their rice and their pay. While these works were proceeding, one of the officers of the besieging force strongly protested to the generals against such an arrangement as that of employing men protected by the enemy, and allowing them to retire unmolested, taking back with them to the castle the means of prolonged sustenance and consequently continued resistance. For a besieged castle, food, he said, was like earth to a tree; without it, it either must fall and perish; with it life and endurance were long. He suggested that, on the next occasion of these *proteges* of their foes coming to assist, their services should be refused and every one of them killed. This suggestion did not, however, meet with the approval of those in command, who said that the most important matter was the speedy accomplishment of the works, and that so soon as they were completed it mattered little what supplies the garrison possessed, as their defeat was certain. Moreover, if they were treacherous to the villagers who came from the castle to assist them, the other labourers who came from the neighbouring hamlets would also be unwilling to work, feeling that their own lives might also be in danger. Accordingly, the works were carried on as before and eventually completed, curious as it may seem, greatly through the assistance of those who had taken up arms on the side of the inmates for whose destruction they were to serve.

At length the rivers were swollen by the continuous rains, and the pent up floods were let in within the earthworks which had been formed around the swampy circuit of the castle. The walls of the castle were in time surrounded by a continuous sheet of water reaching nearly up to the top of the stone escarpments. The besiegers, then, approaching in boats scaled the walls, and entering the castle soon defeated the small ill-trained garrison. Having no possible means of flight, the only available boats being in the hands of the enemy, only a few swimmers out of the two thousand and more besieged managed to escape from the general slaughter.

## TAKAMATSU CASTLE.

The castle of Takamatsu, in the province of Bitchu exhibits another instance of a besieged castle being assaulted by means of the *midzu-semeru*. This, though not so successful as in the former case of the castle of Oshi, was attended with far greater difficulties, and is consequently demonstrative of far greater labour and undertaking. This castle was laid siege to by Hideyoshi, with a large army under his command. The *Joshu*, or general in command of the garrison, was Shimizu Chozamon, having under him some five thousand men. The castle was situated on low undulating ground in the hollow of a swampy valley, the bogs surrounding it being deep and impassable. The only firm ground forming an approach to the castle was a narrow road, sufficient only to allow the passage of men in Indian file, towards the front and best defended portion of the castle. An attempt was made—by forming a wide circuit round the marshy district near the castle—to enclose with the large army the whole fortress and surrounding land, and by cutting off all supplies patiently to wait and to starve the besieged into submission. Hideyoshi, however, probably impatient at the prolonged resistance of a force comparatively so small, resolved to attack them by water, and for this purpose to flood the low lands immediately bordering on the castle. For this work he employed about one thousand soldiers, assisted by a thousand or more farmers hired from the neighbouring villages, in constructing an immense embankment of earth on three sides of the castle. The height of this earthen wall was eighteen feet, and it was of a battering form seventy-two feet wide. The whole length of this embankment is said to have been over four miles (one *ri* and a half, each *ri* being 50 *cho*). The method of construction was to fill coarse canvas bags with earth excavated from some neighbouring hill and to pile these up to the required shape and size. It is said that of these earth bags, which were called *dohiyo*, seven million, five hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and fifty were employed in the construction of the whole embankment. This considerable undertaking was accomplished in fifteen days from the commencement. In order to deceive the besieged and prevent them from suspecting the meaning of these vast works, the numerous vendors and artisans who invariably followed a large army were invited to construct their shops and dwellings upon the top of these mounds. Upon the remaining side of the castle were two large rivers, called respectively the Nagara-kawa and the Oi-kawa. They shut in the course of these rivers with strong dams constructed with the *dohiyo* and awaited the rise of the water from the expected rains. Cutting through the embankments, they then let in the floods which, however, did not suffice to fill the large area which they had confined. The failure was received by the assailed with shouts of derision. Hideyoshi however resolved not to be defeated in his scheme, had portions of the work reconstructed, and again patiently awaited the necessary overflow of the rivers.

On this occasion the besieged were favoured with continued rain in large quantities reaching even to the thresholds of their camp buildings. The floods being again let in within the embankments reached almost to the bases of the castle turrets. Thereupon Hideyoshi despatched a part of his army in boats with large guns, attacked the turrets and battlements from the water, and scaling the walls attempted to force an entrance in the castle. The besieged, however, made a stout resistance from the walls and turrets, succeeding in repelling the enemy until darkness compelled them to take to their boats and return to their camp.

During the night the besieged sent a certain chosen number of men, skilful in diving, who secretly passed through the surrounding floods without being observed by the enemy, and found their way to Aki to call for assistance from the Daimios of that province. The Daimio of Aki accordingly sent to their relief an army of eighty thousand men, who, crossing the artificial lagoon in boats, eventually entered the castle without any opposition on the part of the besieging forces. Hideyoshi seeing that, with so large a garrison, assault by force of arms was now utterly impracticable, resolved to carry on a protracted siege and tire out the enemy. Eventually, overtures were offered and accepted, and the siege was accordingly raised.

The above are by no means the only instances of the *midzu-semeru*, or attack by water, though they are some of the earliest in the history of the country. The method was

afterwards employed in many instances when the nature of the position rendered such means available.

## A DAY AT THE SHINTOMIZA THEATRE.

THE performance now going on at the Shintomiza Theatre is attracting, as it deserves, a large number of visitors. So great indeed was the crowd when the writer was among the spectators, that the whole vast building from pit to gallery was literally crammed by 10 o'clock in the morning, fully two hours before the performance commenced. The entertainment consists of two pieces, entitled *Hoshidzukiyo Kenmon Jikki*, and *Shimoyo no Kané Jūji no Ten-jijira*.

The former of these is a history (though more or less modified) of this empire during the thirteenth century, at the time when Minamoto Sanetomo, one of the sons of Yoritomo, (who, by the way, was a prominent personage in Captain Brinkley's story recently concluded in the *Weekly Mail*) was at the head of the executive, assisted, on account of his youth, by Masako, the widow of the ex-Shōgun Yoritomo, and when his principal Minister, Hōjō Yoshitoki, usurped supreme power, with the ultimate object of overthrowing the House of Minamoto.

When the curtain rose, we were introduced to a scene in front of the temple of Hachiman, in Kamakura, to which the minister Yoshitoki, notwithstanding the heavy snow-storm then raging, pays a visit for religious purposes, escorted by a number of retainers. Here the party is met by a band of samurai, disguised as farmers, who hurriedly proceed towards the *ago* in which Yoshitoki is seated, crying out loudly that they have come to present a petition to the minister personally. When they are within a few yards of the *ago*, they throw off their disguise and make a sudden and furious attack. Yoshitoki's retainers of course defend their master boldly, but find themselves unable to successfully resist so unexpected and desperate an onslaught. At the critical moment, however, Naritané (a friend of Yoshitoki) arrives at the spot just in time to save the Minister's life by slaying every one of the would-be assassins, who confess with their last breath that they had come to sacrifice their lives to take that of the Minister, who is, as they say, unjust and partial in the conduct of his official duties and apparently harbours the intention of overthrowing the present Shōgun. Their idea was thus to save the house of Minamoto as well as the whole country at large. The stage, which revolves, now moves round, and the next scene is the private residence of Nagatané (represented by Danjurō) a very clever and powerful vassal who, with a guest, an ambitious-looking monk, Annén (Danyemon) is drinking saké, and enjoying the fine view of his garden which is piled with heaps of snow. A servant of the master of the house hurriedly enters the room, and in an impetuous manner relates what had just occurred in front of the temple. Nagatané appears much excited at first, but when the narrative comes to the failure of the attempt on the life of the Minister, the expression of his countenance changes to regret and despair. The monk, who has been attentively watching him, at once comprehends his feelings and closing the doors on all sides of the room, begins to tell Nagatané that he has been conspiring with numerous powerful and influential nobles, vassals, etc., to take the life of the treacherous Yoshitoki, in order to save the country from trouble. He urges Nagatané to join in the plot, which, after a little consideration, Nagatané agrees to do, as he had also felt displeased with the conduct of the Minister. Two visitors (vassals) are then announced, who also prove to be conspirators, and they then all consult respecting the best method of carrying out their project.

The second act introduces us to the residence of Yuri Hachirō (Kikugorō) also a vassal of the house of Minamoto and an accomplice in the plot. Yuri Sayemon (Sadanji), a brother of Hachirō arrives to remonstrate with him for the wicked action he contemplates, to persuade him to relinquish the idea, and also to disclose the plans of the conspirators to Yoshitoki and assist in circumventing them, in order to obtain pardon for his own folly. After much difficulty and repeated refusals he at last succeeds in inducing his brother to act as he wishes. At this point the stage again revolves and we find Hachirō introducing the monk Annén to the house of Naritané. Although Hachirō has altered his views he pretends that he has succeeded in persuading Naritané to join in the plot, and that he wants to introduce Annén to him.

Naritané receives them, as had been previously arranged, and expresses his approval of the conspiracy and the necessity and justice of the design. Naritané asks the monk to show him the Renbanjō (a document setting forth the reasons and objects of the plot and containing the names and seals of conspirators) to which he promises to add his own signature. The Renbanjō is accordingly shown to him, and no sooner does Naritané take hold of it than he gives a signal, and a band of armed men rush into the room and arrest the two conspirators. They are then examined by Naritané and removed in custody.

Act. III.—Brings us back to the residence of Nagatané, where a messenger arrives in haste from Naritané desiring him to come and join in a banquet which is taking place at his house. Nagatané readily accepts the invitation, of course without the slightest apprehension of his impending danger. The stage again revolves and we see a lonely road with a thick forest on one side, and the boundless ocean on the other. Nagatané passes on his way to Naritané's house, when on a sudden he finds himself surrounded by a band of armed men, placed in ambush by order of his treacherous host. After a furious struggle he is overcome, ironed and led away to prison. The scene changes and we find the traitor Hachirō released from his temporary and pretended imprisonment and safely back in his house. He is asleep in his bedroom, and a band of samurai, armed to the teeth and headed by Idzumi Kotaro (Sadaji), who is in fact the chief projector of the plot, force their way into the apartment to murder him in revenge for his breach of faith, which was the sole cause of the failure of the conspiracy and the arrest of many of the most influential of the conspirators. An exciting and sanguinary struggle now takes place, in which Hachirō, his wife, and a number of his retainers are killed. Kotarō and his band, satisfied with the accomplishment of their revenge, start for a place of refuge, the fact of the plot being now disclosed.

The 4th and last act appears to the writer the most interesting and best played of any in the piece. We are introduced to the palace of the then reigning Shōgun, Sanétomo, where he sits surrounded by all the principal nobles and vassals, including of course Yoshitoki, the principal Minister. Nada Yoshimori (Nakazō) a noble, accompanied by all the vassals belonging to his house, enters to pray the Shōgun for the release of Nagatané, which he does in a forcible and eloquent address. Yoshitoki, in his capacity as principal Minister, objects, but after discussion, it is finally decided that the prisoner shall be at once brought before them and released if he can clear himself from the grave charge adduced against him;—the crime of plotting the overthrow of the house of Minamoto. Accordingly, Nagatané is brought in chains before the Shōgun, and on being questioned, avers that he is not guilty. He demands that Yoshitoki shall produce proof in support of the charge against him. Yoshitoki then produces the Renbanjō, taken by Naritané from the monk Annén, and reads the names of the conspirators, of course including Nagatané. Yoshitoki contends that this is clear and sufficient proof of his guilt. Nagatané then urges the Minister to read the preceding portion of the document, which sets forth the reasons and object of the plot. This, after much hesitation, Yoshitoki is compelled to do. The document is to the effect that, "as the principal Minister (Yoshitoki) usurps power wrongfully, and is partial and selfish in the conduct of his official duties, we whose names appear affixed to this Renbanjō have determined to take his life and that of all his relations and thus destroy his house." Nagatané then asks Yoshitoki to explain how the document can be construed into evidence of a plot to overthrow the present Shōgun? This question Yoshitoki finds himself unable to answer, and is overwhelmed with confusion when Masako, the widow of the late Shōgun Yoritomo, and a member of the house of Hōjō, which consequently makes her a relative of Yoshitoki, enters the hall and solves the difficulty in Yoshitoki's favour. Masako's opinion is that, as the document speaks of Yoshitoki as well as all his relatives, it includes her son Sanétomo, the present Shōgun, because she, his mother, is of the house of Hōjō. She also considers that the words were purposely used in order to conceal by their vagueness the actual extent of the plot in case of discovery. Nagatané of course makes the objection that a woman, once married; no longer belongs to the house of her birth, and that she cannot be regarded as a link connecting in relationship the houses of Hōjō and Minamoto. But all this explanation proves

in vain, as Masako would not listen to it any more, but orders Nagatané to be sent to prison to await punishment. This decision causes great rejoicing and satisfaction to Yoshitoki and his party, and grief and anger to Wada and those who came to pray for the release of the wise, courageous and faithful Nagatané.

All the actors rendered their parts exceedingly well during this piece, especially Danjurō, Kikugorō and Sadanji, who appeared in the characters of Nagatané, Hachirō, and Yoshitoki. The second piece is, apparently, an entirely new compilation and is not founded upon history, and to the writer's mind is not so good as the first, either in construction or rendering. The whole performance occupied just twelve hours.

M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

## THE CASE OF MR. BRADLAUGH IN PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—Pending fuller information than has yet reached us of the action taken by the House of Commons in Mr. Bradlaugh's case, the following observations upon what seems to be the precise technical question of law raised may not be without interest to some of your readers.

Mr. Bradlaugh declined to take the usual oath, and claimed to be allowed to take his seat upon making an affirmation in lieu thereof; and it appears that he claimed this right as a "person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of an oath," within the meaning of "The Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866," (29 and 30 Vict. c. 19. s. 4.) Now, whatever elements may prove to have been introduced into the debate upon the case in the House of Commons, it is apparent, from the terms of the reference to the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the subject, that so far as that Committee is concerned, the question is a purely technical one as to the construction of the statutes bearing on the case. It is not necessary, therefore, for the understanding of the question, to enter into the constitutional changes effected from time to time in removing the disabilities attaching to Roman Catholics, Jews, and other persons unable by reason of their religion to take the prescribed forms of the parliamentary oath. It is enough to say that, by the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, (10 Geo. 4. c. 7.) a special oath was provided for Roman Catholic Members. By a subsequent Act passed in 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. c. 48) a single oath was, for Protestant Members, substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration. In the same year the disabilities under which Jews still laboured (the oath requiring to be taken "upon the true faith of a Christian") were removed. By "The Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866," above referred to, a uniform oath was prescribed for all Members of both Houses, which form was however changed, but not in its essential qualities, by "The Promissory Oaths Act, 1868" (31 and 32 Vict. c. 72. s. 1 and 8.)

Now, as to affirmations in lieu of oaths. It must be premised that, putting aside for the moment the special case of the parliamentary oath, various Acts have from time to time been passed for the purpose of allowing variations from the usual form of oath required in Courts of Justice, and for the substitution of affirmations in lieu of oaths in certain cases both in Courts of Justice and upon other occasions, such as appointment to certain offices, &c.

The statutes at present governing the subject as regards Courts of Justice are the Evidence Amendment Acts of 1869 and 1870. By the former (32 and 33 Vict. c. 68. s. 4) it is enacted that:—"If any person called to give evidence in any Court of Justice . . . shall object to take an oath, or shall be objected to as incompetent to take an oath, such person shall, if the presiding judge is satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience, make the following promise and declaration:—" Then follows the form, and a provision in case of false evidence. The second Act (33 and 34 Vict. c. 49. s. 1) merely explains, in conse-

quence of doubts having arisen, the expressions "Court of Justice" and "Presiding Judge," used in the former Act, as including "any person or persons having by law authority to administer an oath for the taking of evidence."

To return to the case of parliamentary affirmations in particular. Between 1833 and 1838, acts were passed by virtue of which Quakers and others having conscientious objections to an oath were admitted to make in parliament an affirmation in lieu of an oath: and the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866 enacts (s. 4) that:—"Every person of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, and every other person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath, may . . . make such affirmation in the form of the prescribed oath," substituting words of affirmation for the word "swear," and omitting the words "so help me God." Similar provision is made by the Promissory Oaths Act (s. 11), in favour of persons defined by the same language as that used above.

Here, then, are the materials on which the Select Committee were instructed to form an opinion and report the same to the House. Mr. Bradlaugh had contended that he, as a person objecting to take an oath, was a person for the time being by law (to wit by the Evidence Amendment Acts 1869, 1870, above quoted) permitted to affirm instead of swearing: and the question for the opinion of the Committee was, whether persons entitled under those Acts to affirm instead of swearing in Courts of Justice, might be admitted to do so in the House of Commons in pursuance of the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866, and the Promissory Oaths Act of 1868. The question would appear therefore to resolve itself into a construction of the words "person for the time being by law permitted" to affirm instead of swearing. The Committee, who declared their intention of considering the question on broad grounds, and not as referring to an isolated case (which means I presume that they would consider it as a question of abstract law) decided, by the casting vote of the Chairman, against Mr. Bradlaugh's right to make an affirmation. I apprehend that this conclusion amounts (if I rightly understand the scope of the Committee's inquiry) to an expression of opinion that the words above quoted are to be construed as confined to persons permitted by law to make affirmation in lieu of oath *as regards parliament*: that the language does not refer to a permission given for this or that other purpose, but only for the purpose to which the whole Act is confined,\* viz.—parliamentary oaths. This view is the one which I venture to think would commend itself to most lawyers; and I should be surprised if it do not turn out to have been supported by the weight of legal authority on the Committee; but in the face of the equal division of opinion which existed, one may well refrain from speaking over-confidently, until the report of the Committee and the debate in the House are before one. When these particulars have reached us I may, perhaps, crave your indulgence and that of your readers, for some remarks on the broader aspects of this most interesting constitutional question.

Yours obediently,  
B.

Tokio,† 1st July, 1880.

P. S.—Since writing the above, my attention has been directed to a statement in a London paper (the *Mail*, Friday, May 14, 1880) from which it appears that the votes of the legal members of the Select Committee were almost as evenly balanced as were those of the whole number of members. It is significant that the Committee divided upon (with one exception) strictly party lines. The inference is that both sides acted in a legislative rather than a judicial spirit—expressing their opinion rather as to what the law *should* be, than what it actually is.

\* It is worthy of observation that in 1833, but before the passing of the Act of that year (3 and 4 Will. 4 c. 49), whereby Quakers and Moravians were allowed to make affirmation *in all cases* where an oath was or should be required, Mr. Pease, a Quaker, (whose case gave occasion to that statute) was admitted to sit and vote upon making an affirmation, the House being of opinion, on the construction of sundry statutes relating to affirmations by Quakers, that *those statutes did* extend to the case of the parliamentary oath. (May's Parliamentary Practice, Chapter vii.)

† [This letter had to be held over from last week Ed.—J. W. M.]

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 4th July, 1880.

The Turkish Government is determined to resist the decisions of the conference on the Greek frontier question, and is mobilizing its army corps.

FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 15th June, 1880.

The British Government having refused permission to Colonel Gordon to take service with the Chinese, he has resigned his commission. He hopes to be able to bring about a more peaceable feeling in China.

LONDON, 25th June, 1880.

Mr. Bradlaugh appeared yesterday at the Bar of the House and claimed his seat; upon his refusing to withdraw, he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant.

To-day, Sir S. Northcote, introduced a motion that, the House having asserted its authority, Mr. Bradlaugh be released. The motion was agreed to without a division.

LONDON, 27th June, 1880.

Troops and more war vessels have been ordered to the Pacific by Russia.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 10TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 10TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

On Monday morning last, the English mail came to hand by the M. B. M. S. S. *Niigata Maru*, from Hongkong via Kobe. The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, arrived from San Francisco, on Thursday morning last. She brought forward European telegrams to June 18th; the latest American dates are June 19th. The M. M. steamer *Tamais* left for Hongkong on Friday morning, and was followed at ten o'clock this morning by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, bound for San Francisco.

Among the arrivals by the *Oceanic* from San Francisco were Mr. Angell, and his associates in the American mission to Peking, for the purpose of negotiating an arrangement for the emigration of Chinese coolies to the United States. The delegates expect to proceed on their journey in the course of next week.

A writer in *Vanity Fair* alludes to the well-known skill of the Chinese in dwarfing plants. He says:—"The Chinese ladies wear in their bosoms little dwarf fir trees, which, by a carefully adjusted system of starvation, have been reduced to the size of button-hole flowers. These remain fresh and evergreen in their dwarf state for a number of years, just as fir trees in mountains are evergreen, and thus are excellent symbols of the perpetuity of love; to express which they are used by the ladies of the highest rank in the Celestial Empire." As a matter of fact in this as in other branches of miniature gardening, the Japanese are far in advance of their celestial neighbours.

In answer to the memorial, addressed by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the 13th of January last, suggesting that the mail communication, heretofore conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steamship Company between Hongkong and this port, should be continued with the necessary aid of a British subsidy, My Lords reply that they had already carefully considered their decision before withdrawing the Government contribution.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph and Great Northern Telegraph Companies also discard the Chamber of Commerce Memorial, explaining arithmetically (1) why, in consequence of the frequent repetition of figures, they had to reduce the dimensions of the "group," and (2) why they should have decided to "exclude proper names except in their natural sense." The reason given for the "exclusion" may be vaguely expressed; but it is nothing in vagueness to the horrible combinations of vowels cited from various codes as "proper names" by the distracted directors.

For the convenience of visitors from Yokohama to the annual celebration of the opening of the Sumida-gawa, a special train will leave Shinbashi station at 12.30 a.m., on the 11th instant.

The *Herald* has fallen into what is probably an inadvertent error, in saying that "it is disgraceful that . . . merchants here should have to trust to chance for the arrival of their mails," meaning the European mails brought to Hongkong by the P. & O. Company. Our contemporary appears to have overlooked the fact that the steamers of the Mitsui Bishi Company connect at Hongkong with the P. & O. mail steamers, and have carried the mails with commendable punctuality since the expiration of the elder company's contract. It is therefore scarcely correct to say that the mails are left to chance.

We have been requested to call the attention of whoever is responsible, to the unprotected and dangerous condition of some of the silt traps on the Bund. Any person stepping into one of these traps at night would almost inevitable meet with a severe accident. On the footpath, near the Club, there is a large stone which would be very awkward to come into contact with in the dark.

The *Osaka Shimpō* says:—"A native of Yamaguchi Ken, named Matsumura, entered into a conspiracy with some others to pretend that they were the Government agents for making contracts for purchasing timber to be used in the construction of the new palace. They accordingly established an office at Awajicho in Osaka, and divided it into different branches, following the official routine. They also manufactured an imitation of the stamp used by the Finance Department, and represented to intending contractors that they would make arrangements with them, receiving the money deposited as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contracts. Many timber merchants of Kiashu were thus defrauded, some paying the knaves as much as five and even ten thousand yen, and receiving in exchange forged contracts and receipts. The stamp prevented any suspicion, and the rogues became so emboldened by success, that they contemplated commencing operations in the capital, and actually sent a number of clerks to Tokio to engage premises! However, the just Heaven which governs the Universe would not allow such rascals to prosper any longer, and accordingly Matsumura and six of his companions in infamy were arrested on the 1st instant." It is quite evident, supposing this story is true, that the two Japanese detectives said to be astonishing the Paris force by their cleverness, are badly wanted at home.

During the last trip of the *Oceanic* to San Francisco, this fine steamer fully maintained her reputation for speed. The run was made in fifteen days, the vessel averaging 303 miles each day.

The *Nagasaki Express* writes:—"The most severe gale that has visited Nagasaki during the present year was experienced on Thursday last. Its appearance was not altogether unexpected, and it is sincerely hoped that it will prove to be the forerunner to a decided improvement upon the recently-prevailing disagreeable weather,—always anticipated, but scarcely desired, about the month of June. The breeze commenced from the south-west in the early morning, and continued from the same direction, with varied force, during the day, accompanied with almost incessant rain. Business afloat was entirely out of the question, and during the height of the gale,—from twelve to two o'clock,—considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the shipping. Junka, daubies, sampans, and other small craft, were adrift in abundance, some of them faring indifferently. The Chinese hulk *Chin-er* was driven up the harbour with two anchors down, as though she had none, and got foul of the barque

*Canny Scott*, whose head-gear she slightly damaged. No other serious consequences transpired; the rain ceased and the wind gradually subsided to a calm before sundown.

The Base-ball match which took place on Tuesday between a team from the United States men-of-war in port and the local club, was unfortunately cut short owing to the rain. As will be seen from the score, the Navy were ahead when the game was called, but the locals trust to reverse their position at an early date, when it is to be hoped the weather will prove favourable. As announced, the fine band of the *Richmond* played during the afternoon.

U. S. NAVY.				B. B. CLUB.			
	P.	O.	R.		P.	O.	R.
McCrea	1 B.	2	2	Mudgett	L.F.	3	1
Laird	3 B.	4	1	Whitmore	R.F.	2	2
Danesh	L.F.	1	3	Merriman, W.	C.	2	2
McCormick	R.F.	2	2	Lacey	2 B.	1	1
Dugan	P.	2	1	Van Buren, J.S.	P.	2	1
Thom	2 B.	1	2	Knox	1 B.	3	0
Kabernacle	C.	2	2	Van Buren, H.S.	C.F.	2	1
Walte	C.F.	2	2	Churchill	S.S.	1	2
Lewis	S.S.	2	2	Merriman, C.	3 B.	2	1
INNINGS.				INNINGS.			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	4	3	0	1	0	0	6
			14-17				6=11

We learn from a native paper that judgment has been given for the defendants in the action brought by the Netherlands Trading Society against the Tokio Shosha. The case occupied the time of the native Court so constantly, and the evidence appeared to be so strongly in favour of the plaintiffs' contention, that the reasons for the judgment of the Court will be looked forward to with interest.

The material for the proposed line of railway in Yesso is probably well on the way to Japan by this time. On the 14th of May ultimo, the barque *Gerard C. Tobey*, cleared from New York for Otarunai direct, with 12,693 RR bars, 112 pkgs. machy, 3,324 do. mfd. iron, 88 do. scales, 23 do. wheels, 59 do. locomotives, 1,061 do. cars, 1 turntable, 14 pkgs. tank, 1 ca. saws.

Notice was received late last night, that the Shanghai-Amoy submarine cable is interrupted. There is thus no direct communication with Amoy, Hongkong, or stations beyond. Notice has just been received that a mail for Hongkong closes at Shanghai at noon to-day. This offers an opportunity for forwarding telegrams which are delayed by the cable interruption.

All other lines are in working order.

Only one vessel, the *Zola*, sailed from New York for Japan between the 22nd of May and the 13th of June. The vessel cleared on the 22nd of May, and had as cargo, 100 gals. varnish, 1 carriage, 2 iron safes, 14 pkgs. hardware, 45 do. mfd. iron, 50 bbls. pork, 12 bales domestic, 1 pkg. glassware, 72 cars, 32,300 cases kerosene and 1 piano. No vessel was on the berth for either China or Japan when the mail left.

A Washington journal has the following respecting the death of Mr. Takato:—"An assistant secretary of the Japanese legation named Agee (Yegi) Takato committed suicide at his lodgings, No. 1131 11th street on Saturday night, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He retired to rest as usual Saturday evening, and in the morning his body was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, the pistol laying near by. He left a letter in Japanese on a table directed to Shorukui Yoshida Djiro, Chargé d' Affaires of the legation ad interim, in which he stated that he took his own life, and gave directions about his personal affairs and about informing his relatives of his death. After hearing the letter read and translated, the coroner gave a certificate of death, the cause being stated to be 'mental depression.' He had only recently been appointed to his position on the legation. He was 30 years of age, of good family, and was educated in this country. The only clue to the primary cause of the suicide was a statement in the letter left by the deceased that he had been concerned in the insurrection of 1877, and that he had forfeited his honor."

#### THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

We continue from the *Nicki Nicki Shinbun*, the account given by its special correspondent of the Imperial tour:—"The Emperor left Mitono at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the

24th ultimo, taking the *Otaguchi*. The road being very hilly, the progress made was slow, but the beauty of the water-falls on each side afforded ample compensation. After crossing the Takinoyu-hashi, the party reached Tsumagui, where a short rest was taken. When the procession first came on the Kiso road, the members of the suite were delighted with the lovely scenery which everywhere presented itself. They went into ecstasies over every fresh scene, and their feelings found expression in innumerable songs and verses. However, the beauties of mountain scenery have no longer any charms; day after day passed in painfully clambering up hills and then descending into the opposite valleys, has effectually dispelled the enchantment, and the terrific exertions necessary to climb over the M'magui-toge has produced a perfect horror of the district of hill and flood. During the journey of the 28th, the procession reached a spot on a hill where a great landslide occurred in the third year of Tempo (1832) which completely carried away the road. A stone embankment is now being built to make good the damage, and will extend from the foot of the hill to the summit. The work was commenced at the beginning of last month, and is being vigorously carried on under the direction of officers from the Engineering Bureau, who have about 2,000 coolies employed. At the top of this hill a halt was made and the Emperor inspected the works. His Majesty also ordered the court photographer to take some views of the place. A start was again made, and as soon as the procession reached a tolerably level spot called Ookuchi, a brief rest was taken and the villagers handed to the members of the suite a quantity of *rau suet*, which proved delightfully refreshing as they were all very thirsty. The town of M'magui was passed through, and then the boundary between the provinces of Shinano and Mino reached, where the procession was received by the officials and police of Gifu Ken. After crossing the Ochiai-gawa, the party arrived at the town of Uakatsugawa, where His Majesty had tiffin. In the afternoon the journey was resumed and ended for the day at Ooi, which was reached at half-past five o'clock.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, His Majesty entered his carriage and started from the town of Ooi. The weather was very enjoyable. About a ri distant from the town in a south-easterly direction, we passed the Hananashi-yama, so called because no flowers will grow there; this hill was in olden times the abode of the famous priest Saigō. After a short time Nakano Mura was reached, where the new road has been completed, which made travelling along it very pleasant. At Jinsan-toge, the old road was resumed and proved very hilly, affording a decidedly unpleasant contrast to that just left. At the foot of Jinsan-toge, there is a monument to Saigō, who died there on the 25th of February, 1198. At Takoori a short rest was taken, and on resuming the journey, the Emperor took his seat in an *otugoshi*. After crossing the Toki-gawa and arriving at Kamado-mura, His Majesty had tiffin. Tajimi was reached at about half-past four in the afternoon, and the procession was received by Governor Kunizada of Aichi Ken.

When at Tajimi, Their Excellencies Sanjo and Tokudaiji accompanied by Governor Ozaki, visited the porcelain factory where is produced the celebrated ware called Tajimi-yaki.

His Majesty set out the next morning in his carriage at 7 o'clock, passing along the banks of the Toki-gawa and over a bridge 369 feet long by 13 feet wide. At Sakaiki, the boundary between the provinces of Owari and Mino was reached, and the officials of Aichi Ken took charge of the procession, relieving those of Gifu Ken. At Kasugai thousands of spectators lined the roads. His Majesty had tiffin in the Buddhist temple of Manji. During the afternoon the Yata-gawa and the Kurokawa were crossed. When passing the boundary of Nagoya, salutes were fired from the castle, and the Shinto and Buddhist priests and leading inhabitants, all in ceremonial robes, received the Emperor. When we were passing to the left of Kiyomachi, in the town of Nagoya, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, with his face covered with black cloth, suddenly rushed forward and threw a small letter-case towards the Emperor's carriage. The case, however, fell behind the imperial vehicle and directly in front of that containing His Excellency Sanjo: the man was at once taken to the

police station. There were many surmises among the members of the procession as to the contents of the petition presented in such an abrupt way. Some said it was about the establishment of a National Assembly, others that it prayed for the restoration of the pensions of the Shizoku, or the consideration of the land-tax in Kasugai-gori, where the people are very much dissatisfied with the new system; it turned out eventually to be a memorial from a candidate for employment in the army! His Majesty rested for the night at the local head-quarters of the Higashi-Hongwanji sect, the avenue leading to which was lined with troops.

The members of the procession felt greatly pleased at their arrival in the town, as they were all thoroughly tired of the mountain roads of Kiso.

After His Majesty's return to the capital the Governors of Kioto, Miye, Yamanashi, and Hiogo, will visit Tokio for the purpose of thanking the Emperor for his visit to their prefectures.

### DARK AND BRIGHT.

(From the Japanese.)

Big with power, the night-storm quivers,  
Quick to feel, the torrent shivers,  
And the roaring water-fall,  
By the tempest tossed and driven,  
Into crystal rain is riven;  
But the moon's illuming spell  
In each scattered drop doth dwell.  
Mirrors many glint and glisten  
Softly in her jewel-shoen:  
She is one, alone, serene.

F. R. H.

Tokio, 6th July, 1880.

### LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 14th May, 1880.

Unhappily one is still compelled to think and speak of politics. The clanging of the weapons of controversy pursues one everywhere; and there is no such thing as quiet enjoyment now permitted to the "heirs of all the ages." Every respectable man and woman in England devoutly hoped that our new and strong Government would be able to sit down on its throne with all the dignity of conscious omnipotence, and that the current of public life would flow steadily and smoothly as becomes deep streams. But we have been disappointed. One of our new men is a young politician who has visited the land of the Rising Sun—indeed is one of our chief authorities, after Mr. E. J. Reed, on the history, religion and philosophy of Japan. I mean Sir Charles Dilke, the Republican, who has been entrusted with the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. This is an important post although outside the Cabinet, as the Principal Secretary being in the House of Lords, the Under Secretary becomes the spokesman of the department in the Commons. Well, Sir Charles was interviewed by a French journalist in the interest of his paper, the *Voltaire*, and divulged the secrets of the foreign policy of the new Government which were promptly telegraphed to Paris. The gist of it was, that they were to do everything exactly the reverse of what the late Government had done. They would say what they meant and do what they said, they would be truthful and honourable, just and generous, and a great deal more which I did not take the trouble to remember, and it is hardly worth while to hunt up the papers. The incident only derives importance from the sensitive baronet denying the accuracy of the report. He sent a *communiqué* to the London press, intimating that the interview was misleading, and that the sentiments attributed to him were made up from speeches of his now out of date. Thereupon M. Petilleau telegraphed to *Le Voltaire*, "energetically denying the denial;" but this message was returned to him by the English Post-office, marked "illegible." M. Petilleau then sent the actual returned form itself to *Le Voltaire*, and a fac-simile is published in the number dated May the 11th. The message is perfectly legible, and *Le Voltaire* not unnaturally stigmatises the whole proceeding as a piece of political scheming on the part of the Liberal Cabinet here, working through the Post-office. As a London paper says, "Professor Fawcett should examine into this scandalous affair at once, unless he desires the character of our home Post-office to be blasted in the eyes of foreigners for ever," and he will no doubt do so. But what of the Postmaster-General himself? He has "put his foot in it," even worse than Citizen Dilke. An error of the substantial

amount of £4,000,000 sterling was discovered a short time ago in the Indian military accounts. Hereupon Mr. Fawcett roundly charged the late Government with having received this information before the elections, but having withheld it from the public for the purpose of deception until the elections were over. For this statement Mr. Fawcett was promptly taken to task, as it was shewn to be entirely untrue, and the Postmaster-General had to write to the papers withdrawing the accusation of foul play that he had brought against the late Administration. This was not a very auspicious start for the new Government, and the effect has not been mended by the loss of Sir William Harcourt's seat at Oxford. Sir William had been appointed Home Secretary, and had consequently to seek re-election, but Oxford had changed its mind during the three weeks which had elapsed since the first election, and the Home Secretary was ousted. The joke of the matter is that when Lord Bury, ten years ago, proposed to abrogate the law requiring Ministers to vacate their seats on taking office, the most strenuous advocate for retaining the existing rule was Sir William Harcourt. But a greater mishap than any of these is Mr. Gladstone's passage of arms with the Austrian Ambassador. In this country people don't take much notice, as a rule, of the violent language which candidates permit themselves on the hustings, but the Austrian Government did not relish Mr. Gladstone's attack, and extorted from him what his friends call an ample, and his foes an abject, apology. The gist of the explanation, like that of Mr. Fawcett's is, that the words which were spoken were not true, in fact had no colour of truth about them. This is certainly not a nice position for the Prime Minister of England to place the country in. For it was by means of the charges against Austria and such like weapons, that Mr. Gladstone persuaded the electors to place him in office. Now that he has attained the prize, he is obliged to disown the means used and the country seems to be left in the predicament of having turned out one Government and put in another on false pretences. I don't know whether the country likes it or not, but as it cannot be helped the best way no doubt is to say as little as possible about the matter.

It would be unsafe to infer from this that Mr. Gladstone is an insincere or a dishonest man. He is different from other men, and no law that is applicable to other beings is suitable as a standard of his morality. He is a law unto himself in a special and true sense. He acts boldly and fiercely on intentions or inspirations, and when he takes time to look back on what he has done, it is then, and then only, that he constructs appropriate laws of conduct. The *Alabama* arbitration is a type of the kind of *ex post facto* legislation which Mr. Gladstone applies in wardly to himself. There is one serious drawback to this basis of morals. The inspiration is not necessarily an "air from heaven" it is often tainted with some personal or political aversion of which the subject himself may be unconscious. Mr. Gladstone had no ill-will against the Emperor of Austria, but he abominated Lord Beaconsfield, and it was only because he thought the two were allies that he "let out" at both alike. Query:—Having found it necessary to cry "peccavi" to the Emperor is no reparation due to the Earl? Or is it only the power of extortion that draws the *amende honorable* from a statesman? All curious little questions in their way. But meantime as I said before our new Government made a very bad start, and the two great Whig chiefs, Granville and Hartington, are not over-proud of their colleagues just at present.

A curious apology has been published in the *Altona Zeitung*:—"I hereby declare that, when a few days ago I grossly insulted and ill-used Fräulein Hutzfeld of Ottensen, I was quite drunk, and while in that state mistook her for my wife."

We had a great demonstration at St James's Hall on the subject of women's rights. The speakers were all women, and the proceedings were most harmonious. Nothing new was advanced. There is no reasoning in the matter, and the ladies will not get into parliament (at present they only ask for the franchise for single women who pay rates—a large constituency in certain fashionable districts of London) except by sheer pressure. I won't trouble you with any of the stream of eloquence that flowed on the occasion.

## PARIS LETTER.

(Ladies.)

PARIS, 22nd May, 1880.

Two events of the day, a marriage and a funeral, and both fit for a three volume novel. Mlle. Gallifet is happy in marriage, and Mlle. Mariencourt the same—in her tomb. The former is the daughter of the famous leader of fashion, the Marchioness de Gallifet, and an intimate friend of the Princess of Wales. For several years past she has been separated from her husband, a brilliant cavalry officer under the late Empire, and holding a most prominent position under the Republic, thanks to the influence of his friend and chum, Gambetta. It is owing to the kind intervention of the Prince of Wales, who has been represented by proxy as a witness to the marriage, that a reconciliation has taken place between the Marquis and his lady, so as to

induce the former to give away his daughter, which he did. The Marchioness is now poor, as her father, Lafitte the late banker, lost all his, and her fortune in bad speculations; however, her rich convent school companion, the Princess de Sagan insisted on the marchioness coming to reside with her, and using her fortune as if it were her own. The princess is a millionaire several times over, and she has even built a palatial residence for her friend in the splendid garden—the largest in Paris—of her town house. And she has done more still: she has arranged the marriage of her brother, the Baron Seillière, a banker, a yachtsman, and aged thirty-two, with the daughter of her friend, just in her eighteenth year. There was not great difficulty to negotiate the matter, as the young couple had done all that themselves. On the eve of the marriage, between two and six, and after a private *déjeuner* limited to the immediate relatives of both families, the Marchioness received the congratulations of about four hundred members of the *crème de la crème* of society, all of whom appended their signatures to the marriage contract. In an adjoining room were displayed the chief gifts of the *corbeille*, a veritable pile of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c., in the newest and most elegant designs of bracelets, collars, pins, rings, &c. Perhaps the most remarkable ornament was the portrait of the mother herself, in the heyday of youth—she is now verging on forty—and beauty; her husband was in undress military uniform, just as he is represented in his portrait at the Exhibition this season, but looking more serious. The next day was devoted to the marriage before the Mayor, and it was at this portion of the ceremony that M. Gambetta was present, having left the Chamber of Deputies expressly for that purpose. As he never goes to Church he could not do more. The guests present signed the marriage register, and the Mayor brought the book to where M. Gambetta was seated, but he begged he would return with it and allow him to sign exactly as the rest, as he was no more than any other invited guest. To pay Gambetta any mark of adulation is the most certain way to offend him: to cry *vice la république*, not *vice Gambetta*, is the best way to honor him. Next day, the religious ceremony was celebrated, and after a few days' residence at the country seat of the Princess de Sagan, the newly married couple will leave for the Highlands of Scotland. Mlle. Mariencourt was related to the four noblest families in France; her fortune was immense; she was only nineteen years of age, and was to be united this month to a lieutenant in the navy, who is on his way home to claim his bride. Last January she caught cold, by remaining in a current of air after dancing herself into a perspiration; consumption set in rapidly, and did the rest. Out of feelings of compassion, the Minister of Marine has promoted the lover a few grades, and ordered him to join his new ship at Suez, for a six months' cruise.

The unsettled, dusty weather has not been at all favorable for the display of new toilettes. At the Chantilly Race Course, spotted patterns, heliotrope colors, and a great deal of lace trimmings seemed generally to predominate. It is not "general" spring as yet, though the lilacs have blossomed, the hawthorn embalm the air, and the chestnut trees are cupolas of flowers. It is at the picture-shows above all, that toilettes are to be seen and studied. Remain a quarter of an hour in the vestuary, notice the *élégantes* as they arrive, and a glance will show that embroidered and painted times are general. Nothing can be prettier than those superb birds and large flowers in fantastic shapes and colors, those intricate arabesques upon merveilleux satin, suvale or foulard. Mauve and red continue to be the general colors, and blondes and brunettes wear them with equal taste, because among other reasons gracefully. The heliotrope, however, holds the place of honour, it is better displayed in a drawing room than in the street; like sky blue and rose, it is a ceremonial color. Corsage-jackets are in favor, but the stuff and color are different from the costume: this cuts the monotony of the toilette by a corsage of a brighter color and richer stuff than the dress, while modernizing it and giving it elegance. With a black robe, for example, in surah or satin, nothing can be better than a ruby or sapphire velvet jacket. Occasionally one meets with a woollen dress with a satin jacket, same shade, but it is longer than the ancient jackets—is in fact a Louis XVI. Corsage, somewhat shorter, and forming two plaits, always behind. Mantles are made in Indian cashmere, two aspects—back and front, or garnet silk, lined with heliotrope surah, or merveilleux satin. For promenade dresses, mousseline-de-laine, teal colour, and satin to match, are favorite materials: also gendarme foulard, and the latter of printed shell pattern. There are also apple blossom Sicilienne and poppy surah, and blue foulard and mastic coloured nun's veil. For babies' dresses there is no change: they are still the winter forms with colours brighter or more delicate. The English shapes what prevails: the hat consists of Italian straw, with strings over the ears and a satin ribbon running round the crown in the form of *coque*. For a baby of three years, foulard and rose cashmere are in favour: for girls of fifteen, *écru* Indian linen and punch flame surah, while for girls of eight years, there are woollen beige and garnet surah. I forgot to mention that the little lace *camails* in pearls or covered with jet, are greatly in

vogues. Last year it was simply a collar of pearls, now it is a tulle mantle completely covered with jet fringe: it is convenient and suitable, and sets off a corsage no matter in what tuft it be. The rule respecting hats is:—what suits you, wear; if you look well under a Gainsborough or a Mousquetaire, adopt either with confidence. Small heads will look best in that pretty frame, a capote: if you have a severe air, select the Directoire. Large hats in Italian straw are very much worn, the strings passing over the ears: a nothing trims them, such as an Alsatian bow or a tuft. It was high time to introduce innovation in the pattern of tulle veils, white spots on black grounds, or black spots on white grounds: now the tulle is dusted as it were, with little seeds: the color of course is in harmony with the shade of the hat. The large cravats, no longer concealed by furs and fichus, assert their supremacy to advantage. There is a change in boots, in the sense that brocatelle is replacing cloth and kid: it is very elegant and admits of being ornamentally stitched—the Japanese designs seem most in favour. Collars in fantastic pearls are in great request, they are of glass, very pretty, and made to imitate gold, silver and steel, so much so as to appear real. The collar is composed of rows of pearls with fringe, falling on the chest, and diminishing till fastening behind. Ladies fasten their gloves with chain links, as gentlemen do their shirt-sleeves: some links are in precious stones mounted in gold, or united by a gold chain: there are some of lapis-lazuli, and others of fine pearls and gold. Japan is the rage just now and sends us an ombrelle from the land of fans and umbrellas. This new article has not less than sixteen ribs and the shape is flat; the ribs, however, are in gilt steel, and look well through the stuff: the handle is short and thick: frequently a bouquet is placed on the ring which shuts the ombrelle, and occasionally the inside has the picture of a pretty Japanese lady using her fan.

The Baroness de Clerval gave a soirée a few evenings ago, which revealed a decided taste on the part of many ladies for sulphur-colored, instead of lilac, materials.

This summer promises to witness many innovations in villa life; garden parties will be tried, and lawn tennis, an old but obsolete French game, introduced. At present garden parties consist in dining in the open air in low body dresses, under the shade of venerable boughs. Families dwelling near rivers, have now generally their little steam yacht, and make calls, just as if the boat were a carriage: other families, again, club together to have their own saloon carriage attached to an ordinary train, and if the journey to Paris occupy two hours, time is killed by partaking of a collation. Daylight parties are much relished, and were very popular during the reign of Louis Philippe. When the guests arrived at two o'clock, the lusters were filled with bouquets instead of wax candles: a concealed orchestra played dance music, lunch was served in the garden. The toilette was simply a hat and mantle, but when the ladies danced, they removed these, and wore a head dress of artificial flowers.

The Comtesse de Grandval proposes bringing out a new dance called the *sarabande*; it will be a kind of universal ballet, and have a *pas* from every nationality, more expressive than the fandango, the Scotch reel, or even the Musard gallop.

The Baroness de Bressac has introduced a novelty, said to be dear to South American ladies:—on entering the vestibule, a young woman stands beside a large covered basket filled with bouquets: each guest takes one and wears it either in corsage or button-hole. As soon as a gentleman encounters a lady with a bouquet the same as his own, he has the right to address her, to offer her his arm, and to be her cavalier throughout the evening.

In the musical world no novelty has been produced, and lyrical establishments have to live on revivals. The National Opera has served up *Sylvia*, where all the gods and goddesses are represented to have descended from Mount Olympus to indulge in a series of wonderful acrobatic feats to the sound of soft music. Offenbach's *Vis Parisienne* has been revived and perhaps retouched: this amusing extravaganza seems to please as much as when it was first brought out thirteen years ago. The theatres will bring out nothing important till next season; old pieces will be submitted to the admiration of country cousins and cosmopolitan tourists, with an occasional summer farce, possessing risible strength suited to the temperature, as a side dish. M. Paul Ferrier has produced, at the Vaudeville theatre, a four act comedy called *Nos Députés en Robes de Chambre*; it is a burlesque on the kind of rest a member of parliament enjoys when in vacation; one voter calls upon him to witness his marriage; a second to follow his mother-in-law's funeral, another solicits his help to extinguish a fire, &c: it is humorous, but local. At the Théâtre des Arts, *Madame Grégoire* is the title of a vaudeville, written ostensibly for Thérèse, whose voice possesses all its popular attractiveness and that dash of pleasing melancholy, which made her under the Empire the *diva* of the people. The Concerts Beuxièvre (formerly the Musard) have fine weather in their favour; it is always a safe place for a lady to go to, and the fashionable Friday nights are well attended. The Circuses are crowded, but I think that of the Champs Elysées has a superior bill of fare to the Hippodrome. In the former there is an Italian lady who rolls

herself up into every shape, and surpasses the Japanese in perilous climbing feats: there is also at the same establishment Mlle. Elisa, whom people go to see on account of her intimate relations with the Empress of Austria. Her performance, making a horse march to music, is not extraordinary, but she is better in jumping over hurdles. At the Trocadéro the organ concerts of M. Guilmaut are very much attended, and deservedly so. Sarah Bernhardt has left us to seek her fortune; she has made a great mistake in running away as she has done; her capriciousness is all studied, calculated, and the jokers now call her "Monsieur Sarah."

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Arisugawa, Junior Prime Minister, and His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, and Port-Admiral Hayashi, were entertained by Admiral Coote, on board H. B. M.'s ship the *Iron Duke*, on the 2nd instant.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, Admiral Nakamura, and Admiral Ito, entertained the officers of the Italian war vessel the *Vittor Pisani*, at the Euriokwan on the same day.

Port-Admiral Hayashi left for Kobe in the *Kongo Kan* yesterday, to meet the Imperial Procession.

A native paper says:—"The Brazilian corvette *Vital de Oliveira* arrived in Yokohama at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st instant, and fired the usual salute, which was replied to by the Kanagawa forts. We hear that she came on a mission to conclude a treaty with our country."

His Excellency Yamao, Minister of Public Works, inspected the *Yoritomo Maru*, the new steamer belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Shimizu, an attaché in the Department of Foreign Affairs, returned here on the 1st instant from Peking.

A deputation from Saga, in the prefecture of Nagasaki, representing fifty thousand of the inhabitants of that locality, will shortly arrive in Tokio, to present a petition praying for the establishment of a National Assembly.

It has been reported that Mr. Inouye, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who was lately hurriedly despatched on a mission to China, having now accomplished the object of his journey, is expected back here about the 10th instant.

The fifth report of the Telegraph Department, covering the period from the 1st of July, 1878, to the 30th of June, 1879, has been published.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, and His Excellency Wooyeno, Assistant Minister for Foreign affairs, visited the Italian man-of-war, the *Vettor Pisani*, at noon on the 5th instant.

His Majesty the King of Italy has decorated Governor Nomura of this prefecture, with the order of the Crown of Italy, of the fourth class.

Port-Admiral Hayashi having been appointed to the command of the fleet to escort His Majesty the Emperor, on his return from his tour by sea from Kobe, has left for that port in the *Kongo Kan*. Both the *Rinjo Kan* and the *Jingei Kan* will sail for Kobe about the 10th instant.

His Excellency Admiral Kawamura, Privy Councillor, having been decorated by the King of Italy, entertained the Italian Minister and Consul, on the 5th instant.

His Excellency General Kuroda, Chief of the Colonial Department, will shortly visit the head office of the Department in Sapporo.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, arrived in Osaka on the 2nd instant, and occupied apartments at the Mint.

The ex-Shogun, Tokugawa Keiki, who was lately nominated a Noble of the senior 2nd rank, will visit the capital shortly after His Majesty's return, and have an audience with the Emperor.

The financial estimates of the Japanese Government will, it is said, be shortly issued.

His Imperial Highness, General Prince Higashi-Fushimi, left Tokio by the 8.15 a.m. train on the 6th instant, and called upon

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa on board the Italian man-of-war the *Vettor Pisani*.

Governor Nomura, of this prefecture, visited the Brazilian man-of-war now in harbour on the same day, and received the usual salute.

The Government has handed copies of the criminal and administration of justice codes to His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to Rome, and His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to Holland, who are both shortly leaving for Europe. Copies have also been sent to His Excellency Yanagiwara, Minister to St. Petersburg, who is now on the way to his post.

Mr. Hika, Under Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, who was ordered to England, having now completed the official business on which he was despatched, is shortly expected back here.

The officers of the Daijo Kwan have been notified by the Secretary of the Cabinet, that they will not be granted the usual summer vacation until His Majesty's return to the capital. The vacation in all the other Departments will commence on the 11th instant.

His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to Rome, and His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to Holland, left for their respective posts to-day, by the French mail steamer *Tibre*. Mr. Matsudaira, an attaché of Foreign Affairs, accompanies the Minister to Italy.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has the following:—"Three delegates from Ibaraki Ken, representing the people of that prefecture who are in favour of the establishment of a National Assembly, lately arrived in Tokio, and early in the morning of the 5th instant proceeded to the mansion of His Excellency Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister. During an interview with His Excellency, they stated the purport of their application for a National Assembly. His Excellency then addressed them in the following terms:—"You and many other patriots have of late arrived in Tokio from different provinces and suggested to the Government the propriety of establishing a National Assembly. I am highly pleased at this conduct, but the Imperial oath, or the edict already issued, and the general views of the Cabinet, do not mean that a National Assembly should never be formed. The only objection is, that the Government is of opinion that the people are not yet sufficiently advanced for representative institutions and the Government is not prepared to incur such responsibility." The delegates, after this, did not continue their argument any further, but immediately retired from the mansion."

His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister, and several other officers of the Navy entertained the officers of the British man-of-war now in harbour, at the Enriokwan, yesterday.

The visit of Mr. Matsudaira, of the Foreign Office, to Rome, is in connection with treaty revision.

Their Excellencies Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister, and Okuma, Privy Councillor, visited the *Vettor Pisani* the day before yesterday.

Mr. Boissonade, legal adviser to the Judicial Department, has been transferred to the Daijo Kwan, and his monthly salary has been increased by 200 yen.

It has been telegraphed that His Majesty has visited the shrines of Ise.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

General Nozu, who has lately been very dangerously ill, is now said to be slowly recovering.

A detachment of the Tokio garrison is to be stationed in the castle of Matsumoto, in the province of Shinshu.

The disbanding of soldiers of the Imperial Guard, whose term of service has expired, will be postponed until the return of His Majesty to the capital.

It is said that the appropriation for the War Department will be reduced by about one million yen.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Tokushige Masao, a resident of the village of Tokushige in the prefecture of Tokusaka, sent in a petition to the Senate, suggesting amendments in the system of military conscription.

Lieutenant-General Segi, Commander of the Osaka garrison, accompanied by Colonel Tsuchiya, Major Tachimi, and Captain Mikami, left Osaka on the 3rd instant for Kam-yama to attend the proposed sham fight. During the absence of the General

from Osaka, Lieutenant-Colonel Miyashi will command the garrison.

Colonel Tsuchiya has been appointed head of the staff in the Osaka garrison, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sakai, has been appointed to the command of the 13th brigade of the Kumamoto garrison.

The Sendai barracks are now to be re-built, and for that purpose a large quantity of land is to be purchased in the neighborhood of the castle of Awamori and also of Tsutsuji-ga-oka. The cost of the new buildings and the purchase money of the land, has been estimated at 100,000 yen.

Rear Admiral Hayashi, Director of the Naval College, who has of late been on sick leave, has returned to his post. The Naval College will be closed on the 10th instant for six weeks, for the summer vacation.

The soldier of the Imperial Guard who recently prevented His Excellency Ito, Privy Councillor, from passing the gate on his way home from the Daijo Kwan, is now under trial, to ascertain whether he acted simply on account of his idea of official duty, or from private motives.

Major Kinashi, Under Secretary of Home Affairs, who has lately been under arrest in his own residence by order of the Military Court, in connection with the Yamashiroya's affair, which he mismanaged while in the War Department, was released on the 6th instant, and returned to his duty.

A telegram has been received to the effect that the *Tsubata Kwa* arrived at San Francisco, from Vancouver's island, on the 6th instant.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The building for the sugar manufactory at Komaba has been completed, and will be opened on the return to Tokio of His Excellency Shinagawa, Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau.

The Agricultural Bureau has lately imported 722 sheep from America, through Consul Yanagiya, and sent them all to the Shimosa Farm.

A native journal says that 457 bales of silk have been brought to Yokohama during the past month; 739 bales were sold to foreign firms, and 246 bales exported.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—"In consequence of the existing financial difficulties of the empire, the appropriations of all the Departments are to be reduced five per cent. The Public Works Department will propose a reduction of five per cent in the estimates for the extension of the railways and telegraphs, but the Educational Department, it is rumoured, will be in a sad quandary when its budget is reduced, because the salaries of the foreign professors have to be paid in specie, which, being at such a high premium as against paper, involves an abnormal outlay."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says, that Mr. Ishikawa, an officer of the Agricultural Section in Yamagata Ken, has invented a method of obtaining sugar from the tree called *iaya*. This year he procured 11 *kwan* 320 *me* of sugar from these trees, and, although the sugar in question does not look very pure, yet it is of excellent taste. The *iaya* tree is found in several of the mountains of Japan, and also in Yesso; therefore, if the industry referred to is encouraged, it will certainly benefit the country to a great extent.

A local industrial exhibition is to be opened in the prefecture of Ibaraki on the 10th instant.

A lace manufactory has been established in Hiyoashi-cho, Tokio.

On the 25th ultimo, permission was granted for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in the town of Tsu, in the prefecture of Miye.

At Hiakuriyon on the niigata plains in the province of Echigo, 3,699 *kwan* 565 *me* of tea were manufactured this year from 13,926 *kwan* 390 *me* of leaves. Of this quantity, 731 *kwan* 687 *me* were manufactured according to the Uji method, representing 1,952 yen 55 sen, and 1,066 *kwan* 975 *me* of green-tea made, of the value of 1,587 yen 76 sen. In addition, 11,909 *kwan* 885 *me* of inferior tea was produced, valued at 1,926 yen 47 sen, and a quantity of raw leaves sold for 47 yen. The total income thus came to 5,513 yen 78 sen. Of this, about 40,000 mulberry-trees, and about 52,000 *gampi* (from which a peculiar sort of paper is made) having been planted in

the district, it is confidently expected that in a short time large quantities of silk and paper will be produced in the locality.

Hitherto there has been no fixed amount appropriated for the Forest Bureau, and its yearly expenditure amounted to between 300,000 and 400,000 yen. It is rumoured that a sum of 200,000 yen will now be allotted to the Bureau.

Five thousand bags of rice were sold by tender yesterday at the godowns of the Mitsui-gumi at Sagacho, Fukagawa.

It is stated that the cost of the police of all Fu and Ken for the 13th year of Meiji (1880) has been estimated at 1,314,906 yen.

A native paper says:—"The branch office of the Osaka Mint in the premises of the Finance Department received gold and silver bullion amounting to over 185,000 ounces from the 6th of February (the date when the office was opened) up to the 16th of June last." Is it for transmission to the Osaka Mint?

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—"As regards the reduction of the appropriations of all the Government Departments by five per cent, which has been currently reported, discussions have arisen among the different Bureaux. One or two of them have strongly opposed the proposed change."

The following are the exports and the imports at Yokohama during the past month. Exports:—tea, 2,306,837 pounds, representing yen 731,014; silk, 34,861 cattie, valued at yen 213,334; *noshi-ito*, 11,532 cattie, yen 14,600; *kum-ito*, 58,840 cattie, yen 27,980. Specie:—yen 1,100,000 in gold coin; yen 13,073 in silver; \$59,000 in trade dollars; yen 1,165 in old copper money; \$1,417,980 in Mexicana. Imports:—yen 3,150 in silver; \$98,308 in Mexicana. The Custom House revenue is as follows:—export dues, yen 88,493; import dues, yen 91,187; and miscellaneous revenue, yen 2,005.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty or fifty more firemen have been selected by the Police Department for the Tokio fire brigade.

Twenty-eight foreign ships arrived during the past month in Yokohama, with 66 foreign, 540 Chinese, and 140 Japanese passengers. Twenty-four foreign ships left during the same period. One hundred and ninety Japanese ships arrived, with 4,284 passengers and 294,000 packages of cargo. One hundred and eleven Japanese ships left.

The new periodical called the *Taito Nippo* made its first appearance on Sunday last. The office of the paper is at Takekawa-cho, Shimbashi, Tokio.

The town of Sapporo having been only a few years founded, there is no hotel affording suitable accommodation for Japanese and foreign visitors. To provide a remedy for this state of things, the Colonial Department has erected a large and commodious building, called the Hokei-kwan. The new establishment provides every requisite accommodation, either for ordinary lodgers or entertainments.

A telegram from Fushimi, dated the 2nd instant, states:—"Rain has fallen here continuously for the last four or five days, and consequently the Uji-gawa has risen more than seven feet, and overflowed its banks. In about twenty streets in the district of Tango-cho, the water has reached the floors of the houses, but it is now gradually subsiding." A native paper says:—"We have had rain in Tokio almost continually lately, but the rainfall is not so serious as to cause a flood."

A fire took place at Bakurocho, Izumozaki, in the province of Echigo, at 11 p.m. on the 1st inst., and destroyed about a hundred and fifty houses before it was extinguished, at 4.30 a.m. on the following day.

The dangerous illness of Kimazu Himamitsu (Saburo) has been denied in a native paper.

The number of births in Tokio Fu during the month of March last was:—legitimate, males 1,056 and females 988; illegitimate, males 42 and females 22.

A telegram from Odawara, dated the 3rd instant, states, that the waters of the Sakakumi-gawa and Hayaka-gawa have risen and overflowed their banks.

A telegram from Okayama in the province of Bizen says that, in consequence of the continued fall of rain, the waters in the rivers have overflowed, and the town of Okayama has been flooded.

There are, according to a native journal, about eight thousand telegraph poles throughout the Empire, and they have

to be replaced every five years. Trees of sufficient size to furnish these poles have been already cut down in all the easily accessible localities, so that the necessary material has to be obtained in the remote mountainous districts, thus largely increasing the cost of the poles.

We learn from a native paper that the daughters of Admiral Kawamura and of many other prominent native gentlemen, have been placed under the charge of Mrs. T. H. James, the wife of an English employé of the Navy, who will superintend their education.

A part of the Ishikawa hill fell down on the 3rd instant, owing to the heavy rain, and damaged some houses below; fortunately no one was injured.

The railway between Shitagawa and Takasaki will be constructed by Japanese, without any assistance from foreigners, and those intrusted with the work propose to make the line more substantial than either of those already built.

A native paper states that a Japanese medical school is shortly to be established in the port of Gensan, Corea.

The buildings for the Second National Industrial Exhibition are being constructed with all speed, so as to be completed before the end of next November. This is because there is no room for a large number of the exhibits now being sent up to the capital from the different provinces.

An action has been commenced by the people of Nagano Ken against the local Government, respecting the boundaries between the forests belonging to the Government, and the property of private individuals in the county of Saku-gori, in the province of Shinshu. A number of delegates from the locality arrived in Tokio, and entered the suit on the 2nd instant before the Joto Saibansho, against Governor Naramaki as the nominal defendant. Mr. Takanashi, the well-known barrister, appears for the plaintiffs.

A public hospital is to be established in Nemuro, in Yesso, and a number of medical students selected from the University, will shortly be despatched to take charge of the institution.

A native journal says:—"As the public is aware, lectures and debates on political subjects were very frequent and popular in Kochi, until they were brought to a close sometime since by the promulgation of the regulations affecting meetings. About thirty of the lecturers held a conference lately, and have arrived at the conclusion that the lectures are to be resumed, and delivered three times every month, that is on the 5th, 15th and 25th, in the premises occupied by the Bimshisha. The first series of lectures, however, was given in a theatre at Inarishinchi, on the 26th ultimo, and from 8 o'clock in the evening until midnight, five speakers poured forth in turn a flood of eloquence on the different political questions now occupying public attention. The lectures were well-attended, some two thousand persons being present, many of whom had flocked in from the adjacent villages.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* has heard from its resident correspondent in Gensan, Corea, that "there are great number of robbers in this place, and a very strict watch is kept every day by the police. Only four or five houses have as yet been completed, and about three hundred Korean labourers are daily employed in the settlement. For some days past, it has been currently reported that a band of Koreans numbering about one thousand strong, and actuated by anti-foreign views, are about to attack the Japanese settlement, but the report may be altogether unfounded."

The number of passengers between Yokohama and Yokosuka during the past month, by the steamers running between the two places, has been 14,542.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following letter from its resident correspondent in Fusan, Corea:—"A French man-of-war arrived here on the 16th of last month, and the commander of the ship presented a document to the local authorities, by order of the French Minister accredited to the Court of Peking. However, the receipt of the letter was rejected as before, and the vessel sailed away early on the 18th. I was not informed of the nature of the letter, but I think it was with reference to the opening of trade. On the 17th, Consul Kondo gave a grand banquet in honour of Commander Takizawa of the *Isaki Kō*, now lying in harbour. About sixty or seventy guests were invited, and the buildings were very beautifully decorated with

lanterns. Korean musicians were engaged from Tokinchifu, and they played Korean or Ming music, which pleased the guests exceedingly. There were four or five Korean guests present, and there was a display of fire-works both on the premises of the Consulate and on board the *Amaki Kan*. This is probably the first time that the natives of this locality have witnessed the method of entertainment in vogue in civilized countries. Japanese refreshment and *sake* were also served at the banquet. The *Amaki Kan* left here on the 19th of May for the purpose of surveying the coast of Kumagawa and Kinkai, and the officers landed at Kumagawa, where they had an interview with the local officials. A meeting was held on the evening of the 20th of May, presided over by the Consul, to consider the sanitary state of the town; the members consisting of the subordinate officers of the consulate, a police sergeant, medical practitioners, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Imperial College of Engineering is to be closed for sixty days, for the summer vacation, from the 15th instant until the 15th of September next.

A telegram has been received from Hachioji, to the effect that the Tamagawa, which supplies Tokio and Yokohama with water having overflowed, traffic by boat was discontinued after 8 p.m. on the 5th instant.

### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

#### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, July 4th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,687.85
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 954.23

Total.....Yen 8,642.08

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,723.28
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 917.12

Total.....Yen 8,640.40

Miles open 18.

#### KOSE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, July 4th, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,950.09
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 3,215.10

Total.....Yen 14,165.19

Miles open, 55.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 6,976.77
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,653.86

Total.....Yen 8,630.63

Miles open, 47.

### TELEGRAMS.

Paris, 1st June.—Comte Rochefort has been severely wounded in a duel.

London, 2nd June.—The Government have laid on the table of the House of Commons the official correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of state concerning the deficit in the last Indian Budget. The first communication is a telegram dated March 13, from the Viceroy, expressing an uneasy feeling that a mistake of some magnitude had been made. Then follows a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated April 22, pointing out that the official statement which had been made to Parliament by Mr. Stanhope was based on the Indian financial statement. The same despatch further says it was not prudent of the Government of India to reject the means it had in its power of increasing the revenue. As regards the deviation of the cash balance from the amounts shown in the financial statement, a detailed explanation is called for. In the despatch from the Government of India, dated May 4th, to the Secretary of State, he is informed that it will be necessary to add four millions to the estimated cost of the Afghan war for 1880-1.

Constantinople, 2nd June.—Sir A. Layard started for England to-day.

Montenegro has decided to attack the Albanians, who are short of provisions.

Midhat Reschid Pasha has tendered his resignation to the Sultan, but it has not yet been accepted.

Constantinople, 3rd June.—The Sultan has submitted the sentence of death on the murderer of Colonel Commaeroff to the consideration of the Ulemas.

Mr. Goschen presented his credentials at Constantinople to-day, when he expressed his hope to the sultan that he would execute such reforms as would assure prosperity to his subjects of all races and religions.

London, 4th June.—In the House of Lords last night, the Ministerial bill to permit the Burial of Dissenters in church-yards and cemeteries without the use of the Church of England service for the dead, was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, that no financial irregularities on the receipt side of the Indian budget had been discovered.

London, 5th June.—The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that General Sir James Airey's committee, which was appointed to inquire into the operation of the short service term in the Army, urges an extension of service with the colours to nine years.

London, 5th June.—The British Ambassador at Berlin, Lord Odo Russell, and General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, have been appointed to represent England at the International Conference to be held at Berlin on the 15th June.

The mediation of England has been accepted to settle the dispute which has caused the rupture between Montenegro and Albania.

In the House of Commons last night a long debate took place on the subject of the opium trade, when the Secretary of State for India said, that in consequence of the unfavourable condition of Indian finances it would be impossible to abolish the revenue realised from opium.

London, 7th June.—The *Times* special correspondent at Kabul states, that to evacuate the country without having an established settled Government, would only to be lerable if England were prepared to intimate decidedly to Russia, that any future interference on her part in Afghanistan would mean a declaration of war.

It is stated that General Grant has no chance of the Presidency.

The telegraph wire between the Frontier telegraph station in British Burmah and Mandalay, has been cut in several places; it is said by followers of a man who proclaims himself Prince, and is attempting to raise a rebellion.

The Government of India have received intimation that there will this year be no issue of a *Gazette* of nominations to the Star of India on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday.

Rangoon, 28th May.—The last reports announce a raid into Upper Burmah. The raiders were repulsed while they were encamped just beyond the frontier. The leader is reported to be the Nyoung Oke Prince. The Bengal Government report that Nyoung Yan is at Calcutta, and that Nyoung Oke left secretly some days ago, it is supposed for Burmah.

Allahabad, 31st, May.—Mr. Griesbach, who was sent to examine and report on gold mines, has found favourable indications of auriferous beds in the vicinity of the city, but the old mines have apparently been worked out.

All information from native Burmah is untrustworthy as regards details; but a formidable insurrection against King Theebaw's authority is in progress.

Jummoo, 30th May.—The Maharajah requested Mr. Henry, the Political Officer at Sirnagar, to give a grand banquet on His Highness's behalf to all the European visitors at Cashmere in honour of the Queen's Birthday. An imperial salute was also fired at Jummoo. His Highness has invited all the Europeans in Jummoo to-night to a banquet in commemoration of the same event. The Maharajah leaves for Sirnagar shortly. Very encouraging reports are received regarding the crops, and emigrants are returning. In order to carry out numerous projects, His Highness is organising a Public Works Department.

Trivandrum, 31st May.—The Maharajah died during the night, from collapse induced by exhaustion from ulcers. The case was considered hopeless a week ago. At a darbar at the Residency, the Brigade Surgeon in attendance had an interview with the Resident on Wednesday. Since then, the deceased has been gradually sinking. His Highness's

younger brother succeeds. There is a total suspension of business for three days.

Bombay, 31st May.—The steamer *Ancona's* arrival was signalled to-day at 3.25 by minute guns, but Lord Ripon did not land until 5.45, according to arrangements. Lord William Beresford and Major White met him on board, and accompanied him to the dockyard, where a large and enthusiastic gathering assembled. On leaving the steamer the yards were manœuvred, and the Viceroy shook hands with the Captain and Officers. Lord Ripon was accompanied by Colonel Gordon, Surgeon-Major J. Andersen, Captain F. O. Barrington Foote, Lieutenant E. F. S. Brett, Captain the Honourable C. V. Fitzwilliam, and Father Kerr. Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Charles Sargeant, and the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, were also passengers.

Lord Ripon arrived in excellent health. He landed at six at the Admiralty steps, under a salute of thirty-one guns, passing through a pavilion decorated with flags, flowers and ice, and filled with Europeans, Hindoos, Parsees and ladies, Portuguese Catholics headed by Bishop Meurin, and Mahomedans, many unofficial Europeans and ladies being absent on the hills. He entered Sir James Fergusson's carriage amidst the cheers of a large native crowd, and drove through the streets, which were lined with the garrison troops and volunteers. The reception was unostentatious for the occasion. The Viceroy is the guest of the Governor at Malabar Point.

Bombay, 1st June.—Lord Ripon, replying to this morning's address of the Corporation said, that he observed with great satisfaction its assurances of loyalty and devotion to the Queen which, however, were unnecessary, as he was well aware of the loyalty of the natives to the Sovereign. He confessed himself deeply sensible of the great responsibility that lay upon him in respect of the great and difficult task with which her Majesty has been pleased to entrust him. He declined, however, to make the Corporation, and through them the community of India, any large promises, or give a special programme, preferring that their judgment be pronounced intelligently and fairly upon his conduct when they had been able to judge of him by his acts. It would be his constant endeavour to devote earnestly and assiduously any powers he might possess, faithfully to the discharge of his duties to his Sovereign and the people of India. The Corporation has alluded to the grievous affliction of famine, which during many recent years had been productive of so great suffering and misery to many portions of this great empire; but he trusted it might please God in his providence to grant now a series of many prosperous years; also that the lessons of the past would not be lost on the Government of India, but that they would profit by the experience gathered, both in preparing such measures as might be calculated to guard against the recurrence of the evil, and to meet in the most effectual manner that great misfortune, should it again fall on the country. His Lordship referred to the war which has been in progress almost without intermission for the last two years on the north-west frontier. He complimented the European and Native troops on their valour, adding that both services have shown themselves well able to sustain the great and glorious reputation which the soldiers of England had earned in every quarter of the globe. It would be his most earnest endeavour to bring that war, so far as lay in his power, to an early and honourable conclusion, in the hope that, with returning peace, the Government might again be able to devote their attention to those works of internal improvement to which the Corporation had alluded. He assured them that if it should be his lot, during the tenure of his office, to contribute in any way to the development of the resources of India, agricultural and industrial, to promote to any extent the happiness and welfare of the people in India of all races, creeds, and classes, especially to add prosperity to the great mass of the people, he should esteem it the greatest honour of his political life. Referring to the Governor of Bombay, he hoped he would permit him to express the great satisfaction he felt at finding he should have him during his tenure of office as one of his colleagues in the administration of the country. Sir James Fergusson and himself sat many years in that great school of public life, the House of Commons, and he knew enough of him to be aware of the zeal and earnestness with which he would devote himself to the discharge of the great duties which will fall to his lot as

Governor of Bombay, and his Lordship also knew he might rely with most undoubted confidence on the serious discharge by him of his duty on all occasions of every possible doubt.

Rangoon, 30th May.—The rebellion numbers 300 men. An outrage on a mail steamer is reported at Sillamyo. The steamer was deprived of her starting gear and taken possession of. The Governor of Moulah, however, ordered her release and reprimanded the Woon of Sillamyo. The steamer reached Moulah on the 28th. The insurgents' movements are uncertain.

#### THE AFGHAN WAR.

Allahabad, 29th May.—The general opinion of Kabul is, that Abdul Rahman will not leave Turkestan for two months until the harvest is gathered and the revenue collected. It is also thought that he will bring a considerable number of troops to enforce his authority in the event of his becoming Ameer, and to ensure his safety against intrigue. The news of the good result of Abdul Rahman's paying the troops with him is confirmed, also that his family and the families of those Sirdars who espoused his cause have gone to Samarkand in charge of Sirdar Moshin Khan. The news from Mazar-i-Sharif states, that anarchy prevails in the country and Ishak Kahn is unable to pay the troops, who are subsisting on rations only. The persons arriving at Mazar-i-Sharif from Kabul are carefully searched, questioned, and watched. Similar precautions are not taken with the travellers coming across the river. Kafilas to Kabol have been forbidden, but those in the direction of Bokhara are encouraged. In connection with the recent gunpowder explosion at Kabul city, the report that powder is being made by Wali Mahomed's levies is incorrect. The powder was contraband, and is believed to have been stolen from the Bala Hissar in the winter. The effect of the Mustaufi's deportation is good. It is admitted on all sides that he was the only man clever enough to successfully maintain an agitation against us. His guilt is now clearly established. Notwithstanding the failure of the mission to the Chiefs of Ghuzni there was no proof of complicity on his part. Since then the politicals have had grave reasons to believe that the action of the Logaris at Charasiab was mainly prompted by the counsels of the Mustaufi. Further, it is known that he was in active correspondence, not only with the Wardak and Ghuzni people, whom he encouraged in their present hostile attitude, but with people in Turkestan, and proof has been obtained that he intended to leave nothing undone to prevent Abdul Rahman leaving the northern provinces. Correspondence to this, or similar effect, was discovered by the Political Department, and on a strict investigation being immediately made, farther proof was forthcoming. The Mustaufi was then sent for to Sherpur, and shown the letters bearing his seals, of which he was obliged to acknowledge the authorship. The facts were indisputably clear and he could say nothing. He was then deported to India.

Allahabad, 30th May.—On the afternoon of the day the Mustaufi was arrested, Mr. Griffin held a durbar, Wali Mahomed, the Mustaufi, his son Mahomed Guffoor Khan, and the Barakzai Sirdars being present. It is reported, but the report is unconfirmed, that Mr. Griffin accused the Mustaufi of treasonable correspondence with the Herat Chiefs and Mahomed Jan. The names of the Herat Chiefs have not transpired. After the durbar, the Mustaufi's son hurriedly retreated, but was brought back by a party sent in pursuit. The belief, which is apparently entertained in official circles, that Wali Mahomed, Hashim Khan, and others will quietly accept Abdul Rahman, is not shared by the natives of Kabul. Besides the objection on the score of dynasty, Wali Mahomed dislikes Abdul Rahman, because the latter put to death the Wali's brother, Faiz Mahomed Khan. Unless Abdul Rahman comes to Kabul with a force sufficient to overawe opposition, the natives anticipate an outbreak on the withdrawal of our troops. Therefore, the majority who sympathise with Abdul Rahman prefer that he should postpone his journey to the capital till order is restored in Turkestan and he commands a large and well-organized body of troops. Abdul Rahman's universal popularity among the Kohistanis is undoubted.

News has been brought by the merchants of Kossid from Kanduz that Abdul Rahman demanded three lakhs from the merchants of Turkestan. Failing to get this, he is now

raising a forced loan of one lakh, of which, up to the 18th, only Rs37,000 was realized. He has stopped all commerce until the loan is negotiated. This has caused dissatisfaction to many of the smaller tradesmen, who have closed their shops and left Turkestan.

Allahabad, 31st May.—Abdul Rahman is endeavouring to raise a forced loan from the traders. He has stopped all traffic with Kabul and Bokhara and attached all consignments of traders' goods falling within his reach. Forty thousand rupees have been already realised. Trustworthy news from Ghuzni states that all is quiet there. When General Roberts' force moved to Maiden, Mahomed Assan Khan tried to raise the people, but he failed completely. He endeavoured to persuade Muski Alam to advocate the cause of Ayoub Musa; but Muski Alam declined to join any particular party.

Transport arrangements in connection with General Roberts' expedition worked admirably. Major Kinloch left Sherpur on Friday to take up the duties of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Major Kennedy, returning with General Roberts. Captain Hutchinson has arrived and will act as Assistant to Colonel Macgregor. Abdul Rahman writes to friends in Kabul expressing friendly sentiments towards the English. News from Baraki states, that the gatherings at the Altimore and Chirakh Passes are not yet dispersed. Several watch-fires are still visible on the hills every night. The inhabitants of the southern end of the Logar Valley lately began to show signs of further opposition. Many of their families were removed for safety to the hills. A native report states that Mahomed Jan visited the Zurmutti gathering at Altimore on Wednesday. Consequently Colonel Hill's Division, instead of marching on Tuesday as intended, remains at Jabber Killa and will collect the revenue at the southern end of the Logar Valley. Abdul Guffoor and Mahomed Hasan are deterring people from paying the revenue, saying that they will have to pay again when the new Ameer is appointed. Major Egan Smith is doing his utmost to smooth matters. The reported deserters last Monday were murdered. The heat in the Logar is increasing. Padshah Khan has retired to the foot of the hills at Zarganahab.

Allahabad, 1st June.—Numerous letters from Abdul Rahman to various chiefs, and his principal supporters have passed through Kabul. In these letters he says he is, by the grace of God, on excellent terms of friendship with the British, and that it behoves all his friends to be likewise, as in a little time he hopes to leave Turkestan, and, present himself in Kabul. The letters are written with the usual love of high flown metaphor; but they all tend to show that Abdul Rahman is fully resolved to accept the Ameer-ship. He will probably arrive at Kabul about the first week in July. Some malcontents, especially General Gholam Hyder and Mahomed Jan, continue trying to incite the Karwar and Zurmut people to attack our force. The Moolahs in Jellalabad district continue troublesome. Moolah Khalil is in Hama still, and a body of men has collected, to disperse whom the troops will shortly cross the Kabul river. The flying column at Gundamak marches to Lugin to punish the U.T. Kheyls who raided cattle from Jellalabad.

Simla, 31st May.—All is well in Kabul. Mahomed Jan appears to be collecting a large number of men in Zurmut, and General Gholam Hyder joined the gathering at Mount Chappar a few days ago. Sir R. Sandeman, General Phayre, and Colonel Lindsay have met in committee to consider the proposal for the protection of the wire and railway line by military. The levies of Arjub Khan on 20th, had encamped at Roxabad, outside Herat. One thousand sowars previously left for the Kandahar frontier by the northern road. The crops throughout Trans-Helmand district are very good.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, June 18th.—Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will enter the Royal Military Academy, and when qualified will receive an active commission.

A motion will be introduced in the House of Commons to the effect that the erection of the Napoleon memorial in Westminster Abbey would be inconsistent with the national character of the edifice, opposed to the sentiments of the

English people, and calculated to impair friendly relations with France.

London, June 18th.—Wm. Thomas Thornton, author of "Over Population and its Remedy," and other works, is dead.

Lorillard's Falsetto has been scratched for all his engagements.

Paris, June 18th.—At a meeting of Senators and Deputies to discuss the amnesty question, when some Senators expressed the opinion that the Amnesty bill would fall in the Senate, De Freycinet said: You place the Cabinet in a delicate position. If we do not accept amnesty, the Chamber of Deputies will overturn us. It would be simpler to resign at once.

Leon Say, President of the Senate, said: "I do not find the dilemma so great. The Senate neither makes nor un-makes Cabinets. Hence we can sometimes take a different view from our colleagues of the Ministry, even on questions of importance, without overturning them." On this hint, which was approved by the Senators present, De Freycinet declared that the Government would propose amnesty.

According to the *Figaro*, the Legitimist scheme to which Count de Chambord is said to be privy, is a financial plan with a view to the next elections. Each member of the organization is to subscribe one thousand francs or a multiple thereof, the money to be invested abroad, and to be at the absolute disposal of Count de Chambord. A Duke is said to have subscribed one hundred thousand francs.

Paris, June 18th.—Humbert, the pardoned Communist, before a Parliamentary Committee confirmed, with the most important details, dates and names, the fact which successive Ministers of Marine indignantly denied, that the most horrible tortures have been long and habitually inflicted on convicts.

Berlin, June 18th.—The Turkish reply to that part of the identical note relating to the Greek question says: "The Porte has not replied to Lord Salisbury's dispatch in regard to the International Commission of Delimitation because it objected to the principle of such Commission. The Porte, admitting the impossibility of agreement between Turkey and Greece, desires the mediation of the Powers, as provided by Article XXIV. of the Treaty of Berlin, as the only proper means of solving the question."

The Porte has always understood that mediation would address itself to the States interested, especially that one which is called upon to make a sacrifice. Such mediation should exclude all fears of an attack on the independence of the Porte and the freedom of its deliberations. If the Conference has only the object of preparing a conciliatory line of action, calculated to lead to an agreement freely accepted by the Power which is in the possession of the disputed territory, then the Porte, reassured of its independence, has only to consider the overtures which the mediatory Powers may wish to make.

As for the Delimitation Commission which the Conference is to send, it cannot, agreeably with all rules and precedents, have any other mandate than to apply upon the spot the line previously agreed upon between the powers and the State which is called upon to make a surrender of territory. The Porte, declaring its resolution to facilitate the task of the mediatory Powers, and relying on the justice and friendship of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, will seize every occasion to exhibit its good will and deference towards Europe.

Athens, June 18th.—Authentic information from Janina states that leading inhabitants have sent the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople a protest accusing the Porte of sending to Janina the Albanian chiefs who, joined by Turkish soldiers, assembled in the mosques trying to imbue native Ottomans with sentiments favorable to the Porte. They also constantly collect in Janina irregular Albanian forces, under the command of brigand chiefs, disposing them throughout the province ostensibly to crush brigandage, but really to occupy important positions in Epirus, thus raising obstacles to the execution of the decision of the Berlin Conference. The petition earnestly entreats a speedy solution of the Greek question to avert bloodshed, as the conduct of the Porte renders a commission inevitable.

London, June 17th.—It is understood that the report of Bradlaugh's Committee will be considered on Monday. The Government will support the decision of the Committee.

London, June 17th.—The report of the Committee of the

House of Commons in the case of Bradlaugh, states that there is no precedent whatever for the refusal of the House to allow a member to take the Parliamentary Oath. The Committee hold that a mere compliance of Bradlaugh with the form used, when the oath is taken, would not be taking the oath, and that the House can and ought to prevent him from going through such a form. Therefore, the Committee advise that he be allowed to affirm.

London, June 17th.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker having expunged from the notice paper a portion of O'Donnell's further question concerning Chalmel Lacour, O'Donnell endeavoured to put his question in its original form. He said he desired to bring the Speaker's action before the House. The Speaker threatened other steps if he persisted. O'Donnell, after an excited scene, declined to put his question, and quitted the House.

London, June 17th.—The "Blue Book" has been issued, containing correspondence on the Eastern question.

Dublin, June 17th.—At Dollymount to-day the Irishmen fired fifteen shots at each range—800, 900 and 1,000 yards, making the following totals: Joynt, 213; Milner, 210; Dias, 207; John Rigby, 197; Murphy and William Rigby, 195, and Coghlan, 192. Col. Bodine did not shoot, but imparted the results of his former experience to the team. Laird missed the target the first five shots, but in the last ten shots did well, making six successive bull's-eyes. Brown scored 56.

Berlin, June 17th.—It seems Germany will not make any proposals to the Conference, but leaves it to the Western Powers to do so, particularly France.

The Turkish Ambassador here has informed the Government that the Porte did not oppose the Conference, and does not oppose the fundamental principle of Waddington's proposal.

At Prince Bismarck's dinner to the Plenipotentiaries he hinted that Germany regarded the French propositions favorably.

Berlin, June 17th.—The International Conference discussed yesterday the maintenance of the secrecy of its deliberations, and it was unanimously acknowledged necessary to keep the material proceedings secret.

Berlin, June 17th.—Prizes to exhibitors at the International Fishing Exhibition were distributed to-day. The first honorary prize was awarded to Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, United States. The United States will receive a gold medal and an address.

Paris, June 17th.—The *Figaro* prints the exposure of an alleged Legitimist conspiracy. Count de Chambord, Bourbon pretender, is said to be privy to the plot, and a large sum of money has been collected to buy the adhesion of influential Republicans.

At a meeting of the Committee on the Trans-Sahara Railroad it was resolved to ask the Chamber of Deputies for a further grant of 60,000 francs in order that the Committee may start for Africa immediately to avail themselves of the fine season.

Berlin, June 17th.—It is reported that at a conference Baron Haymerle was questioned whether Austria would undertake to carry out the decisions of the Conference. He answered in the negative, and said that a majority favoured the cession of Janina.

Vienne, June 17th.—The rains in Northern Austria have done great damage. Many lives were lost by the floods.

Berlin, June 17th.—In the Conference yesterday it was manifest that the Powers are more or less prepared to accept the original French proposal. So deeply is Turkey convinced that the matter will have to be settled by war with Greece, that armament is being vigorously pushed in southern Albania. A military conference of leading officers debated measures of resistance in case of necessity.

London, June 17th.—A dispatch from Minister Layard to Earl Granville gives a full exposure of the ills and miseries of the Ottoman Empire. It says: Turkish opinion is weary of European interference and reforms, and longs for a government by Mussulman laws and ideas.

Constantinople, June 17th.—The Turkish authorities have decided to remove some of the restrictions on the dispatch of political telegrams.

Cabul, June 17th.—Abderrahman, Khan is moving towards Cabul, avowedly with a friendly intent, with 2,000 men and 12 guns.

London, June 12th.—The Sahara were declared in the

Stock Exchange to-day of Charles J. Church, broker in the English Railway market, and Edward Smith Jr., jobber, with large accounts in Egyptian securities and some American railways. Edward Smith drew cheques yesterday on the Bank of England amounting to about £175,000, to meet his accounts. The cheques were passed through the Clearing-house and presented in bulk, when the Bank, finding the total amount exceeded Smith's deposit by some thousands, refused to pay any of them and all were returned. As these checks had been drawn against for the purpose of settlement by those who deposited them, great confusion resulted in the banks and among the brokers, and there is loud complaint against the Bank of England for not satisfying checks to the extent of Smith's deposits.

Herbert Maw, a tea and coffee merchant of Manchester, failed; liabilities, £70,000.

Paris, June 12th.—On account of O'Donnell's notice of motion in the British House of Commons, of inquiry into the antecedents of Lacour, a semi-official communication has been published, saying that Lacour was never a member of the Government of National Defense, and it has never been contemplated to send him to Berlin as Ambassador.

Paris, June 12th.—It is believed that a general amnesty will be proclaimed on the National fête day, the 14th July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille.

St. Petersburg, June 12th.—The Naval Superintendent of the Russian Black Sea fleet is in St. Petersburg to receive instructions. The circumstance is noticed in connection with rumors that the French and English fleets are going to Besika Bay.

London, June 14th.—Tom Taylor, the distinguished dramatic author, is seriously ill of a paralytic affection.

Rev. Alexander Macdonald contemplates a two months' visit to America.

Paris, June 14th.—A duel with swords took place Saturday on the Spanish frontier, between La Naure, New Bonapartist, Member for Ribrac, and his opponent at the election, Achille Simon, Republican. The former was wounded.

Calcutta, June 14th.—Statistics from the commerce of Calcutta show that for the last few years the proportion of the whole trade absorbed by England has been slowly decreasing, while that of America and China has been increasing. Representations have been made to the Mandalay ministry in regard to the detention of the British trading steamer on the Irawaddy river.

London, June 15th.—All the morning papers severely condemn O'Donnell's attack on Chalmel Lacour in the House of Commons. O'Donnell will ask the following questions in the House of Commons on Thursday next: Whether the Foreign Secretary will lay on the table that portion of the evidence adduced before the Commission of the National Assembly that related to certain instructions alleged to have been given by Chalmel Lacour with reference to the Mobiliers; whether he will lay on the table a copy of the judgment of the Court at Lyons in the case of the Christian Brothers against Chalmel Lacour and also a copy of the judgment of the Court of Appeals at Dijon, confirming the judgment of the Court at Lyons in that case. O'Donnell will also ask Fawcett, Postmaster-General, whether he will take any steps to prevent the wholesale circulation in England of newspapers containing the gravest charges against Chalmel Lacour.

London, June 15th.—The *Standard* announces that the Government informed the United States that the supplies and stores left in the Arctic regions by the expedition under Sir George Nares are at the entire disposal of the American expedition now in those waters.

Cork, June 15th.—Sir John Arnott to-day entertained the American rifle team at his residence. A large company was invited to meet the Americans. The American Consul at Queenstown was among those present. After a splendid *al fresco* luncheon, Sir John Arnott proposed the health of President Hayes, to which Colonel Brookes responded. Other toasts followed.

London, June 15th.—The *Times* is informed that the Chinese Minister, in consequence of delay in the receipt of final instructions, has postponed for a short time his departure for St. Petersburg.

Berlin, June 15th.—Another burglary has been committed at Stuttgart. A large sum was stolen from the cabinet of the Minister of Domains.

The *North German Gazette* has been empowered to

publish certain remarks on the Church bill, professedly by Prince Bismarck to the effect that the Government must cling to the measure until confronted with its official rejection by either House of the Prussian Parliament.

Paris, June 15th.—At a meeting of the Left Centre of the Senate yesterday, a resolution was passed by a large majority, declaring that the time had not arrived for settling the amnesty question.

Constantinople, June 15th.—Greek pirates continue to ravage the coast of Asia Minor. They have sacked the town of Alkiel.

The Arab journal, *El Jawaib*, has been suspended for a month, and the *Vatik* for a week.

Pera, June 15th.—Thirty-five Albanian Chiefs have memorialized the Sultan, denying any desire for autonomy and affirm that they are only opposed to the alienation of a portion of Albania in favor of Montenegro.

Scutari, June 15th.—The Turks still hold this fortress and town. There are 6,000 Catholics and 1,500 Mussulmans in Tussi, under the joint command of Hodo Bey and Miriditi Prince Hodge.

Osman Pasha emphatically denies having encouraged the insurrection.

New York, June 15th.—The *Herald* says: Our Alexandria (Egypt) correspondent telegraphs as follows: Minister Maynard, in pronouncing the final judgment in the Mirzan case to-day, declared that Mirzan was guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged at Alexandria on the 1st of next October. The defence was impulsive mania, which it was hoped would reduce the crime to manslaughter. A motion in arrest of judgment, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction of the Ministerial Court, was refused. Mirzan's counsel then gave notice of an appeal to the Circuit Court of California, in accordance with section 4095 and 4125 of the Revised Statutes, which puts the Minister to Turkey in the same position as the Ministers to China and Japan, as regards an appeal to the Circuit Court of California.

Berlin, June 15th.—The Chinese Embassy here denies all knowledge of war preparations in China, and has intimated that no applications by German officers on the retired list for appointments in the Chinese army will be entertained, nor will any reply be given in future to tenders for contracts for war material.

Dublin, June 16th.—Five families evicted yesterday have been reinstated by a large crowd.

London, June 16th.—The new  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Indian loan was taken by a French Syndicate at 103 3-10.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE EAST.

(Translated from the *Mainichi Shimbun*.)

THE independent countries exercising sovereign rights in the east of Asia are China, Corea and Japan; and it is only the latter country which is really at peace at present. Both China and Corea are in a most critical position. Let us first see how China is affected. A report from Peking, dated the 26th ultimo, informs us that, the American ambassador Angel, accompanied by two subordinate officers, has arrived in China to conclude a new treaty to regulate emigration between that country and the United States. The settlement of this important question has been pending between the two parties for some years. The people in the Western states of America hate the Chinese very much, therefore it will be difficult to bring the negotiation to a satisfactory close. Again, a Spanish ambassador has also gone to China for the purpose of adjusting some dispute regarding the steamer *Hesperia*, which originally was plying between Hongkong and Havana, carrying celestial labourers; but the Chinese Government suddenly established regulations, providing that any one wishing to emigrate to Cuba, should first find two well-known merchants to guarantee his return after the expiration of the term of his contract. In consequence of this new rule, the *Hesperia* experienced great difficulty, being prevented from carrying out her enterprise as smoothly as before. The matter resulted in the present conference, in regard to which the Spanish Government would not withdraw its claims, unless the law in question

should be abolished. On the other hand, the Chinese Government could not easily annul a statute, which it has once issued. Hence we cannot say that China and Spain are on mutually good terms. The same report tells us that Brazil, in order to make a treaty of emigration with China, has despatched an ambassador, who is now about to go to Peking, and that Peru has also sent an envoy to treat with China respecting the existing convention, and that the negotiations must sooner or later produce a peaceful result. However, when the Chinese Government is so busily engaged on different subjects, if those foreign powers should each insist upon their own interests being served, how could it be possible for China to comply with the demands without forfeiting her sovereign rights? If she should mismanage the business, it is certain that she will find her rights more or less damaged, and thus she is fully occupied in the consideration of many weighty proposals. Looking to the south of her empire we find that there, warlike sentiment will make its appearance in a moment or two, and that the people of that region are about to be thrown into disturbance on account of the Macao question. Now Macao is situated in the south of China, and some years ago, the Portuguese Government established a colony there, hoping to obtain undisputed possession of that district, but the Government of China has declared it to be a part of its territory. We have certainly seen maps in which Macao is marked as a portion of Portuguese territory. However, all the country surrounding Macao being under Chinese rule, the Emperor would certainly not allow Portugal to possess the land. The *Pull Mall Gazette* in a late issue alludes to the matter. [An extract from that paper is here translated, mentioning the alleged blockade and seizure of seventy vessels by the Chinese. As we have on a previous occasion indicated, the London paper, made an evident error in assuming that the "seizure" if it ever took place, was of Portuguese vessels.—Ed. J. D. M.] Judging from the above statement, unless China would pay an enormous indemnity to the Portuguese Government in compensation for her conduct, or, appealing to arms, should take possession of the territory, the warlike cloud which hovers over Macao will never disappear. As regards the extent of Portugal, she is not any larger than a hundredth part of China; but if strong powers of the same family and the same religion with Portugal should assist her, China would be unable to accomplish her end without experiencing great difficulty. Such is the case in the south of China. Turning to the north, we see that the aspect of affairs looks very serious. The Kuldja question attracts the attention of all nations in the world, and we have lately received more than one or two telegrams informing us that the Chinese have forced their way into Russian territory, on which the Asiatic fleet of Russia is daily strengthened by additional ships, and is ready to make attacks upon the north-eastern coast of China, whenever war breaks out between the two countries. Thus of the states which regard China as their enemy and desire to protect the interests of their own countries, there is a two-headed eagle in the north, whetting its talons, and there is Portugal on the south, making preparations in her navy and army. Then the United States, Brazil, Peru, and Spain are all pressing their demands upon China; and indeed the peril of the last named country has now arrived at serious extremity.

The present state of China is as critical as we have portrayed. When we look at that of Corea, which has narrowly escaped foreign invasion since the middle ages, her present position is just like that of China. The *Japan Gazette*, of the 23rd ultimo, says as follows:—[A quotation is here made from the journal mentioned, which considers the chances of Corea being compelled to accede to the claims of foreign nations to enter into treaties with her.] According to what we have lately heard, while a certain French man-of-war was lying at anchor in the port of Fusan, her crew had a fight with the Coreans, and the French being far inferior in number to the Coreans had to regain their war vessel which then left Fusan and sailed for Yokohama. If there be truth in this rumour it seems quite certain that the Korean Government, strictly following its policy of seclusion will attack foreign men-of-war, whenever they approach near Korean shores. If the kingdom adopts this method of preserving peace, it will become even as China was during the years of

Kanpo (1851—1862). Ah! peace in the east depends upon the movements of China, Japan and Corea, the present state of China and Corea is precisely as we have described it above; and therefore we say that affairs in the east are in a very critical position, and that the Japanese people ought to neglect no measure to ensure their own safety.

### ON DIRECT TRADE.

(Translated from the *Itochi Shinbun*.)

FROM what we have learned, a number of the leading merchants in Tokio, such as Messrs. Hayaishi, Asabuki, Nishiwaki, Matsumoto, Mizuno, Maramatsu, and Yamazaki, have established a new Trading Company with a capital of 200,000 yen, for the purpose of promoting foreign trade and thus advancing the great interests of our country. Judging from the prospectus of the company which has been published in different newspapers, we must certainly commend the proposal and characterize it as one of the most splendid undertakings that had been mooted since our country was opened to foreign intercourse. Is it not a fact that this country has sunk to its present state of poverty, simply because the foreign trade has not always proved remunerative? Now if we have the means of operating directly from Japan, ample capital to carry out the work, and can afford to wait a sufficient time for results, how is it possible that foreigners will continue to derive all the benefit from the trade of this country? The new company propose, on being applied to for that purpose by any merchant, or manufacturer, to export silk, tea, silk-worms-egg cards, minerals, metals, lacquer ware porcelains, and, in fact, all descriptions of native produce required by foreigners, directly to foreign countries, and to sell them there. Again, the company will, if requested by Government or private merchants, import foreign produce into this country, therefore gaining the exchange on the exports and imports. The company will thus act as a means of communication between this country and abroad in mercantile matters, giving advantages to both sides. It must therefore be evident that this company is what we have long desired to see established, and that it will, without fail, enable our country to derive great benefit from the foreign trade.

We cannot assume that the operations of the new association will result in an immediate diversion of the foreign trade into the hands of our merchants, but we must say that it is the first step towards securing the means now possessed by foreigners, of monopolizing the profits to be derived from our trade, and gradually obtaining a share of the benefits of business in other countries. The public is well aware of the fact that, foreigners have always been interested in our foreign trade to a far greater extent than our own countrymen, and it is not a matter of to-day that our patriots have regretted the existence of such a state of things, and made suggestions for recovering the benefits of the trade. From the very commencement of Japan being opened for foreign intercourse, our merchants remained in a defensive position, while the foreigners have invariably acted on the aggressive and gradually increased their influence and hold upon our commerce. It is therefore only a matter of course that they have secured all the profits derivable from the imports, but as they have also been partially interested in our exports, in consequence of their being the medium of communication between the producer here and the consumer abroad, the unreasonable effect has been produced that, at present, they derive the exclusive benefit both from the import and export trade of the country. This has arisen simply because the foreign merchants have taken advantage of their opportunity before we directed our attention towards commerce. Therefore it must be apparent that, if we hereafter make strenuous efforts, and labour diligently to achieve the premier position, it will not be very difficult for us to arrive at the condition of England, which always gains profit on her commerce, notwithstanding the large importations from other countries. Now through the foreign trade of Japan having been reduced into a dull state, our country has been thrown into poverty, which has created great anxiety in our minds, and if we have a means of promoting our interests in competition with foreign countries, we are bound to encourage

it. Both as regards our duty as a nation, and the matters referring to our export and import trade, we ought not to leave the task in the hands of foreigners, but should carry them into effect ourselves. Therefore, we believe that it is from a patriotic feeling that these leading merchants have associated themselves together and undertaken the work. Although these gentlemen may differ in opinion from those who honestly grieve over the condition of the country in political affairs, there is evidently no conflict of opinion between the two as regards the desirability of improving the material prosperity of the Empire.

It may be said that a trader by attending to his business produces the good fruit of indirectly benefiting the country, but that his actions are induced not by a love of country, but simply because he wishes to gain his own ends; therefore, although his conduct is good, he is not entitled to any particular praise. This may be an accurate observation, but the trader's immediate object is not the question involved. If his pursuits are arduous and likely to benefit the country to a great extent, is it not then right for us to praise both his conduct and object? We are constrained to do so because of our patriotic feeling. Take for example the grass growing on the road-side; a *betto* or a horse-boy, uses it to feed his horse, a poet makes it the theme of his poetry, and a botanist treats it as an object of study. All the time it is the same grass, only regarded by different people, each from his own particular point of view. Therefore, when the conduct of the merchants who are bestirring themselves and striving hard to promote the interests of our foreign trade, are looked upon from our point of view, we who love our country, testify that they exert themselves simply from their warm patriotic feeling. We sincerely hope that those who are engaged in the excellent work referred to will not mismanage their affairs, but cause them to greatly prosper, so that the result will justify our words of praise and encouragement.

### YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

#### A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE JAPANESE HERO.

BY K. SUYEMATSU.

#### PART III.

I will now proceed to the more important part of our labours, which will be to lay before my readers those facts and considerations which go far to prove the identity of the great conqueror, Genghis Khan, and the Japanese hero, Yoshitsune. Yet here I must not omit to present a few preliminary remarks. I would observe that, in attempting to bring proofs on a subject of so much difficulty, and in referring to events which happened so long ago in a region so peculiar, and in a matter that was passed over without notice by many generations, it would be absurd, of course, to suppose that the nature of the evidence I shall be able to produce will be of that clear and unquestionable nature which we should expect in testifying to facts of yesterday—those clinching proofs which assert, and admit of no question, that such and such people came from such and such a place, and documents that plainly show such and such facts. This in the present case would be impossible. Yet a small link often leads us to a long chain of conjecture, and a few words often supply us with a large amount of historical information. Such were the hints which taught antiquarians the hitherto unknown facts of prehistorical periods, and similar are those slight indications that instruct the philologist as to the origin of the different races of mankind which was before doubtful. The task I have now before me is not much easier than that of the antiquarian and the philologist, yet I hope the results will be similar to those of such branches of inquiry.

In prosecution of my design I must first of all tell you whether there is any authentic account of the early life of Genghis Khan, and about what time his career commenced. Now what I wish you particularly to bear in mind, and I must assert, is, that there is no authentic account of the ancestors, and early life of Genghis Khan previous to the year A. D. 1202-3, when he is said to have been about forty years old. I mean the public career of Genghis began not long before

this time; indeed, the war which he waged against Wang Khan, of Keraite, was a very beginning and first victory in his famous career, and the date of this war is placed by Chinese historians in 1203; and Abulghagi Khan, of Karazm, and author of the 'History of the Tartar Genealogy,' also states that he was about forty years old in 1202, and that before this time there was no decisive war, but at this date (1202) he fought a great battle against the confederate tribes and won a complete victory, which was soon followed by another victory over the Karaite, though Petis de la Croix placed this last event in 1193, when he is said to have been about forty years old. This discrepancy appears to have arisen from the fact that Chinese history considers Genghis Khan's age to have been sixty-six in 1227, when he is said to have died; and Abulghagi reckons it sixty-five in 1226, and that his death took place in this year: therefore the date of his age of forty falls in 1202; while Petis de la Croix, making Persian writers his guide, states him to have been seventy-three years old at this death in 1226, and consequently places the date of his age of forty in 1193; yet, as the Chinese writers and Abulghagi, however, are considered more authentic than Petis de la Croix, we are constrained to believe the two former as far as regards the date of this last event, i.e., the year 1203 A.D., which is quoted in several later works relating to this subject much more generally than the other, i.e., 1193.

The strangest thing is, that we have so many accounts after this war given by different historians, which are, nevertheless, in accord with each other in their main particulars; but all accounts before this war were obscure and full of discrepancies, such wonderful and rapid achievements taking place after, while scarcely any of a striking character happened before. To this fact we attach the very highest importance. If he had really been a native of Mongolia we should probably have had much more uniform and accurate information, and he must have accomplished a great many things that would have been handed down to this day, since it is almost impossible to suppose such a character as Genghis Khan displayed after this war, should have passed so long a previous life in a state of obscure inactivity, as represented by historians. True it is that the latter do give some account of his early life, but these are nothing but mere fabulous stories.

In the proper study of history there is, I think, only one true method, in itself twofold, to believe what is worthy to be believed, and on the contrary to doubt all that deserves to be doubted. If we believe indiscriminately all that we see and hear, this is fanaticism; if we doubt all, it is scepticism. This caution we must attentively observe in our perusal of history, because there is nothing which contains so many fictions which we must doubt, or so many truths which we must believe. This is simple enough in saying, but often neglected in practice.

It is just the same in reading the history of Genghis Khan, and all the accounts given of his ancestors; and all that is ascribed to him before the war with Keraite must be viewed as doubtful, while most of those accounts after the war deserve to be believed as substantially true; and this is so because all the former are merely apocryphal stories, irregular and impossible, while the latter are not quite so. Why, one may perhaps ask, do you come to such a conclusion? I reply:—All the works I have read on this subject oblige me to do so.

If any genuine history might be expected, on account of family or political connection, we cannot look for Mongolian history from any nation rather than China, because China was the first country that attracted the notice of Genghis Khan, and refugees of the Kin, who were acquainted with the Chinese characters, were the first foreigners employed by the Mongols; and China was the land in which his grandson, Kublai, established a most powerful dynasty; and Chinese literature was, at any rate, the most advanced at that period, superior to that of all surrounding countries, to which the influence of Genghis extended; and, more than all, China being "the country," as the compiler of "Ashley's New General Collection of Travels and Voyages" observes, "to which that of the conqueror is contiguous on the north, it may be presumed they were much better acquainted with everything that passed therein than those could be who lived at a greater distance." Yet these very Chinese historians have no authentic data touching the origin and early history of Genghis Khan. Thus, among several others, Chou Yih, the greatest critical historian of the seventeenth century, says, in his famous critical disquisition on the twenty-two

histories, speaking at some length on the history of the dynasty of Genghis Khan, briefly as follows: "Yuen sprang from a northern desert, where originally existed no art of writing, nor since the beginning of the dynasty has there been any one who has endeavoured to record past events like Tsung-hung and others of the Kin. Hence documents are so scarce that it is stated in the *Yuen-shi* (History of the Yuen Dynasty) that, although he (Genghis Khan) performed so many splendid actions and brilliant achievements, we regret extremely the scarcity and errors of records and information. Indeed it was only in the third year of the reign of Kublai (1261) that, on application to the Emperor by Wang-Kho, the historical bureau was intrusted with the task of procuring materials of history relative to the preceding Emperors.

"In the fifteenth year of the same reign (1273) the Imperial College of Peking was also ordered to collect facts from the past as data for historical composition. Some time after this Sah-li-man presented to the Emperor the so-called 'True Records of Successive Emperors,' but the Emperor himself objected to it, as being full of errors, saying that 'that of Ogotai (the son and immediate successor of Genghis Khan) may be so; that of Tulai ought to be, to some extent, remodelled; that of Kwei-yu scarcely any day (being so very short a reign); but that of Moga (elder brother and immediate predecessor of Kublai) must be still fresh in our memory. Is it not so? Go, and ask the aged!'" All this shows us, therefore, that even the accounts given of his immediate predecessor and brother were doubtful and obscure. How then can we rely on those relative to his more remote ancestors? The criticism then continues: "Sching Tsung (Kublai's successor) called attention to many errors in the so-called true records of the reigns of Jagatai and Moga, which were presented to him by Wutatai and others. Such being the case the erroneousness of the works appears obvious. There was at that time, in the Imperial Court, a secret record, by name the *Tuh-pih-cheh-yen*, to which the Chinese title of the *Shing-Wu Kai-tien-Kih* (An Account of the Origin and Career of Genghis Khan) was given by the Emperor, Jin-Tsung. When Wu-tsih was ordered to preside over the composition of the dynastic histories of the Sung Liao and Kin, finding the materials of the history of the successive Emperors of Mongolia who were connected with these histories, he begged to see the aforesaid secret document, and to become acquainted with the true history from the time of Genghis Khan; but this was objected to, on the ground that this record was a book not to be shown to outsiders,\* nor did it ever come before the public. In the dynastic history of the Kin, the accounts of preceding generations previous to its first Emperor occupy as much as a whole volume. Yet in the history of Yuen, the ten generations from Buzensir to Genghis, contains only little more than a thousand words. This is enough to show a deficiency of materials. From the reign of Kublai only and from each successive Emperor, there are so-called true records, which were composed at different periods. In the reign of the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty (which succeeded that of Yuen), thirteen of these true records were procured; and making these their starting point, the history of Yuen was written, but the want of confidence in this work was expressed by its contemporaries; and even the the history itself states that there are many misrepresentations in the earlier authorities. From this light we can see that the so-called true records cannot be authentic history. The history of Yuen was composed on these as a basis, and hence it need not be a matter of surprise if it does not satisfy the public; therefore, very soon after the appearance of this history, there was Kai Tsing, who wrote the treatise called 'The Correction of Errors,' and Chuyu, 'The Collection of Gleanings,' and eventually the revision of the history of Yuen was ordered by the Emperor, which shows that he also had noticed the imperfections; yet we are sorry that these three works have not been handed down to us."

It becomes manifest from this criticism that no blind credit should be attached to the history of Yuen in its present form, especially to that part which refers to the origin of Genghis Khan; on the contrary, in this and in other Chinese works we can trace rather a doubtful light, which tends to favour our view, as I will presently explain.

I have already dwelt upon the imperfection of Chinese history; and if this be so in the Chinese, it is still more so in

\* I read in another work that the same objection had been previously made to Wang-Kho, who presided over the compilation of the same history before Wu-Tsih.

those of other languages. Thus Mr. Douglas, of the British Museum, says, in his introduction to the life of this conqueror, that "in the same way Persian and Mongolian historians concern themselves principally with those portions of his career which, as it were, forced themselves into their national records, and treat cursorily his conquest of Northern China, where alone he consolidated his power. It is only, therefore, by combining the Chinese record with that which Persian and other historians tell us concerning him that we shall get a complete conception of all that this mighty warrior achieved." This is the best proof of the deficiency of those works concerning this history in other languages.

I can produce further evidence on this point. Abulghagi Khan was a prince of Tartar origin, and an able ruler of Karazm, and wrote a history of the Mongolian and Tartar Genealogy. He is said to have died in 1663, before he had quite finished his work, and his son and successor completed what he had left undone in 1665. This work seems to have been regarded by most European authors as a first-rate authority on this subject, to be generally preferred to other subsequent works, since, as the compiler of the "New General Collection of Travels and Voyages" says: "Abulghagi himself, being a Mongol by descent and living on the borders of Tartary, must be best able to select the genuine facts." But let us see what this very compiler, who himself preferred Abulghagi to other books, remarks upon it. He says: "This history, Abulghagi tells, was extracted partly from particular memoirs of divers Mongol tribes. The books he made use of were eighteen in number, which are the principal. He only mentions Khojah Rasheed. This author is the first who wrote a history of the Mongols and Tartars in Persian, by command of Yazan Khan. He compiled his work in three volumes, from several original memoirs which that monarch had collected, by means of a certain nobleman skilled in the Mongolian language, who was sent to Tartary for that purpose and ordered to assist in the composition, which was finished in the year 1302 A.D. From this account, which Abulghagi gives of his history, it does not appear that there is any authority for what relates to the times antecedent to Genghis Khan; since the Mongols, being without the use of writing, could preserve the memory of the transactions of their ancestors by oral tradition only, on which there can be but little dependence; and this remark will be sufficiently verified by the defects in the history itself." And then long details being given in successive pages about the unauthenticity of stories, absence of dates, contradictions, and confusion and improbability of the proportional lengths of the successive reigns of pretended ancestors of the great Khan; it continues: "Let us add to this that all the particulars relating to the history of their Khans are few, trifling, and fabulous. It cannot be denied that the Tartar history before Genghis Khan; gives room to be suspected." Indeed, no one could ever be persuaded to believe these genealogical stories in this work when one sees how it commences. It commences with Adam, through Japhet, the youngest son of Noah, who, it is said, leaving the mountain of Judi, on which the ark rested, went and settled about the rivers Atil and Jaik. I have nothing here to do with theology; yet I need not add that it must be remembered that history and theology are very different matters. Nay, not only of events before Genghis Khan, but about Genghis himself the author knows very little, except those actions of the conqueror which took place in the west of Asia. On this the same compiler remarks thus: "But it is observable that the account of this author, however particular and exact it may be, with respect to the transactions of his grand ancestor in the west of Asia and countries neighbouring to Karazm, grows obscure and imperfect in proportion as the scene advances eastward; and he seems no less ignorant of the country of the Mongols themselves than of that of the Katay, Karakitay, Tanjout, and other tribes, of which he gives scarcely any details that may be depended on;" and the compiler tries to supply this part of Genghis Khan's history, and to clear up the "Middle Geography" of Tartary by means of an addition from the Chinese historical records, of which the compiler himself is well aware "that they were as much at a loss for memoirs relating to those transactions in the West of Asia as the Western historians were concerning what passed in the East;" failing to notice that even those of the Eastern transactions, recorded by Chinese, are not credited even by the Chinese themselves. Nay, not only the exploits of Genghis Khan in the east of Asia, but even the accounts of

those immediate successors of this monarch in the regions of central Asia are very obscurely and often imperfectly given by Abulghagi; and this point also is criticised not only by this compiler but more minutely and at greater length by the compiler of "Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels," of which I will spare my readers any quotation.

Thus, all those historical works on this subject which are considered the best authenticated are criticised as imperfect and suspicious, I have endeavoured to show from several sources. Where then can we obtain better authorities? I am told that there are several treatises on this subject in the Persian, Turkish, Mongolian, and Russian languages; yet I have, of course, no means of perusing them. I do not, however, think any useful and trustworthy information could be got from them were I able to procure and read them. Why? I will explain.

In examining any treatise subject, especially historical, we must first of all turn our eyes on the question:—At what time, and at what place, and by what kind of people was it written? Otherwise the value of books cannot be truly estimated. Now, let us look at all those treatises on our subject, and consider, when, and where, and by whom they were written. When I do so I can hardly attach any value to them, except parts which deserve to be valued: they might all be valuable in what relates to events of which each had immediate knowledge, but no further. Look at these Persians, Turks, and Russians, they are generally far from the place where, and remote from the time when, Genghis began his career of conquest. No speedy intercourse, no newspaper correspondents of modern days, then existed; no authentic State documents could come to hand; and, above all things, imagine for a moment what was the state of civilization of the people, and what the aspect of literature in those days. The people must have been extremely superstitious and credulous, always ready to receive with avidity different sorts of fables, and sometimes even to create them, unconsciously or even intentionally. In those times and regions those even who called themselves writers could not free themselves from this illusive atmosphere. One may think the Greek and Latin classical histories are fairly entitled to win our attention, notwithstanding the fables to be found in them; yet no one will venture to compare with these the legendary histories of the East. Perhaps no chroniclers of main facts can be found more exact than the Chinese, yet see what these chroniclers, even in modern days, often tell us about so many miraculous stories attaching to many great heroes, especially the founders of dynasties. What then would have been the case with those of other languages, in every way less particular than those of China? I do not say all of these writings relating to our subject are altogether worthless, they may have claim to public attention whenever they speak of those actions of Genghis which involve the interests of their own countries, by his invasion of them at the head of vast armies.

These are, as I said before, facts which may deserve to be valued. Yet how could we ever expect the information given by them concerning the origin and early life of this great conqueror to be trustworthy. All the information they give must necessarily be mere legendary reports, transmitted from generation to generation, and from language to language, by those credulous and superstitious peoples. For this reason, supposing Genghis had been a foreigner and a fugitive, more and more it would be difficult to obtain from them true or trustworthy accounts of his origin and early life, and it would be no wonder if such stories as are given were both inconsistent and contradictory; but had he been in the position of a native prince of Mongolia, however small, though there might exist wild and exaggerated stories of his career, we should reasonably expect such accounts to agree in their substance and main facts, however much exaggerated, and however much they differed in minor details. Yet this is not the case, as far as I can find from all those authorities which have been accessible to me.

Such are the sources of authorities relating to the subject composed in different languages by foreign authors; and, therefore, I do not think any useful and trustworthy information can be got from them.

Taking all these circumstances connected with the history of Genghis Khan, previous to his actual appearance on the theatre of his great conquests into consideration, the only conclusion we can safely come to must be also to regard them as obscure. If this be so, we must have something to clear them up. This is the first reason why I tried to prove the

identity of this conqueror with Yoshitsune, which, if proved, every doubtful matter relating to them would, I thoroughly believe, be made plain. There is, of course, no explicit statement in the works referred to, that Genghis Khan was a Japanese. This I will frankly avow, yet this is of no moment in my argument: because, supposing that there might have been some inkling relating to this point in the original traditions of the Mongols, was there any single author in Turkish, Persian, or Russian, who ever had any dreams of the existence of such an island as Japan or Yezo? I do not deny that Japan was known to the Chinese from earlier times, yet let us put ourselves for a moment in the position of the Chinese writers of the period, and fancy could we ever realise such an idea as that of Genghis Khan coming from such an outside island? It is most improbable, unless some indisputable proof or declaration to that effect had fallen into our hands, which is also probably impossible. Let us next turn to the Mongols themselves. Though they lived in the same region where Genghis lived, their historical works, if they had any which can be properly so called, would be regarded by my eyes as no better than those of foreign writers. This I will explain in a few words by a question, that is to say:—Can any correct history be preserved by oral tradition among nomadic and superstitious tribes of barren plains? Because I believe that there were none of these works but what were written in after generations. It may be true that they tell many stories on this subject, yet if we adhere to them literally, it will only blind us. An obvious example of this is Ssanan Setzen, who was a prince of the Ordus tribe of Mongols, as Mr. Howorth informs us, and was born in 1604, and completed his history of the Mongol Khans in 1662. Mr. Howorth says this was the only indigenous Mongol chronicle which has been made accessible. Its writer traces the line of Genghis Khan to that of the Thibetan blood royal, and through it from Hindostan, just as Abulghagi traced it to the Christian patriarchs; which former attempt also, as Mr. Howorth critically remarks, is only a fanatical chimera disseminated by the Llamas; and on the whole his stories are most fabulous and impossible, as far as I can fairly conjecture from those passages quoted by Mr. Howorth. How can we be foolish enough to put any reliance on such a work as Ssanan's, though it may be called indigenous? Besides, it is a human instinct everywhere, and especially among primitive states, that, to use the words of Gibbon on this subject, the pride of victory and fame makes people adduce stories attached to such men and turn them into a more interesting shape, and to boast of their nationality; and this often tends to the fabulous and miraculous.

Stories such as these are manifestly presented to us even in those books which are highly respected by modern Europeans. This being so, why should Mongolian vanity not delight itself in this practice, and naturally be led to allow those truths which once might have been attached to such stories, to turn, in the course of time, into peculiar shadows of different appearance?

Now we arrive at a closer point, which is to prove the identity of Genghis Khan and our hero Yoshitsune. In endeavouring to prove the identity of any personages, the comparison of their ages and the particulars of time to connect them must be considered as most important and fundamental. In these points there is nothing more striking than the correspondence of the ages of Genghis Khan and Yoshitsune. The age of Genghis Khan is given differently, as I have stated before, by the Chinese, Abulghagi, and Petis de la Croix. That is to say, the Chinese consider his age to have been sixty-six in 1227, when he is said to have died. Abulghagi and Petis de la Croix say his death took place in 1226, and the former states his age as sixty-five, the latter seventy-three. Although there is this difference, taking these dates together we may fairly conclude that his age must have been somewhere between sixty-five and seventy-three at his death, which happened either in 1226 or 1227. Then turning our eyes on Yoshitsune, we see that he was a mere infant at his mother's breast in the beginning of 1159; therefore, if he lived up to the year 1226 or 1227, his age would have been about either sixty-seven or sixty-eight, which does not differ much from either limit above given. This is the reason that I say there is a striking correspondence between them as to age. With regard to the particulars of time, I have already affirmed that the very beginning of Genghis's triumphant tide of success was the war with the Keraites, which took place in 1203. Yoshitsune's escape from Japan was in 1189,

so that there is fourteen years between these two dates, viz., 1203—1189. This shows sufficient agreement to point to a correspondence in the two characters with respect to dates to connect them. Of course Yoshitsune must have spent more or less time between leaving Japan and his arrival in Mongolia, and Genghis Khan also must have had a career longer or shorter previous to this war; and yet, were they identical, the duration of fourteen years would have been ample enough to take up all these intervals and incidents connected with them. In this view we may fairly conclude that there is no inconsistency, so far as regards the relation of time.

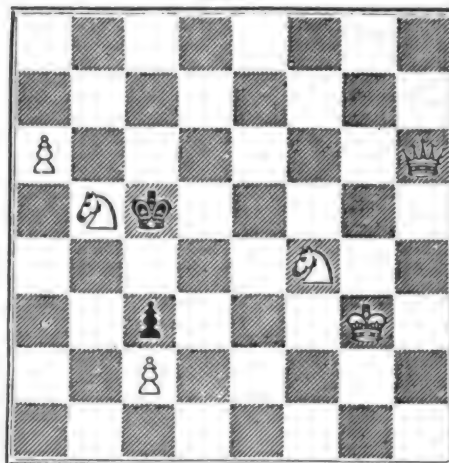
Nevertheless, I would not venture to put aside altogether all those stories relating to the early life of Genghis told by different historians, but will proceed partly to criticise their improbability and partly to deduce from them some favourable light, without prejudice to the opinions or criticisms of the different authors before referred to.

(To be continued.)

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. T.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 2ND, BY DR. GOLD.

White.

- 1.—R. to K. 3, ch.
- 2.—R. to K. 4, ch.
- 3.—Mate.

Black.

- 1.—P. takes R.
- 2.—Any.

Correct solution received from W. H. S.

### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 24th <sup>o</sup>
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 13th†
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 20th
HONGKONG, via KORE .....	M. B. Co.	July 19th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	July 15th

\* Left San Francisco, 3rd July, City of Tokio.  
† Left Hongkong, 6th July, Volga.

### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

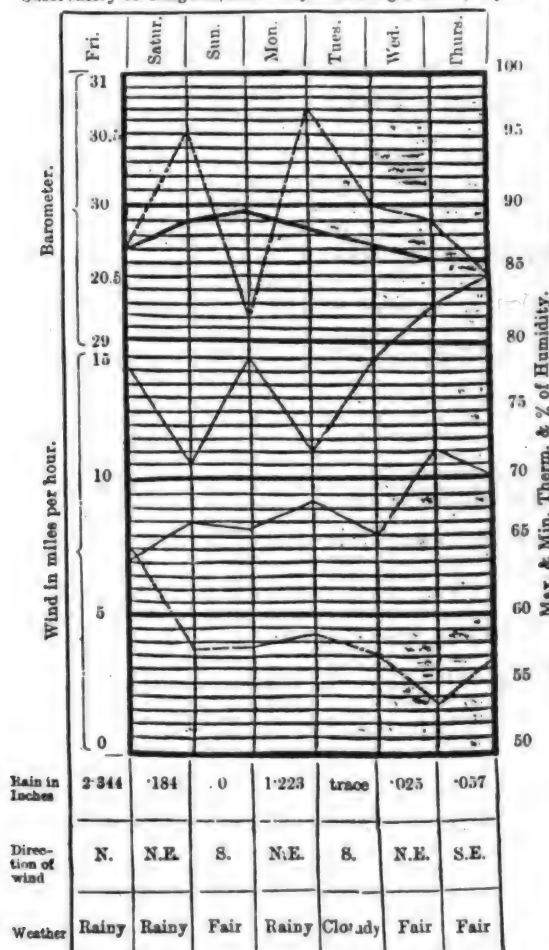
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 15th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 23rd
YAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	July 11th
HONGKONG, via KORE .....	M. B. Co.	July 10th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	July 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	July 14th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 2ND, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 15 miles per hour on Friday, at 4 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.004 inches on Sunday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.619 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m. There was a considerable rise in the temperature during the last half of the week, the highest point reached being 84° on Thursday. The maximum temperature for the corresponding week of last year was 91°. There was only one day on which no rain fell, the total amount for the week being 3.833 inches against 1.62 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- July 3, American ship *Susan Gilmer*, Carver, 1,496, from New York, Koroseno, etc., Order  
 July 4, British barque *Oleander*, Joass, 342, from Nagasaki, Coals, to H. Macarther & Co.  
 July 4, American ship *Lucille*, Talbot, 1,394, from New York, Koroseno, etc., to J. Middleton.  
 July 5, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 5, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, from Hongkong Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 July 4, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicolle, 960, from Bonin Islands, General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 5, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 June 6, British steamer *Geniffer*, Graham, 1,411, from London via Hongkong, General Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 July 6, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 July 8, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.

- July 8, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 8, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 8, German barque *Anna Bertha*, H. Krause, 468, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 July 9, Spanish corvette, *Donna Maria de Molina*, Captain Don T. Ollerio, 2,000, 9 guns, from Cebu.  
 July 9, U. S. sloop-of-war, *Albatross*, Commander Huntington, 1,020, 4 guns, from a cruise.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* from Hongkong:—Major-General Donovan, Mrs. Donovan and maid servant. For San Francisco:—Mrs. A. D. Falconer, Lieut. J. F. Stuart R. N., and Mr. G. G. Howland in cabin; 2 Europeans and 485 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, from Shanghai and way-ports:—His Excellency Utsunomiya, Governor of Nagasaki, Captain Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Cattenburg and 2 children, Messrs. Marrable, Glase, Cassilly, Barrett, Shimadzu, Uchida, Hugin, Nakadami, Chida, Uemura, Nishimura, Nogawa, Ibuchi, Takaki, Matsushita, Mashima, Inaba, Kojima, Nakamura, Takasu, Ching Sang, Sekida, and four others in cabin; 1 European, 200 Japanese, and 3 Chinese in steerage. For San Francisco:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Fitch and 3 children. For Liverpool:—Mr. D. Fitz Henry.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* from San Francisco:—Messrs. J. B. Angell and wife, Miss D. Angell, Master J. Angell, N. H. Prescott, J. H. Perrine, Rev. N. B. Cooper and wife, C. E. Hill, H. Herring, Adolph Worch, Jno. P. Swift and wife, Miss E. Porbert, Miss A. Barney, J. C. Bannerman, Frank E. Sawyer, J. T. Fleming, J. F. Seaman, Jno. A. Halderman, R. S. Graves, Count Donhoff in cabin; 15 Marines U.S.N. and 1 European in steerage. For Hongkong:—Jno. Martin and family, Edward Davis, Geo. de Giugne, Capt. Thomsett, Ah Yet and family in cabin; 1 European and 269 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

- July 3, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, for the north coast, stores, despatched by Lighthouse Department.  
 July 5, Japanese steamer *Kinshu Maru*, Davidson, 690, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 6, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 6, American schooner *Ariel*, Hickley, 143, for San Francisco, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 7, Japanese steamer *Tamaura Maru*, Carrow, 558, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 7, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,217, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 8, H.B.M.'s corvette *Modeste*, Captain Mead, 1,934, 14-guns, 2,177 H.P., for Hakodate.  
 July 8, H.B.M.'s iron-clad, *Iron Duke*, Captain Cleveland, 6,034, 14-guns, 4,268 H.P., for Hakodate.  
 July 8, British steamer *Oxfordshire*, Jones, 998, for Kobe, General, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 July 9, French steamer *Tanaïs*, De la Marcellie, 1,735, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 July 10, British barque *Bride*, Sutherland, 300, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 July 10, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, for Hongkong, General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 July 10, British steamer *Gaelic*, Kidley, 2,652, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Miss Maudsley, Messrs. M. Corlier, H. Taylor, E. Beart, J. A. Ailion, Kobayashi, Hayashi, Shinowara, Shimizu, Komatsu Yamamoto, Nakagawa, J. Iscos and Otsutaki in cabin; 4 Chinese and 99 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way-ports:—Bishop C. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clatoud and child, Messrs. Kusanaga, Kawai, Watanabe, Iwamura, Mori, Ayanokoji, Nishiya, Kanada, Imamura, Makai, Saito, L. L. Fobes, T. Socoojee, M. Guinsburg, and Minami.

Per French steamer *Tanaïs* for Hongkong:—H. E. Mr. and Mrs. Nagaoka and 4 servants, Mrs. Maids and servant, Mrs. Pichoff, H. E. Mr. Nabeshima and 2 servants, Mrs. Aoki, Col. Ouniffe, Messrs. Berson, Grigoroff, Beaumont, Matsudaira, Yoshida, Sudzuki, Kato, T. Nakano and servant, Cassidy, Kiaktake and servant.

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—Mrs. A. D. Falconer, Lieut. J. S. Stewart, R. N., G. G. Howland, Rev. F. C. Fitch, wife and 3 children, Messrs. A. G. Foster, M. de Langre, J. Davis, M. Herman, F. V. Farvell, C. B. Cunningham, G. Black, E. Jones, J. Ogilvie, J. Cunningham, J. Nichols, and Dr. Blake. For Liverpool:—Messrs. W. Walter, C. J. Colbeck, D. Fitz Henry, A. Gurino, Mr. and Mrs. Budgett, Miss Budgett and maid. For London:—Messrs. M. Corder, and H. A. Taylor in cabin; 1 European in steerage.

## CARGOES.

- Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Transshipment ... 339 bales  
 " ... 768 pkgs.  
 Sugar ... 7,161 bags  
 Local ... 311 pkgs.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, for Shanghai and way-ports:—Treasuro ... \$33,630.00

Per French steamer *Tanis*, for Hongkong:—

Silk for France...	70 bales
London .....	51 "
Total .....	151 bales

Per British steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	4,216	120	2,651	6,987
Nagasaki .....	—	—	320	320
Hioogo .....	159	464	2,264	2,887
Yokohama .....	912	5,290	3,618	9,820
Hongkong .....	1,562	762	914	3,238
Total .....	6,840	6,636	9,767	23,252

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai .....	99	9	—	108
Hongkong .....	342	—	—	342
Yokohama .....	88	—	2	90
Total .....	529	9	2	540

### REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gaelic* reports:—Left Hongkong June 29th, at 4 p.m. Had light monsoon in the China sea, and calms on the Japan coast. Arrived at Yokohama on the 5th July at 10 a.m. Stopped outside Vries Island for 6 hours on account of thick weather.

The British steamer *Sunda* reports:—Left Hongkong 28th June at noon. Experienced fresh and moderate southerly winds and cloudy weather to Nagasaki, arrived July 3rd, at 2 a.m. From thence to Yokohama through the Inland sea, light variable winds and overcast weather to port. Arrived at Yokohama, 6th July, at 5.50 p.m. Off Omaisaki passed a large German barque standing to N.E.

The British steamer *Oceanic* reports:—Left San Francisco June 19th at 0.30 p.m. Had a strong N.W. and N.N.W. wind and sea first three days; rest of the passage moderate and strong variable southerly and westerly winds. Passed Noehima 11 p.m. July 7th. Slowed engine past light ship at 4.30 a.m. on 8th. Passage, 17 days, 22 hours.

The American sloop-of-war *Alert* reports:—Have been on a surveying cruise of 18 days from this port, to all the islands and reefs south as far as Sulphur Island, of the Volcano group. Found submarine volcano 3 miles N. E. of San Alessandro Island, located all places visited. One man fell from aloft, breaking both arms. Good, but hot, weather.

### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 9th July, 1880.)

	A. M.	Discount on Yen Satz.		Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Saturday.....July	3 37	37	37	380	326	113	102
Monday....."	5 37	37	37	—	—	—	—
Tuesday....."	6 37	37	37	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....."	7 37	37	37	—	—	—	—
Thursday....."	8 37½	37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Friday....."	9 37½	37½	37½	—	—	—	—

### LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

#### DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

#### UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15

### INSURANCE.

## LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

A. D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at the following rates:—

GODOWNS, FIRST-CLASS.....	12 Months...1½ per Cent
" " .....	6 " ...1 " "
" " .....	3 " ...½ " "
" " .....	1 " ...¼ " "
" " .....	10 Days.....½ " "
" " .....	4 " .....¾ " "

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....2½ per Cent.  
in the Settlement { SECOND-CLASS " .....3 " "

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....1½ per Cent  
on the Bluff ..... { SECOND-CLASS " .....2 " "

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.  
Agents.

Yokohama, January 29, 1879.

## The "Lion" Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

AMALGAMATION OF THE "BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION" WITH THE  
"Anglo-French Fire Insurance Company, Limited."

Subscribed Capital, ... ..	£1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, ... ..	£ 200,000
Reserve Fund, ... ..	£ 50,000

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Association, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at Current Rates.

VALMALE, SCHOENE & MILSOM.

Yokohama, March 24th, 1880.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

### FIRE AND LIFE.

THE UNDERSIGNED on behalf of this Company are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at NEW TARIFF RATES, and LIFE RISKS on HOME TERMS, and settle all claims thereon.

W. M. STRACHAN & Co.

Yokohama, August 21, 1879.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE for periods  
Not exceeding Ten days at.....1/8th,  
" " Four days at.....1/16th,  
of the annual rate.

WILKIN & ROBISON,  
Agents.

Yokohama, June 24, 1879.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Gleniffer	Graham	British steamer	1,411	London via Hongkong	July 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb 5	M. B. Co.
Niigata Maru	Walker	Japanese steamer	1,603	Hongkong via Kobe	July 5	M. B. Co.
Sunda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	July 6	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	British steamer	1,618	Shanghai & ports	July 8	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Anna Bertha	H. Krause	German barque	568	Takao	July 8	Chinese
California	Lovo	American barque	724	Barrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Cyane	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostok	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Frank Pendleton	Nicols	American ship	1,414	Nagasaki	June 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Garibaldi	Forbes	American barque	670	Nagasaki	June 29	O. & O. Co.
Lucille	Talbot	American ship	1,394	New York	July 4	J. Middleton
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
North American	Croelman	American ship	1,584	Cardiff	June 21	M. M. Co.
Oleander	Jooss	British barque	342	Nagasaki	July 4	H. MacArthur & Co.
Ophelia	Edford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Frazer & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
River Lagan	Quinn	British barque	851	Hamburg	June 25	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Singapore	McKenzie	British barque	656	Antwerp	June 28	C. Illies & Co.
Sumatra	Clough	American ship	1,072	Hongkong	June 9	Edward Fischer & Co.
Susan Gilmore	Carver	American ship	1,204	New York	July 3	Frazer & Co.
Ullock	Swietoslowski	British barque	779	London	June 21	C. Illies & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
Aahuelot	6	1,370	700	Corvette	Shanghai	Commander Johnson
Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Captain Benham
BRAZILIAN—Vital de Oliveira	12	1,550	—	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain J.C. de Noronha
BRITISH—Vigilant	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annealey
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Nagasaki	Captain Michaud
GERMAN—Vineta	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirzow
Wolf	4	428	340	Gun-boat	Kobe	Captain Rocks
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani	12	1,800	400	Corvette	Manila	H.R.H. Duke of Genoa
SPANISH—Donna Maria de Molina	9	2,000	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Captain Don. T. Olleros

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Tokai Maru	M. B. Co.	About July 11th at 4 A.M.
Hakodate	Nharo Maru	M. B. Co.	About July 11th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong	Sunda	P. & O. Co.	July 15th at 9 noon
Hongkong	Flecher	H. MacArthur	About 17th July
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	July 10th at 6 P.M.
London via Japan and China ports	Gleniffer	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 14th
London via Kobe and Havre	Oleander	H. MacArthur	About July 20th
New York via Hongkong	Susan Gilmore	Edward Fischer & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About August 1st
San Francisco	Cyane	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	July 14th at 6 P.M.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, shewing a *fixed red* light from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E., a *fixed white* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½° E. and a *fixed red* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 8½° E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the *white* light should be visible at a distance of 15 Nautical miles and the *red* light at 8.

The tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The tower, dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

Approximate position :—Latitude,..... 23° 14'.  
Longitude, .....116° 47'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 7.30 P.M., DAILY.

THE DINING ROOM of this well-known and pleasantly situated establishment has now been refitted and appropriately decorated.

Special attention is devoted to furnishing PUBLIC BANQUETS and PRIVATE PARTIES of all kinds, on the most reasonable scale of charges.

G. GANDAUBERT, *Chef-de-Cuisine*.

SMITH, SWIFT & Co.,  
*Proprietors.*

Yokohama, June 2nd, 1880.

Alex. Campbell,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 33, TSUKIJI, TOKIO.

Tokio, 26th June, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, shewing a *fixed white* light varied by *red* flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea and in clear weather, it should be visible 8 Nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The tower and lantern dome are painted red and the dwellings white.

Approximate position :—Latitude,.... 23° 19' 8".  
Longitude, 116° 44' 25".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## MATSUKI-NO-KAMI,

BEGS to inform the public that she has resumed charge of her former property,

THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN,  
AT TOTSUKA.

Meals to be obtained at all hours.

On Sundays a Table d'hôte will be ready, commencing at Noon.

Travellers and Tourists desiring to remain a few days in the country within easy reach of Yokohama, will find the best accommodation, and most careful attendance, at reasonable prices.

Accommodation of the best kind for servants.

Good stabling and carriage-room. Careful ostlers.

Several splendid sites, close to the hotel, are available for picnics. Private parties will be specially provided for.

A first-class cook will be always present.

The proprietress, whose experience is well recognized, trusts to obtain her share of patronage, by paying strict attention to the wishes of her customers.

## THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN

will be permanently opened on Thursday, the 15th of April, 1880.

Orders left at the Commercial Dining Rooms, No. 31, Water-street, Yokohama, will be promptly attended to. Totsuka, 25th March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of pear, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock" Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1878.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

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July, 1879.

52ina.

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For terms, apply to

EDWARD FISCHER & CO.  
Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL, KIGA,  
(HAKONE HOT SPRINGS.)

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All kinds of Wines and Spirits supplied in large or small quantities.

GUIDES, HORSES and KAGOS supplied at fixed rates, for FUJIYAMA and other places in the neighbourhood of HAKONE.

Experienced Cooks, Waiters, etc., engaged from this year.

MATSUZAKA HOTEL,  
KIGA,  
(Hakone Hot Springs.)

Yokohama, July 19, 1879.

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WINES AND SPIRITS.

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6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

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Agents for Japan.

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" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.  
EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.***Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
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POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
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YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
KANS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
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PLUM PUDDINGS,  
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*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Grocers.***CAUTION.***To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.**Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.**All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

58 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

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MANCHESTER,  
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EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

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PERFUMERY,***CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following***EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

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**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
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White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Oponanax,  
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And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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action and promotes the growth of the hair.***ATKINSON'S****Ethereal Essence of Lavender,***A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.***ATKINSON'S**Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
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obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers.*

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
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PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre;" printed  
in seven colours.***ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1878.

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**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK

*CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
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In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

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SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

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 Apply to

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Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

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JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 15th June, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 29.]

Yokohama, July 17, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## TREATY REVISION.

THE important subject of a revision of the treaties between Japan and other Powers is at last apparently about to assume some definite shape, and it will therefore not be out of place to refer briefly to the two salient points of paramount importance:—a Japanese control of the fiscal duties of their country; and the subjection of foreign residents to the territorial laws and the jurisdiction of Japanese tribunals. It should be mentioned at the outset, in order to avoid misconception, that a revision of the treaties has been pending ever since the 1st of July, 1872, now over eight years; and it can hardly be pretended even by diplomatists that sufficient time has not elapsed to allow of the subject being carefully weighed and regarded in all its different and varied aspects. The Japanese Government being entitled, to use the words of the treaties which are for all practical purposes identical, to "demand a revision of this treaty and of the trade regulations and the tariff annexed thereto on and after the first of July, 1872, with a view to the insertion therein of such modifications or amendments as experience shall prove to be necessary," it is fit that the proposals put forward by the Government of this Empire should be considered dispassionately, and without taking into undue consideration the effect which any particular amendment may be supposed to have upon any individual class or pursuit. Japan now desires to impose such duties upon the goods imported to the country as will either yield a very largely increased revenue, or tend to encourage the development of native industrial undertakings, through which the same object will be attained, although by a different process. This claim by Japan has always been stoutly contested

by the foreign mercantile community under the impression, whether rightly or wrongly, that the Japanese Government, if once possessed of the control of the tariff, would use their power in such a manner that, to borrow an expressive phrase much used in this connection, "the foreign trade of the country would be killed." The views of the opponents of Japan's pretensions find their best exponent in the report addressed by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to Sir Harry Parkes, in response to an invitation from that gentleman. In that document it is stated:—

The Committee would, moreover, urge that no violent increase in the Tariff could be made, without invading the rights of foreigners acquired by existing Treaties and Conventions. Under them, trade has developed in certain directions; and capital has been invested in certain lines of business;—trade and capital which have done much to give to Japan the advancement she now possesses, and of which she is now proud: and foreigners could not without injustice be placed in a position where their investments of time, experience, and money, would be deprived of a serious portion of their value. Judging from the views to which currency has been given by the native press, it may be supposed that much misconception exists as to the profits derived from foreign trade: it seems to be taken for granted that it gives large profits, and that foreign merchants are enriching themselves, and that to an undue extent, at the expense of this country. It is fair to suppose that some of the schemes which have been suggested, owe their origin to this misapprehension. For it is needless to affirm that this is nothing else than a misapprehension, and that for years trade with Japan has given most unsatisfactory results to foreign merchants,—seldom any adequate return, often heavy losses. Goods have too frequently been obtained by the Japanese consumers at a cost which has left a heavy deficit to the importer, and produce sold in this market at a price much above its value in home markets; and in the colossal failures at home last year, some portion was due to the Japan trade. The experience of those Japanese who have endeavoured to do business direct with foreign countries, may certainly be appealed to, in confirmation of these statements.

Further on, when discussing the right of Japan to exercise one of the inherent rights of every dependant state, the report announces that:—

The Committee would view with grave concern and dissatisfaction, any proposition to concede to the Japanese Government the right to control its own tariff; and while anxious to avoid everything which might savour of an unfriendly spirit, and at the risk of some misconstruction of their sentiments, they feel bound to record the reasons why they consider such a step would be seriously prejudicial to trade generally. The new phase of civilization into which Japan has entered is of short growth, and it is limited in its effects. The great mass of the people are scarcely yet under its influence at all, or only partially so. Outside of the larger cities, Japan in many respects is scarcely different from what she was twenty years ago. This is no matter for surprise, there is marvel enough in the changes which have occurred; but it is matter which must be borne in mind when considering this subject. Then again it may fairly be questioned whether the knowledge of

political economy possessed by her rulers is of a high order. It is to be feared that the measures they would take would not be dictated in every case by a sound judgment, and that this insufficiency of knowledge and want of experience as to the true interests of trade would lead them astray. Nothing could be more detrimental, for instance, than frequent changes in a tariff, and yet there would be good grounds for a constant apprehension of these.

Briefly stated the contentions of the chamber are (1) foreign merchants have acquired certain rights under existing treaties which should not be invaded; (2) the foreign trade of Japan has for years past been unsatisfactory to those engaged in it; and (3) the Japanese Government are not sufficiently enlightened to be trusted with the management of the financial interests of their country. The answers to these positions of the Chamber of Commerce are obvious and ample. We can well imagine a Japanese official saying:— (1) Foreign merchants have always been well aware that the treaties were liable to revision after the 1st of July, 1872, and that ever since that date the Japanese Government have been persistently pressing for a reconsideration of the compacts. It is difficult to understand how any rights can have grown up which, under the circumstances, are worthy of consideration. (2) If the foreign trade is so unsatisfactory in its results, why so much concern respecting it? Cease to sacrifice your valuable time, intelligence and capital, and turn your attention to some pursuit more remunerative in the present, and holding out better hopes for the future. (3) It is doubtless a striking example of Christian benevolence for the foreign merchants of Yokohama to express such lively concern for the future financial position of Japan, but at the same time, this is an independent sovereign state and having, however unwarrantably, a slightly better opinion of our intellectual powers than you seem disposed to concede, we feel inclined to try whether the direful results you predict will follow the import duties of our country being fixed at what we consider a fair and reasonable amount, having due regard to the exigencies of our position.

Having in view the very moderate proposals put forward by the Japanese Government on the tariff question, we certainly fail to understand how any reasonable opposition can be offered to the attainment of their wishes. No doubt it is against the principles of free trade to protect native industries by the taxation of imports, but the system is adopted by nearly every nation. Although Great Britain is herself an advocate of the doctrines of the Cobden school, many of the colonial dependencies are actuated in their fiscal schemes by a totally different spirit. Hence we find that the great and wealthy Australasian colonies of Victoria, New Zealand, &c., impose heavy, and in some instances prohibitive, import duties, with the avowed object of fostering colonial production and preventing competition from abroad,—abroad including the parent country. The same state of things prevails in the Dominion of Canada, and even in British India, which cannot boast the possession of constitutional government like the colonies, an import duty is levied upon cotton goods to meet the exigencies of the revenue and aid in the development of local production. It is therefore hardly reasonable, in the face of so many examples, and the undoubted theoretical right of the Japanese to consult their own convenience only, to attempt to impede the inevitable. The proposed amended tariff is moderate in its imposts, and does not bear unduly upon any single section of the community. The principle involved has already been conceded by at least one government and, if the question of treaty revision was confined entirely to the acceptance by the Powers of

the tariff formulated by the Japanese Government, the approaching negotiations in Tokio would probably be of short duration.

As we already remarked there is another and, from our view, a far more important question at issue, than the comparatively insignificant matter of the duty upon imports. Fiscal errors will no doubt be repaired in time by the Japanese themselves, but if the Foreign Powers once part with the jurisdiction they now possess and exercise over their nationals resident in this country, the extra-territorial immunities of foreign residents will be gone without the shadow of a hope of return. No doubt the present proposals of the Emperor's advisers are apparently moderate, but they are framed with a cunning which will require all the vigilance of the foreign representatives to guard against. It may seem at first sight a small matter to bring foreign residents within the jurisdiction of the local authorities in minor criminal cases, but the proposal assumes a very different appearance when we learn that these minor cases include all those in which the penalty is under three months imprisonment or a fine of five hundred yen. It is also suggested that the Japanese authorities should have jurisdiction over all offences not expressly withdrawn from them by special stipulation in the proposed treaties. This would be a most dangerous concession and undoubtedly lead to many disputes and unpleasantnesses. But after all the question resolves itself simply into this:—Are the Christian nations of the West prepared to hand over their subjects resident in Pagan Japan, to the jurisdiction of the local authorities? We consider that the answer should be a decided negative. The whole policy of Christian countries is opposed to any such course, and there is ample evidence that the judicial system of this country is not in such a condition that any civilized power would be warranted in abandoning its subjects to the uncertainties of the Japanese judicature. If evidence on the point were necessary, it is forthcoming in overwhelming abundance, but it will be sufficient for present purposes to quote from the exhaustive essay on the subject of treaty revision, which appeared in the semi-official *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, and is known to have emanated from the pen of Mr. Fukuchi, the patriotic and able proprietor of that journal. The author, dealing with the question of extra-territoriality and urging the improvement of the local laws says:—

Let us now give an example of what may befall a native of Japan under the existing laws. Suppose that a gentleman by his conduct, in some way arouses the suspicions of the police. They can enter, or if necessary break into, his house at death of night, without giving the slightest notice or having any warrant. Although they may be disguised and have nothing to evidence the fact of their being constables, they can arrest him, rummage through his private papers and effects as they please, and then thrust him into prison, where he may be kept for weeks or months undergoing preliminary examinations. The unfortunate accused may be charged with all kinds of offences, refused bail, denied all intercourse with his friends, in fact, deprived of every trace of freedom and, after all this if the preliminary investigations prove his innocence, he has no redress for the injuries sustained and is obliged to be thankful for his escape and accept some small monetary compensation for his inevitable losses. On the other hand, if the preliminary examinations result in the charge being sent to a higher tribunal for investigation, the accused must there answer all interrogatories put to him. Although the court may be sitting with closed doors and the public excluded, no objection can be taken to it. The accused will not be allowed the assistance of counsel in his defence and, altogether, unless he happen to be remark-

ably clever and well versed in law, it is almost hopeless to expect he will be able to extricate himself from the meshes of the net which surrounds him, although he may be perfectly innocent of the crime laid to his charge. Then again, an accused person is placed in a very awkward position, as law books are not allowed in prisons and he is therefore precluded from referring to them when preparing his defence. Trial by jury is unknown, and consequently the question of guilt or innocence is in the uncontrolled discretion of the judge who presides and, in many cases, conducts the trial. No doubt there is a right of appeal in existence, but that is also to a single individual, and if he happens to adopt a similar view to the judge of the inferior court, the accused is without further redress. It is also a fact that, if a person is acquitted on a charge, he may be tried for the same offence again and again.

This is the deliberate and recently expressed opinion of probably the foremost Japanese journalist, and the cogency of his arguments must necessarily entail the jealous preservation of the immunities now enjoyed by foreign residents in Japan from any such mockery of justice. If any change is made in this direction by the new treaties, it should assume the shape of a more perfect definition of the extra-territorial immunities of foreigners in criminal matters, and what may be termed offences against the state. To subject foreign residents to the laws of this Empire as at present administered, would be almost equivalent to agreeing to their expulsion from the country.

#### THE TIENTSIN MASSACRES AND CHUNG HOW.

AUTHENTIC intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office, from Peking, stating that Chung How has been set at liberty. His release may be considered under two aspects. It may mean that the court has finally decided to set Russia at defiance, and to show its contempt alike for her and the unfortunate treaty of Livadia; at the same time as it bids, by the humanity of its decision, for the sympathy of other western powers. On the other hand it may signify that the Empresses and their advisers have decided upon either the acceptance of the conditions subscribed by Chung How, and so averted a struggle which seems only too imminent. The latter possibility is, of course, the least likely; but it should not, on that account, be discarded from consideration in any contemplation of Chinese politics at this critical juncture. However, the Livadia treaty having been so fully discussed here and elsewhere, we have no intention at this moment of reviewing it. We prefer to make short reference to the previous history of him, whose name has been so closely and infelicitously connected with it. Chung How has occasionally been held up as a mirror of strong-mindedness and honest depth of purpose. This character he has certainly not justified in the treaty that he negotiated, nor did he display its traits at the time of the memorable massacres in Tientsin, the date and all the circumstances of which had been foretold for three or four years previous to their consummation on the 21st of June, 1869.

On the morning of the eventful day, when the danger was too apparent to be longer ignored, Mr. Fontanier, the French Consul, relying upon the urbanity with which Chung How had always treated foreigners, wrote to the *Chargé d'Affaires* stating his conviction that the Chinese nobleman would disperse the rioters. He was mistaken in his belief. The person upon whom he relied neither came himself, nor sent a single soldier to his assistance; but remained immovable in his yamen until after the slaughter was completed. Without accusing him of com-

licity with the Prefect and the sub-Prefect one may well assert that his heart failed him, and that, if he had gone to the consulate, the massacre would not have occurred. According to Chinese law, had Chinese only been concerned, an officer who failed, as he failed, to act, would have been tried by court-martial for cowardice, and degraded as unworthy of holding any future command. Yet he received a sort of "bill of indemnity," as it is called by a contemporaneous commentator, from the French ambassador, and this led to his nomination as an envoy to foreign courts, and placed him in the position which he has since proved himself, in the eyes of his countrymen, incompetent to occupy with credit to the ancient nation which he represents.

It is not worth while at present to revive the old sad story of the murders; to mention in detail how the foreign victims were cut to pieces and their mangled remains thrown into the river; what tortures and worse outrages were inflicted upon the poor and benevolent Sisters of Charity; or how ferocious wretches struggled and fought for pieces and shreds yet warm, of children which they might parade in gory triumph on the points of their reeking pikes. Certainly we have no intention to say or imply that Chung How had any active or inciting part in these horrors; but the lessons which annals teach is, that a display of the most elementary of all virtues on his part might have prevented alike the bloodshed and its expiation. He neglected his manifest and honest duty—the protection of lives for which he was virtually responsible. One excuse that he made for the death of Mr. Fontanier, namely, that that irascible gentleman had fired upon him in his yamen, he subsequently abandoned, acknowledging to Messrs. Wade and Rochechouart that he had been compelled to avail himself of this mendacious plea to shield himself from the imperial anger. And when Fontanier, foiled and disappointed and despairing, finding no aid for himself or his compatriots at the hands where he had the right to seek it, the person upon whom he relied did not even condescend to escort him even to the first interior court, but let him go from his very presence to the assault which preluded his murder. It is asserted that the men of the regiment equipped by Chung How, and drilled, at his request, by English and French officers, instead of being available for the protection of those assailed, were actually aiding the rabble murderers in their sanguinary work at the consulate and convent.

Chung How has the reflected honour of connection with the imperial family of China. He may have the best intentions; but he has proved that he possesses neither courage nor honesty to carry them into effect. While we must sympathize with his release from duress and discomfort, we can find nothing in his career to justify any pretence to exalt him to the pedestal of glory occupied by heroes and martyrs.

WE have already mentioned in these columns a society in Tokio, known as *Kojinsha*; the members of which assemble together for mutual instruction. Apart from the regular meetings, it is a rule of the society that a member requiring information on any subject can apply to the Secretary, who then obtains replies from such members as have acquired a knowledge of the subject in question. We cannot call to mind any similar club or society in England or America. The idea on which this one is founded is very ingenious. A notion of its activity may be formed from the fact that it publishes a small pamphlet containing the records of the society two or three times every month. We have now before us the most recent copies of this pamphlet. The variety and

interest of their contents will be seen from the following selections from the contents:—The reasons for the division of the taxes of a country into local and Imperial; the general causes of consumption and brain disease; statistics respecting the gradual decrease, in various countries, of transport by sailing vessels, and increase of that by steamers; the usual modes of administering the property of deceased persons; the causes and remedies for diseases in grain; various modes of assessing the land-tax; gambling in different countries; the condition of the coal measures in the province of Awa; an account of the former currency of Japan; the reasons of the injury said to be caused to other trees by the *kiri*; the preservation of silk-worm eggs; the mode of calculating the force of a water-wheel; the manufacture of raw silk, etc., etc. It will be seen from this list that the society has very distinct practical aims. We are therefore glad to hear that it is well supported, numbering now almost two thousand members. The subscription is, we believe, one yen monthly.

**W**RITING of China and Japan at the International Fish-Exhibition at Berlin, the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that an International Exhibition, without the participation of these two nations, is no longer possible. "Our closer knowledge of the culture of the Far East dates from the time when Europeans and Americans forced on China and Japan the conviction that they could learn much from Western civilization, and although China is still suspicious towards strangers, and hesitates about accepting European culture, yet nearly twenty years ago she endeavoured to enter into competition with other nations in exhibitions. On the present occasion two large rooms have been placed at her disposal, and the minute labour which characterizes the Chinese people in other respects is also to be observed here. She exhibits more than five hundred objects, divided into seven classes. The various districts of this enormous empire have sent the products of their seas and rivers; and the Chinese have adhered much more closely to the spirit of the exhibition than many western exhibitors. It is difficult to say how some of the objects are connected with fish or fishing, but the Chinese section presents a most interesting view of the manner in which the fisheries are conducted in the Middle Kingdom. The first class contains the various preserved fish; and both those which are stuffed and those which are kept in spirits are preserved in the best possible manner; and the reader of the recent banquet given by the Chinese commissioner can here see the delicacies served on that occasion. The second class contains various kinds of nets, those for the capture of the octopus being made very strong and about one hundred metres in length. The mode in which nets are made is also shown; hooks, harpoons, rods and all the other implements used in fishing, fall under this class. The most interesting mode of catching fish in China is shown in the garden of the exhibition, where a small fishing boat is placed on the lake, and the process of fishing with cormorants is exhibited. Class III. contains the model of a Chinese oyster-bank; Class IV. the various baskets, boxes, &c. used for transporting fish from place to place; and Class VI. the costume of fishermen's families, a collection of the household furniture and clothing of a fisherman, and a portable fisherman's hut from the Chusan archipelago. In Class VIII. we have a pictorial history of fishing. The pictures in many cases must be fancy rather than fact; the colours are bright and glaring, but the perspective is hideous. A collection of the weapons and flags of the various fisher guilds completes the Chinese section."

**C**OMING to Japan, the same writer says that the Japanese section is not less praiseworthy than the Chinese. That country possesses the sympathies of all civilised nations

in her upright endeavours to introduce European culture. "The young Japanese who came to Europe for study gained everywhere much esteem, and thereby assisted in strengthening the bonds of friendship between their country and Europe. The Japanese have been accused of superficiality, of possessing the form rather than the substance, but we must not forget the enormous change of this country during the last sixteen years, and that the new path was not reached without internal strife. No nation in the east possesses European sympathy to such an extent, and none deserves this sympathy more. Here, in Berlin, the news that Japan had resolved to participate in the exhibition was received with lively satisfaction; and all that it has sent us redounds to its honour. First, the Ministry of the Interior sends a splendid collection of all the fish occurring in Japanese waters. This contains about six hundred specimens in all. One portion shows oysters at the various stages of their development. The Colonization Department also sends a collection showing the various modes by which fish are caught, as well as the clothing and furniture of a fisherman's hut. The maps, statistics, &c., are deserving of great attention."

**A**S containing a fuller description of the Japanese section than contained in the previous notice, we extract the following from *Das Kleine Journal*:—

Our previous remark when describing the Chinese portion of the Exhibition, namely that in everything relating to advancement in culture, Japan is far in advance of China, although in Germany the two countries are constantly identified, will find complete confirmation from a closer examination of the Japanese section. Not only does the decoration show taste, elegance and æsthetic feeling, but the arrangement of the objects, and the charm of the models teach us that we are dealing with a people of equal culture with ourselves. The five great bow-windows of their section are hidden by large pictures painted on transparent paper, causing the light which enters to be very soft and pleasant. The pictures represent fish, turtles, and many allegorical figures; a blue rim, with smaller drawings, surround the large pictures. On the wall opposite the windows are three rich paintings of a princess with her ladies in one boat, girls in the fish-market, and women fishing for pleasure. At the two entrances are large bronze-lanterns, more than three centuries old and about 2½ metres in height. The ceilings and central pillars are covered with nets; and in one corner is the model of a huge octopus caught in a net. The most courageous individual must be struck with terror at the notion of such an animal alive; the horrid body and head with the great protuberant eyes, the numerous arms with their double row of suckers, causes one to think with a shudder of meeting with such a monster. All the fabulous tales of the destruction wrought by dragons, sea-serpents, &c., seem less impossible in the presence of this model. The original was captured at Kisarazu on the coast of the province of Kazusa, and had tentacles about nine metres in length. On the side-walls of the room hang large special maps of Japan, among which two, by a Mr. Miyamoto of Tokio, are exhibited as cartographical masterpieces. The drawings also of the objects in the present exhibition are very neatly done. Mr. Matsuhara, professor in the University of Tokio, and assistant in the Department of the Interior, is the young commissioner who has devoted much care to the arrangement of his section. He speaks fluent German, although it was acquired in Japan, and he has never until now left his native country. He is at work on a catalogue of his section, which will appear shortly. Hundreds of various kinds of fish are stuffed, or preserved in spirits. Shell-fish, sponges, corals, star-fish, crustaceæ and amphibious animals are represented. Astonishment is excited by the *Shima-gani*, the specimen of the largest kind of crab in the world; its fore claws are more than three metres long. Of corals we find only a few branches, bright and dark red; Japanese coral is nevertheless much sought, especially in Italy, where it is worked into various ornaments. The models of fishing apparatus, boats, clothes, &c., excited universal attention by their neatness. The seven hundred and fifty-seven objects in the Japanese section make

an excellent impression, and form one of the most attractive portions of the whole international exhibition.

IN his annual address to the Geographical Society of the United States for 1880, Chief Justice Daly, the President, in speaking of recent Geographical Exploration, referred in terms of satisfaction to the establishment of a Geographical Society in Japan. In mentioning the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann, he says :—

A very curious fact has come to light, resulting from Dr. Schliemann's discoveries in the Troad. In the lowest strata of his excavations at Hisarlik he found a vase with an inscription in an unknown language. Six years ago, the eminent Orientalist, E. Burnouf, declared the inscription to be in Chinese characters, for which he was generally laughed at at the time, from the improbability of Dr. Schliemann finding, in the lowest strata of his excavations, a vase with an inscription in the Chinese language. Now, however, it appears that the Chinese ambassador at Berlin, Li Fang Pan, who in his own country is a distinguished scholar, has read and translated the inscription, which, he says, states that three pieces of linen gauze are packed in the vase for inspection, being what we, in our day, would call sending a sample of merchandise into a foreign country to create a demand for it. E. Burnouf previously declared that the inscription was to the effect that the vase contained pieces of goods (*pièces d'étoffe*). The Chinese ambassador fixes the date of the inscription as about 1,200 B.C., and further states that the unknown characters so frequently occurring on the terra-cotta are also in the Chinese language, which would show that, at that remote period, commercial intercourse existed between China and the eastern shores of Asia Minor and Greece.

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### V.

#### KAWAGOTO CASTLE.

IN studying the exploits of famed Japanese generals, one cannot fail to remark the important place that stratagem has held in military operations. Amongst all nations undoubtedly the *ruse de guerre* has been a great factor of success; many historical battles having been won by military surprises and brisk unexpected movements. We do not, however, refer so particularly to such advantages as these or to the secret ambuscades of a guerilla warfare, but rather to the long problems of deceitful and misleading policy which have been patiently wrought out in generalship, sometimes involving remarkable sacrifice of time and the strictest secrecy and perseverance. The story of the forty-seven rōnin, sacrificing all family ties and courting poverty and vice, to elude suspicion and carry out their stealthy revenge, is a type of many of the means by which the leaders of small armies have gained signal successes over their outnumbering foes. Such an instance may be taken from the following story of the Castle of Kawagoto. This fortress, situated about eighteen ri from Yedo, in the province of Musashi, formerly belonged to the *Kokushū* of Sagami and lord of the Castle of Odawara, named Hojo Ujyasu. It happened that in the year 1545, Ujyasu had fallen into bad odour with Uyesugi Narimasa, the governor of the Kanto, or eight eastern provinces, which included Sagami and Musashi. Uyesugi, with the help of the lord of Suruga, was contemplating an attack upon the Castle of Kawagoto, and arranged that the assault should be directed against two sides of the fortress simultaneously. Ujyasu, who at the time was moving with his army towards the castle of Nagakubo, heard of the danger which threatened his stronghold, and returned to Kawagoto to arrange matters and prepare the garrison for a sturdy defence. Here, holding a council of war, he determined to leave Hojo Tsunashige in command of the garrison, he being chosen by unanimous acclamation as the fittest. Hereupon Ujyasu set out again on his march returning to the citadel at Odawara.

Tsunashige with his garrison at Kawagoto presented a stout resistance to the onsets made by the enemy upon both sides of the fortress, who failing in their attempts to storm the castle, eventually invested it on all sides, cutting off all supplies and communication. Ujyasu, suspecting that the garrison must by this time be hard pressed, sent Hojo Ben-

chio, the younger brother of the commandant Tsunashige, with instructions to encourage him to hold out if possible for two months longer, as in that time he would certainly be able to relieve him. The plan which he had devised, however, necessitated patience and delay. Benchio reached the castle, passing through the investing army by assuming the dress and badge of one of the enemy. The delay had the effect of assuring the army of Uyesugi that Ujyasu had little intention of relieving the garrison, and fearing then no attack from this quarter he had spread out his army in such a way as more completely to surround the succumbing fortress. After a delay of two months Ujyasu taking with him about six thousand men, being all that he could spare for the field after garrisoning Odawara and the surrounding castles, marched towards Kawagoto, halting at some distance from the intervening river, called Irenagawa. Here he formed his camp, arranging his army in order of battle: then with a view to convince the enemy of his want of courage he asked for a cessation of hostilities. This, as he expected, was refused, and he thereupon made an advance towards the river as if to cross. This movement was met by an advance on the part of the troops of Uyesugi, at which Ujyasu fled with his army back to the castle of Odawara. Here he learnt from the spies that had been sent out that his retreat had produced a great effect upon the enemy who laughed at his apparent cowardice. Receiving this news with satisfaction he waited six days at Odawara, and then made another advance, and again ignominiously fled upon the advance of the enemy. This second flight, as he learnt, had the desired effect of setting his foes entirely at their ease with regard to him. Satisfied in their minds that, having fled twice without shewing fight, Ujyasu and his men must be entirely demoralised and impotent, they gave up all concern about him and awaited eagerly the capitulation of the castle.

This was just what the general expected and desired. Starting again from Odawara under cover of night he led his men by forced marches to the banks of the river and there addressed them with a stirring exhortation. Victory, he reminded them, was by no means sure to a large army nor was defeat certain to a small one. There is an old Chinese adage which says :—"Fear when you see a small army against you, but rejoice when you have to cope with a large army;" for victory depended not on the number but on the united will and valour of the troops. He went on to say that he had many times fought against the Uyesugis, and had conquered against odds of ten to one. This was by no means the first, but it was certainly the most important, occasion: to win now was an incomparable gain, while to lose was an irreparable loss. He therefore charged them to be of one heart, and not to be bent upon rash risks for booty's sake, emburying themselves, as was the custom, with the heads of their foes; but to guard their own lives and those of their comrades in arms, slaying and leaving as many of the enemy as they could.

At midnight, each man wearing a white badge on the shoulder, in order to be able to distinguish in the darkness friends from foes, they silently crossed the river and came suddenly upon the opposite camp. The enemy having long given up all concern about Ujyasu, had neglected their sentries and were thrown into the greatest confusion by this unexpected attack. The darkness added to the disorder and alarm. Some fled, some fought, and many killed their own comrades by mistake. It is reported that the troops of Ujyasu slew as many as one hundred per man, taking Uyesugi-Tomosa, one of the generals, prisoner.

After the battle all the smaller Daimios of the surrounding provinces, who had been awaiting the result of the war, came to Ujyasu to compliment him, and to declare themselves his allies. Ujyasu, whose army was weak and exhausted, refrained from pushing on further towards Kawagoto, but sought rest and security with his men within the walls of the small castle of Matsuyama. Meantime the commandant of Kawagoto, thinking that the besieging foe, wearied and defeated upon one side of the castle would be but ill-prepared for another attack, organised a sortie from the fortress, and, gaining a great victory, marched with his small army to Matsuyama to join Ujyasu. This double defeat so demoralised and weakened Uyesugi that he fled to Echigo to seek help from the Daimio of that province.

## ITSUKUSHIMA CASTLE.

In addition to the fortifications of the larger towns and the mountain castles—such as have hitherto been described—there are certain island strongholds memorable in Japanese history for the daring deeds with which they have been connected. Such a stronghold was the sea-girdled little castle built at Ari-no-Ura, upon the island called Itsukushima. The events which made this little fortress famous took place about ten years after the wars of Ujiyasu. In the year 1555 Suze Harukata, the retainer of Ōuchi-Yoshitaka, governing Daimio of Bizen and other parts, had slain his master and usurped his authority. Mōri Motonari determined to avenge the murder, and obtained the Imperial sanction for the prosecution of this object. Harukata, after his act of treachery, had sent to Motonari offering him wide domains if he would come and serve under him, for he already feared Motonari as the avenger of the murdered Yoshitaka. Motonari refused to declare allegiance, and having assembled his followers, and collected as large an army as possible, held a council of war. He gave as his opinion that, having only five thousand men, whereas the enemy had some thirty thousand or more, they would have little chance if they coped with their foe on the plain; but by holding a castle on a small island like Itsukushima, the larger army would be at a great disadvantage owing to the narrow space. Some of the retainers dissented from this proposition, averring that such an island stronghold would be most difficult to assist from without; being quite cut off by the sea from succour and supplies. Motonari, however, insisted upon his own view and a castle was built upon the Island of Itsukushima, at a place called Ari-no-Ura. At the opening of the war which ensued between Harukata and Motonari, the former took many of the castles belonging to Motonari. Motonari, regarding such losses inevitable on account of his small numbers, made little resistance, and openly expressed his discontent at having built the castle of Itsukushima. This he did in order to deceive Harukata; for in reality he had intended the island stronghold to be the means of the retrieval of his fortunes. Harukata, hearing these open disparagements of the castle, and regarding it consequently as a weak and easy prey, resolved to attack and secure it next. Against this decision he was warned by one of his own retainers, Takakane, who tried to persuade him that, if Motonari really had considered his stronghold to be useless, he would not have expressed it so openly. But Harukata, who was a passionate and opinionated man, refused to listen to his advisor, and carried his army in ships across the straits, commencing a violent onset upon the island garrison. He lauded his men, who with heavy guns did much damage to the castle buildings. At the same time he commenced mines under the walls and employed all the resources of a violent siege. The breaches were patched up by the commandant of the castle with earthworks and gabions.

Motonari at this time, reaching the opposite shore with his army, heard of the danger which threatened the garrison. He thereupon sent back all his baggage, as well as all the old men and children who formed a part of his following, keeping with him only the more mature and most able-bodied of his men. The army of Harukata fancied, from this movement, which took place at about twilight, that the whole army was retiring. As the night came on a great storm arose, and the retainers of Motonari considered that the sea was too rough to enable them to cross the channel with safety. Motonari, however, persuaded his followers that this was a sign that heaven was helping them, for their only chance was by outwitting the superior numbers of the enemy, and on such a night as this they would certainly be ill-prepared for an attack. Each man was marked with a white badge, and instructed in a pass-word which was to serve between comrades in the darkness. The passage then took place in boats, the front one of which, commanded by Motonari, carried a single light; the others followed without lights. Having crossed in safety he sent back all the boats, resolved to conquer or die.

The forces of Harukata, little suspecting any attempt to cross on so rough a night, were entirely unguarded; and just about dawn they were thrown into the utmost confusion by Motonari and his followers bursting upon and surrounding them from the shore side. In their consternation and dismay some fled to the ships, and were slain or drowned in

attempts to embark: great numbers were massacred, and many fled scattered over the island. Harukata himself, a very stout man, reached the shore with a few vessels, after all the boats had left or been captured, and, finding himself sure of death from the hands of the enemy, committed suicide.

Takakane, the retainer of Harukata, who had counselled him against his foolish policy, had sought refuge with a few of his followers in a cave in the island. Motonari, hearing this, and knowing him to be a valiant man, sent him an offer of pardon if he would surrender and become his vassal. This offer he scornfully refused, and died by his own hand. It is said that, during this attack, about three thousand men lost their lives in the sea, having been capsized in their boats, or driven backwards from the shore by the troops of Motonari.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th June, 1880.

The King of Greece, now on a visit to London, has received the freedom of the city. The Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone both made speeches on the occasion, expressing warm sympathy with Greece.

London, 21st June, 1880.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the new Grand Sharif of Mecca.

London, 10th July, 1880.

General Skobeloff has despatched a column to occupy Kizilartai. General Kaufmann has gone to Kulja to assume command against the Chinese. It is reported that the Chinese have forcibly enrolled six thousand Kashgarians to repair roads.

London, 14th July, 1880.

A concourse of Chinese have captured the Russian explorer Colonel Prjevalsky, and pillaged a Russian caravan.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 17TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2510, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 17TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The European mail of May 28th, came to hand by the M. M. steamer *Volga*, on Monday morning last. Outward despatches were taken forward by the P. & O. steamer *Sandla*, on the 15th instant, at noon.

We are informed by the local agent of the Mitsui Bishi Company, that the *Sumida Maru* left Hongkong for this port via Kobe on the 10th instant with the European mails on board, and will be due here on Monday next the 19th instant, at daylight.

The opening of the Sumida-gawa, deferred from last Saturday, was celebrated yesterday night with more than usual éclat. The night was pleasant, and the clouds which occasionally obscured the moon only rendered the pyrotechnic displays the more brilliant. The bridges, and every available standing place along the banks of the river, were crowded with delighted spectators. The ceremony was finished by half-past nine o'clock; and the Yokohama visitors were thus enabled to return to their homes by the last ordinary train.

An inquiry was held at the British Consulate, yesterday, respecting the death of Hong Kro Young, a Chinaman, and lately steward of the British barque *Largo*, of Glasgow. The evidence was to the effect that deceased died of consumption, and the court found accordingly.

The repair of the Shanghai-Amoy submarine cable was completed on Wednesday, and communication with Amoy, Hongkong, &c., has consequently been re-established. All the other lines are also in working order.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt on Thursday morning, about 4 a. m. It lasted some three seconds, the direction being from east to west.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* says that "Mr. M. M. Paul of Dedham, Mass., a graduate of Dartmouth College, and now Assistant Observer at the Naval Observatory, at Washington, has received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Tokio, Japan. He will sail from San Francisco for Japan on the first of August."

The *North China Daily News* publishes the following Renter's telegram:—"The Russian defeats by the Chinese are denied at St. Petersburg."

The musical public of Yokohama may expect a treat of no ordinary description by the arrival of Mr. Iburg, the violinist. In a critique of that gentleman's performance at Kobe, the *Mioyo News* says:—"The first piece was sufficient to raise the enthusiasm of the audience, when they realised the wonderful power which Mr. Iburg has on the violin; and the enthusiasm was sustained throughout the whole evening, everyone being highly delighted."

On Saturday last the First Eleven of the Yokohama Cricket Club played against Twenty-two other members. The weather was beautifully fine and the ground in good order. At two o'clock, when the Twenty-two sent in their first representatives, the thermometer must have been very high. The entire side was rapidly disposed of for eighty-five runs, of which more than one-third was scored by Messrs. Thompson, Cope and Cobden. The bowling of Thomson and Abbott was too good for the majority, and the fielders missed no chance. At the close of the innings Messrs. Stillfried and Andersen took a photograph of the players.

The twenty-two when in the field left apparently but little space between them for the ball to escape, but Dr. Wheeler and Trevethick who went in first put fifty-eight on the telegraph, and with double figures to Thompson, Dodds and Barlow the side had scored 137 at the close of the game. The twenty-two did not field well together, and changed the bowling so often that it appeared that each one would in turn take an over, and some of the wickets that swelled the number of extras to twenty-four were very wide indeed.

We congratulate the captain of the first eleven on his choice, and hope he may be always as well supported as he was on Saturday.

The *Mioyo News* says:—"A dreadful accident has happened to one of the Japanese steamers which ply between Kobe and the Inland Sea ports, probably causing great loss of life, but full particulars are not yet to hand. What we know of it has been learned from the captain and chief officers of the *Genkai Maru*, which arrived here yesterday. About eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday), while fifteen miles east, three-quarters north, from Steep Bluff (or about 42 miles from Kobe), they sighted a Japanese steamer head down and stern up. On going as close to the wreck as possible, Captain Conner found that there were no persons on it or near it; the stern rail and after dock-house were visible above water, but she was awash amidships; the main tryrail was set. At a distance of some miles from the wreck a crowd of boats was seen, with some wreckage, but they were close up to the beach, in very shallow water, and could not be approached. It was evident that the steamer must either have been blown up or run into. The name of the steamer is said to be the *Hakusei Maru*, one of the small Japanese steamers plying down the Inland Sea. She was entirely manned by Japanese, and there is great probability that the disaster was caused by an explosion of her boilers; for these little steamers are raced with most culpable folly, and Japanese engineers are not to be depended upon. This morning we hear that a number of Japanese suffering from scalds and burns were yesterday brought up to the *Mioyo* Hospital; and it is said they are the survivors of the wreck.

We hope to give fuller particulars in our next issue." The same journal writing on the following day states that "The steamer wrecked near Steep Bluff was formerly known as the *Kobe-maru*, and now named the *Hakusei-maru*. She belongs to Mr. Sumitomo, and is an old boat, having run between Kobe and Osaka in the days before the railway was opened. Three men have been landed here and sent to Hospital, suffering from scalds. A report of the occurrence has been sent to the head office at Osaka, but the agents here pretend to be unable to give any particulars; so that until the report sent to the head office at Osaka, is made public no reliable information further than we have given is likely to be obtained." The native papers since state that the bursting of the boiler was the cause of the catastrophe.

The ceremony of conferring diplomas upon the successful students at the recent examinations in the Tokio University took place on Saturday evening.

At 7 o'clock the President, vice-President, Professors, students and a large number of gentlemen who had been invited to witness the proceedings, assembled in the spacious hall of the University, the band playing on their entrance. The vice-President, Mr. Hattori Ichizo, then delivered a brief report of the progress of the institution during the last educational year, after which Mr. Kato Hiroyuki, the President, handed their diplomas to the different students, who had proved successful. On this ceremony being concluded, Mr. Hiroyuki addressed the students urging them not relax their efforts at improvement, but to strain every effort to take advantage of the means of acquiring knowledge provided by the Government. One of the students, on behalf of the whole body, replied to the President's address in suitable terms. Addresses were delivered by the following members of the professorial staff:—Messrs. Ewing, Cooper and Toyama, and the formal proceedings closed with a few remarks from His Excellency Kuki Riichii, the vice-Assistant Minister of Education. The company then adjourned to another apartment where a magnificent supper was served, which reflected great credit upon the proprietors of the Seiyoken who were the caterers. Here a most enjoyable evening was passed and, when the company dispersed, it was general matter of remark that the ceremony of the day would be not the least enjoyable event of the year.

The Honourable Mr. Angell and his associates in the American Mission to the Court of Peking, will leave with their suite for the North of China in the U. S. steamers *Richmond* and *Ashtabot*, about Monday next, the 19th instant.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sargent, Farsari, & Co., a copy of the "Tourists' Guide to Yokohama, Tokio, Hakone, Fujiyama, Kamakura, Yokosuka, Kanazawa, Narita, Nikko, Kioto, Osaka, &c., &c." The work has been compiled by Mr. W. E. L. Keeling, M. A., who must have devoted a very great amount of labour in producing what is unquestionably the best guide book to the famous places of this empire, that has yet been issued for the assistance of visitors, who are not unfrequently at a loss how to use the limited time at their disposal to the best advantage. The reader of Mr. Keeling's admirable little work will learn what to see, and what to avoid, while the short explanatory notes supply a much needed desideratum, and add interest to the places touched upon. The itineraries and map of Tokio are accurate, and the glossary of Japanese expressions, names of articles, &c., will undoubtedly prove of service to any tourist who may find himself out of the reach of assistance from some one having a knowledge of the vernacular. Altogether, the guide leaves little to be desired, and must prove indispensable to visitors and extremely useful to residents.

The Australian eleven now in England have just won a match against eighteen of Loughsight, near Manchester. Mr. G. F. Grace and Mr. Gilbert were imported into the local team, but neither of them rendered any great service. When the stumps were drawn at the end of the first day's play, each side had completed an innings—Loughsight for 111 runs and the Australians for 211. The former had also lost eight batsmen in their second innings for 72 runs. Play was resumed next day at

12.35, but the nine remaining wickets only put on 34 runs. Messrs. Spofforth and Boyle ran each other pretty close for the honour of most successful bowler. The former took eight wickets for 50 runs and the latter seven wickets for 41 runs. Australia now had but 11 to win—a number obtained without any mishap, and they thus won their third match by ten wickets.

The *New York Nation* is one of those journals which does not place the utmost credibility in the continual announcement of wonderful discoveries by Mr. Edison. The electric light, polyform, and the recovery of gold from tailings, appear to be in the shade at present, while the erratic genius has again betaken himself to a new field, although we feel bound to remark that this fresh quest follows suspiciously close on the reported success of Dr. Siemens' electric railway at Berlin. The *Nation* of the 3rd of July writes on the subject as follows:—"Edison's latest experiment is, as usual, demonstrated to be a complete success by the investigations of a *Herald* reporter, who paid the Magician a visit on Saturday and tested the utilization of the electric current 'for railroad purposes.' The Magician has a three-quarter-mile track upon which he runs his motor and car, and which appears to be designed, with the malignity of a Wicked Magician, to afford the most excruciating torture to *Herald* reporters and others who can be beguiled into riding upon it. It has all kinds of curves, some of them being as sharp as an ordinary horse-railroad corner curve, and divers grades; and around these the Magician and his victim tore at a rate of forty miles an hour. 'The strangest part of the programme,' according to the reporter, was the ease and celerity with which the train could be stopped, from which we suppose the means of preventing it from jumping the track in rounding the 'series of serpentine curves, that were enough to frighten anybody,' was too obvious to deserve mention. Once the reporter got on the motor, with the car detached, when it 'shot off like a bullet, and it was only by holding on firmly that one's seat could be kept.' As the curves were reached 'the motor rocked fearfully' and seemed to the rider like a 'bucking mustang.' 'The time made was fifty-three seconds from the station to the end of the track,' which was extraordinary, considering the vicissitudes of the journey, to say the least, whether it bodes the speedy demise of steam or not. Menlo Park is to be illuminated by the electric light in September. Of the gold-finding process there is 'very little to be said,' the report dejectedly concludes."

An exchange gives an amusing anecdote respecting the mode which an eccentric individual adopted to retaliate upon a railway company which had, as he thought, treated him badly. The story runs that "a man boarded the train at a way-station and paid his fare to a point a few miles distant. On reaching his destination he concluded to proceed to a further station and finally continued on until he reached Winsted. Each time he paid his fare in cash to the conductor instead of buying a ticket at the station, although by this means the passage cost him considerably more. At last the conductor spoke to him of this and suggested that it would be economy for him to buy a ticket, and asked him why he didn't. 'Well,' said the passenger, 'I'll tell you. Some time last Summer I got into a little trouble with this company and they used me mighty meanly, so I just said to myself. That Connecticut Western Company won't never get another cent of my money if I live a hundred years; and they won't, and that's why I pay my fare to the conductors.' The conductor dropped the conversation at that point."

From accounts which appear from time to time, it is apparent that the projectors of the herculean task of cutting a tunnel under the English Channel, so as to connect France and England, have not abandoned their enterprise. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the experimental works for the Channel tunnel are still going on. The shaft dug by the society has reached the layer in which it is proposed to bore the tunnel. The difficulties occasioned by the influx of water, which were considerable in the upper layers, have been remedied. A second shaft is about to be made for the descent of the materials necessary for the construction of the tunnel. The society has still three years to complete its experiments before transforming itself into a working company.

The untimely fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari has been recalled by the arrival in England of a survivor of the massacre in which Sir Louis lost his life. "On the British army reaching Cabul city," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* "one of the first discoveries was that of Sir Louis Cavagnari's china-pug dog. Altogether adrift and unnoticed, his well-known pet had safely escaped the turbulent Afghans. It may be imagined that such a memento, at once recognized, was zealously cared for, and transmitted on the first opportunity to England. Unluckily, the evidence of this surviving eye-witness is a sealed book."

The liberator of Italy does not appear likely to add much to his reputation judging from the reports of his latest utterances. We notice in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Garibaldi has written a letter to his constituents at Rome, in which, while admitting that the House of Savoy has powerfully aided in the regeneration of Italy, he accuses it of having afterwards ruined the country and brought it into a condition of misery. He recommends that all large pensions should be cut down to 5,000 f. per annum; that for the army should be substituted "the armed manhood of the nation;" and, as for the priests, he would give a basin of soup to the impotent and a spade to the able, employing them in public works. He would do away with the prefects and sub-prefects, who are only useful to obtain votes favourable to those who govern. Garibaldi concludes by advising the people of Rome to hiss all the prominent men of the Right as they leave the Chamber of Deputies. The *Capitale*, which published this letter, was seized by the police.

At last the *rara avis* has been found: "The most marvellous phenomenon which has ever been since the world existed has been discovered." We quote from the *Vie de Cherbourg*, which is responsible for the authenticity of the following details concerning the living infant wonder domiciled at Cherbourg, but shortly to be dispatched to Paris in order to be presented to the French Academy of Medicine. The phenomenon is a baby, aged six months, named Augustine Lavir, the nape of whose neck has the singular gift of producing an uninterrupted succession of feathers. Twenty-three have already sprouted, reached maturity, and fallen off, to be carefully stored up by the infant's father, a workingman, whose fortune may be considered made if the amazing story turns out correct. The manner in which these feathers grow is thus described:—A pimple forms on the nape of the neck, quite close to the roots of the hair. At the expiration of a certain time the pimple blossoms into a feather, the child, at the moment when it appears, seeming to experience a slight uneasiness. The feather, which is curved and gilded, attains, when fully grown, from ten to twelve centimetres in length. When it falls, a few drops of a whitish color issue from the pimple, which then heals, leaving no trace of its existence for a while until another appears, enclosing the germ of another feather. A curious circumstance, says the *Vie*, is that the feather remains six days on the infant's neck when fully grown before falling, and that its successor takes as many days to sprout as its predecessor to reach maturity. The father of the phenomenal child intends bringing it to Paris in order to ask science to investigate the cause of this freak of nature, which, if it really exists, is certainly one of the strangest heard of recently.

The Paris *Figaro* has lately told a terrible story of a head-mau's revenge. Fourteen years ago the murderer Avinain was condemned to death. When, on the morning of his execution, "Monsieur de Paris" entered his cell for the purpose of making the usual preparations for conveying him to the scaffold, the culprit received him with an outburst of abuse, couched in the foulest imaginable language, to which the "executor of high works" listened impassively, apparently paying no attention to the torrent of insults and imprecations that flowed from Avinain's lips. Arrived upon the scaffold, however, he bound his "patient" to the plank, and then deliberately lowered the death dealing knife to within a few inches of the murderer's neck, examined its edge, raised it again to its usual height, and finally loosened the catch, with the customary result. As the remains of the decapitated assassin were being removed from the scaffold, one of the officials present observed to the executioner that he had not performed his task as quickly as usual. "No," replied the

latter, with an indescribable smile: "I let him wait a little!" Experience had taught the practiced headsman how dire is the agony of the last few moments preceding the dreadful passage from life to death; so, mindful of the wrong inflicted upon him by the doomed man's insults, he avenged the outrage with hideous completeness by "letting him wait a little."

"Courage," says the *New York Nautical Gazette* of the 22nd of last May, "is not a rare quality among sailors, but it is seldom better displayed than it was by John Williams, mate of the schooner *Victor*, when he beat off five river thieves from the deck of his vessel in Flushing Bay, on Sunday night, and then, rousing the sleeping crew, humanely rescued three of the rascals from their upturned boat in the water. The fourth was picked up by another boat, the fifth was drowned. The survivors will now have an opportunity of cooling their piratical ardor during a term in the penitentiary."

Japan is evidently not the only country where extraordinary stories are current respecting the habits of western strangers. Even after the long period of British rule the most absurd tales are implicitly believed in India, as we learn from an exchange that "one of the curiosities of the lower strata of native life is the regular recurrence of a panic on the subject of a mysterious and malignant sahiv who seizes people in the dark to extract oil from their heads. The *Civil and Military Gazette* tells us that a craze of this kind is just now in full swing among the domestic servants of Lahore. A dreadful Englishman lives in a tent somewhere near Shalimar, he is attended by two chaprannes dressed entirely in black. When they see a belated khidmutgar or an early ice-cooly they seize him and carry him to their master. Sometimes he is made insensible by drugs, sometimes he is stunned by a blow on the head. Arrived at the tent he is hung up by the heels, and a fire is lighted under his head,—'like a mutton chop!'—as an awe-struck khidmutgar remarked. The oil resulting from this fantastic cookery is carefully collected by the English ogre for some dread and unfathomable purpose. This year, this periodic delusion has some circumstantial details which are accepted as quite incontrovertible. A punkah-cooly from Mean Meer going to fetch ice was carried off on Friday night, the basket and ice ticket were found on the road. In other years Simla has been the scene of the ogre's exploits. We may smile at the grotesque folly of this strange story, but it is implicitly believed by hundreds of the people."

The following description of an eviction in Ireland, which appeared in a recent *Times*, reads more like what might occur in Albania or some other half civilized community, than in a portion of the British Empire within a few hours journey from the great centres of civilization. The *Times* says:—"A very recent example of an eviction may serve to illustrate some of these troubles and the growing spirit of resistance which the tenants are exhibiting. The sheriff and a party of police went to execute an *habere* near Fethard, in the county of Tipperary—which is not one of the most distressed counties, or one much disturbed by the land agitation. On arriving at the farm they found the entrance blocked, some trees having been felled and placed as rude barricades across at regular intervals. They were not surprised at this, as they expected opposition, and had a resident magistrate with them. Having made a passage through the fields for the carts they had with them, they arrived at the house, which they found in a perfect state of defence. The doors and windows were barricaded, and a sort of inner line of fortifications formed. The tenant's wife appeared at an upper window, refused to give up possession, and threatened the party with violence. The resident magistrate warned them of the consequences, but was met with cries of defiance. Having procured a long ladder, they tried to get in through an upper window, but were beaten off, pitchforks having been thrust out at them, while pieces of lead, boiling water, and stones were thrown at them by a mob behind the fences. In spite of all the resistance, they plied the ladder as a battering ram vigorously, and soon broke through the barricade. The sheriff called on the police, as he was assaulted, to enter the house, but they refused unless he or the bailiff entered first. He accordingly jumped through the breach into a regular array of forks, scythes, and various other weapons.

The police following him arrested 13 persons inside and the tenant, who had previously come out and given himself up. The sheriff had his coat torn and a few blows in the *melee*, but the police believe that if any one else had gone in first he would not have come out with his life. The house is in a shocking state, flooded with milk and porter, blocked up with pieces of treas used for the defence, and all the doors and windows broken. There were 10 or a dozen other persons in the house, but they escaped during the confusion. The 14 prisoners were lodged in gaol. Everything about the house was carted into the road and four bailiffs left in charge."

When residents in Japan feel disposed to complain of the heat, they need only recall Indian weather to make them more satisfied with their lot. An Indian contemporary, writing in the middle of last month, says:—"The heat in Northern India appears to have been unusually great this season. At Agra, last week, thirteen natives fell victims to the simoom in two days. Dogs were struck down in the streets with the blood pouring from their mouths. At Lucknow, according to the local paper, pedestrians have dropped down dead in the streets of the city, and in one or two cases in the station. Cholera is also in our midst and carrying off many victims, whilst fevers and well developed typhoid are prostrating large numbers."

Paris has been horrified by the discovery of a most diabolical murder, committed in the Rue de Grenelle by a monster named Menesclou, only twenty years old. He seems to have enticed into his room a little girl of four, whose parents live in the house, by offering her a branch of lilac. Then, after outraging, he murdered her, and cut the body into thirty-seven pieces. The parents of the girl, named Den, were out at the time the crime was accomplished, and on returning home were dismayed at not finding their daughter. Their suspicions fell on the murderer, because of his known bad character. He strongly denied any knowledge of the child's whereabouts. The next morning, however, the smell of burning flesh attracted the attention of the neighbors. The police arriving, they summoned Menesclou to open his door, which he did after some hesitation, and admitted the officers. A hasty search soon ended in the discovery of part of Louise Den's body in the stove, and other pieces were found scattered about the room. The murderer had the two arms of his victim in his pockets. Menesclou, after a vain attempt to escape, was seized and conveyed to prison, an infuriated mob meanwhile seeking to tear him to pieces. He had confessed that he hid the body in the mattress of his bed until the next day, and actually slept through the night on the corpse of his victim. When his parents, who slept in the same room, had gone to their work he began to dissect the body with a razor and a penknife, hoping to succeed in burning the pieces during the day. Menesclou has, it is said, been incorrigibly bad all his life. His mother, on one occasion, had to go to the hospital to be treated for madness brought on by the blows of her son. The Prefect of Police sent 800 francs to the parents of the child, who are very poor, and a subscription was got up in their aid. The parts of the body were collected, and placed in the Morgue to be photographed.

Commenting upon the letter published by Colonel Gordon in the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of his resignation as Lord Ripon's private secretary, the gist of which we reproduce in our telegrams, the *Friend of India* remarks:—

Colonel Gordon's letter of his resignation of the private secretaryship, completely answers the purpose for which it was evidently written, and utterly disappoints the curiosity which naturally inquires why Colonel Gordon found himself compelled to resign. He has not condescended to throw the least light on the circumstances or considerations which convinced him that his acceptance of the post was a mistake; yet these are what the public are naturally curious about. Nothing seems to have been further from his mind than the intention to gratify public curiosity. His object in writing, clearly was to let the public know that no blame of any kind attaches to the Marquis of Ripon, that the "mistake" is entirely Colonel Gordon's own and that therefore the blame "which he richly deserves" should fall on him. It will be admitted that it was important that this should be known, for if the public had been left to speculate, they would probably have suspected that something in Lord Ripon's conduct or bearing towards him had caused him to resign. Colonel Gordon assures us this was not the case, that nothing could have exceeded the kindness and consideration with which Lord Ripon treated him. The letter also

excludes another explanation which would perhaps have been the popular one, that the religious differences of the two men had produced disagreement. Colonel Gordon, being a Protestant of the most earnest evangelical type, and one who is not accustomed to keep his religion in the background, it would have been readily supposed that a collision on the subject of religion had taken place between him and the Catholic Marquis. This explanation will hardly pass current after Colonel Gordon's strongly expressed admiration for Lord Ripon from the religious point of view. Considering the way in which Roman Catholics are generally regarded by men of Gordon's school, his fervent testimony in regard to Lord Ripon as a man of God, is not little a remarkable. This testimony must be taken as very strong proof of the earnestness of Lord Ripon's religious character and of the consistency of his general conduct with his religious principles, for the Colonel is not a man to express a conviction which is not genuine, and he is too good a judge of men to be easily deceived. How far the assurance that the new Viceroy is a man who has God with him, and who will rule in the strength of the Lord, not of man, will tend to inspire the Indian public with confidence, we shall not venture to say. The "world" has always been inclined to dislike and distrust men of very pronounced religion, and the "world," we suppose, is pretty largely represented in Indian society. Saintliness is not, perhaps, the attribute which Indian society would have most desired in the Viceroy. But notwithstanding Colonel Gordon's certificate, we do not expect that the Marquis's piety will prove to be of the obtrusive kind, and if it manifest itself chiefly in purity of motive and quiet earnestness of purpose in his official acts, the country will have much to be thankful for. We doubt if ever any Viceroy of India has interlarded his public speeches with so many pious expressions as are to be found in the speeches of Lord Lytton; yet his rule has not been a saintly one. We hope the religion of Lord Ripon will show itself less in pious ejaculations and more in pure and high-minded morality of action.

As to Colonel Gordon's own action, little can be said. It will puzzle most people. That he is a madman and a fanatic will probably be a common opinion. Apparently he will not trouble himself greatly about public opinion, his only anxiety being that the public should blame him and not Lord Ripon. And no doubt the public will do so. It will also be admitted, however, that whether or not he is mad and fanatical, he is a man of singular honesty and simplicity of character. And though we need not guess at his private reasons for throwing up his post, since he himself evidently does not think the public have any business to know them, few readers of his singular letter will have any difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the writer would have been out of his element as private secretary at Simla and Calcutta.

Writing on the subject of the duel in which the notorious Count Rochefort was severely wounded, the *New York Nation* remarks:—"Rochefort seems not unlikely to have at last been overtaken by an appropriate fate, being in danger of death from a wound received in a duel. He has been living in Geneva since his escape from New Caledonia, but keeps in Paris a son, a lad of seventeen, who seems to be a chip of the old block, and to love a row in the streets. The latter accordingly took part in a fray caused, a few weeks ago, by a Communist demonstration, which the police had to suppress, and received more or less mauling, but was not injured seriously. His voracious father thereupon wrote a letter to the Prefect of Police, M. Andrieux, accusing him of having had the son 'sabred' by the police in order to gratify his hatred of the father, and threatening when he saw him to slap his face, adding, with thorough Rochefort absurdity, that nothing better could be expected of a person whose brother-in-law had murdered a man in an unfair duel. Koecklin, the brother-in-law, thereupon promptly stepped forward and arranged 'a meeting' with Rochefort, and being only twenty-nine, a good fencer, and of fine physique, while Rochefort is over forty and fat, he got under his guard and gave him a few inches of cold steel in the stomach. The story about the sword accidentally dropping from Rochefort's hand is probably concocted to save his reputation as a fighting man. There is nothing, as we said when he was in this country, at all remarkable in Rochefort's career. He is a smart and unscrupulous 'newspaper man,' of the third or fourth order, with an immense capacity for telling amusing lies, and probably in any country but France would never have been heard of out of the café he frequented."

"The advantages which accrue to druggists through the use of abbreviated Latin in prescriptions, received" remarks an American paper "a good illustration in Boston the other day. A young man went into a druggist's shop and handed the clerk a prescription, on which a few grains of chloride of zinc

in a pint of water was ordered in regular prescription form. The total cost at retail was probably about a cent, but the druggist unblushingly asked for 75. When remonstrated with for charging so much for putting up a prescription, the ingredients and cost of which were named to him, he answered that he did not suppose the customer could read the prescription, and as he could, only ten cents would be charged. In this state of affairs it becomes advisable to learn to read prescriptions."

We observe from a paragraph in an American journal that by a recent invention paper boxes are made in Boston direct from paper pulp. The boxes are turned out of any size or shape perfectly seamless and of uniform thickness. After drying, the boxes are run through a second machine at the rate of sixty per minute, receiving, under a pressure of 4,000 lbs., such embossing as may be necessary. From the time the paper stock is taken from the bales until the perfect box is turned from the machine, manual labor is entirely avoided. By the use of one set of these machines 30,000 boxes can be produced per day, at less than one-third of the lowest market price of hand-made goods, and doing the work of two hundred hands as the process is ordinarily conducted.

The "Chiel" in *Vanity Fair* commenting upon the American horses running in England says:—"I do not grudge our American visitors any success that they may achieve on the English Turf. No doubt Mr. Lorillard, a wealthy tobacco manufacturer, has sent his horses over to England as a matter of business, and because the stakes and bets to be won here make racing a better business than it is at home. But we are getting just a little tired of hearing so many people institute comparisons between American and English horses, as if the specimens of the Yankee article were of a breed superior to our own. Take the vaunted Iroquois, the winner of the Newmarket Two-year-old Plate. He is sired by Leamington, an English horse of great renown, and winner twice at Chester and once at Goodwood of the highest turf prizes in the country. His dam, rejoicing in the truly transatlantic cognomen of "Maggie B.B.," is also by the English horse Australian, a son of the great "West" and Emilia, by Young Emilius—all names well known in the annals of our own Turf. The dam of Maggie B.B. is Madeline, by Boston out of Magnolia, she by the English horse, Glencoe, out of the exported English mare, Myrtle, a daughter of Mameluke; while Boston himself traces to Diomed, Saltram, Alderman, and other celebrated English winners. Of all the immediate progenitors of Iroquois, only one therefore has the least pretension to being American; and except that the colt has crossed the Atlantic once, I can see nothing to affect the chance of his being as good as horses bred and born in England. Plenty of bagmen cross the Atlantic twice a year and are none the worse for it, though I have heard passengers on a Cunard steamer pray that they might be."

The same authority has something to say about a new motor. "Compressed air seems as though it were the coming force. It bored the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels, without it we should not have our Whitehead torpedoes, and now it is going to drive our engines for us. Colonel Beaumont, late M.P. South Durham, has adapted it to drive a locomotive, which has been working most satisfactorily in the Arsenal at Woolwich, and runs upwards of twenty miles without requiring to be recharged. Travelling by the Underground Railway will become almost a pleasure through the use of this engine, and the air of tunnels, instead of being poisoned, will be freshened by it. The secret of a private locomotive will be solved by this power, and a man who is short of horses can replace them by a tame air-pump in the stable. The saving to the tramway companies in horse-flesh will be something very large, and we may expect that ill-used creature, the 'bus horse, to become an extinct animal."

A preliminary investigation was commenced on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Netherlands Consular Court, before J. J. van der Pot, Esq., Consul, respecting an alleged attempt made by John Ludwig to set fire to a room at the rear of the Shamrock hotel, No. 97, in which he was living. The inquiry was private, but, as far as we can learn, the accused had poured

kerosene over the paper on the wall of the room and set fire to it after some difficulty. The blaze was observed at once, and Ludwig arrested by some Malay sailors, a Japanese extinguishing the flame with a pair of trousers. It was extremely fortunate that the attempt was discovered so promptly as, if the fire had once taken a firm hold of the premises, nothing could have saved that thickly populated quarter of the town from a very serious conflagration. The investigation was concluded yesterday and, as the evidence was contradictory, the accused was acquitted.

#### THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

The special correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* continues the record of the Imperial progress as follows:—On the 1st July instant, as the weather looked threatening in the morning, His Majesty stayed for the day in Nagoya. During the afternoon the leading officials and merchants entertained His Excellency the Prime Minister and the Privy Councillors attached to the suite, in the museum. On the following day (2nd) a start was effected at 7 a.m., and as the procession set out a salute was fired. The Emperor visited the shrines of Atsuta en route, the road leading from His Majesty's lodging to the shrines (about one ri) being lined with soldiers. When the Emperor reached Atsuta he left his carriage and walked to the shrines, while a band of musicians played some of the famous airs of old Japan. His Majesty then performed his devotions at the shrines and was followed by His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, the Prime Minister, and the Privy Councillors. The journey was then resumed and when the village of Fukuda was reached, a halt made for tiffin. During the afternoon stage, the ferry at Maigasu had to be crossed. The galley provided for the Emperor was beautifully decorated with crimson hangings, and so great was the number of other craft, that the river seemed to be completely covered with them. After a brief rest, His Majesty entered his galley and was rowed across the river, preceded and followed by a multitude of other boats, Governor Iwamura leading the way. A number of the rice merchants of Kawana induced the Emperor, after much solicitation, to witness an exhibition of angling. Here a band of shizoku residing in the locality played different pieces of music, the sweet strains of which, stealing over the placid water, greatly delighted the Emperor and the members of the procession. A forward movement was again made and a landing effected at Kawana about 5 o'clock, where His Majesty rested for the night in the local premises of the Higashi-Hongwanji sect. On the 3rd, the weather was again beautifully fine. Before the Emperor set out a number of aged people were presented to him, following the previous case of Kofu, and at 7 a.m. the procession left the town in the presence of an enormous number of spectators. The suspension bridge over the Osaka river was shortly afterwards crossed and the town of Yokkaichi reached where a rest was made for tiffin. In the afternoon we arrived at Kambe at 3 o'clock, and remained there for the night, His Majesty taking up his abode in the Buddhist temple of Tonshinji. While in Kambe the Emperor purchased a number of flower vases locally known as Banko-yaki. On the 4th, the fine weather still continued, and shortly after 7 a.m. the procession started from Kambe. During this day's journey we crossed the Ohashi suspension bridge over the Rokugo river, and passed through the villages of Kishioka and Enoshima, when we reached Shirako, where a halt was made. The whole distance from Kambe to Shirako was thronged with spectators. The cortège then passed through Uyeno and Ajikawa and arrived at Teramachi, Tsu, at noon where a rest was made for tiffin. After the mid-day meal, there was a grand display of fireworks from the old forts, and His Majesty was prevailed upon to witness an exhibition of sea-fishing. In Tsu, a very large number of people had assembled, some having come as many as twenty ri, and even from the prefecture of Wakayama, in order to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign Lord. On the 5th, the Emperor left his residence at half-past eight o'clock, and was conducted by Governor Iwamura to inspect the Kencho. Here the Governor addressed His Majesty and expressed the gratitude he felt for the imperial visit. The Saibansho was also visited, His Majesty returning to his lodging at eleven o'clock. During the afternoon, His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi, and His Excellency the

Prime Minister, inspected the local hospital and medical school on behalf of the Emperor. The following day (6th) His Majesty visited the academy located in the old castle and also the normal school. Privy Councillors Ito and Terashima arrived from Nagoya this morning and at once presented themselves to the Emperor. His Excellency Kono, Minister for Education, has left Tsu.

#### THE FEATHER ROBE.

*From the Japanese.*

Fair are the wind and weather  
On Miwo's spreading shore;  
And swiftly the boat glides onward.  
To the plash of the boatman's oar;  
While far and near,  
His voice rings clear.  
Oh! Glad and free, glad and free,  
Is the beautiful path of the billowy sea!  
I am Hakuriyo, and my gaze,  
Turned seaward, seeks the distant main  
Of fair, white waves that softly shine  
Along the shore, in glittering line;  
While sudden clouds of fleecy snow,  
High soaring o'er the lines below,  
Rise leagues on leagues along the heights,  
And glimmer with the tremulous lights  
Of mingled dawn and morning-moon.  
Spring breathes upon the ocean deep,  
Where snowy films of vapour swoon,  
And steals o'er piny glade and steep.  
O radiant scene,  
O moon serene!  
On yonder plains, celestial-fair,  
No mortal form may reach thee there;  
Yet longing eyes and souls are free,  
And mine ascends on high to thee.  
I'll haste thro' haunts of sylvan shade,  
Thro' dark-green glooms of hill and glade,  
To yonder shadowy grove of pine—  
To yonder sea whose borders shine.  
Ah! Will a head-wind rise and blow,  
To crown with cloudy crests of snow  
The shimmering deep, till, flecked with foam,  
The fisher's boat comes speeding home!  
Will he who yonder casts his line,  
Haste swiftly shoreward o'er the brine,  
Or will he linger yet to toil,  
And lure from out the deep his spoil?  
Though winds blow fresh, what need for fear,  
Since Spring is fair and skies are clear?  
How glad and bright the busy scene,  
As barques, swift-sailing, skim the deep,  
While soundless seems its billowy sheen,  
Yet solemn murmurs sighing creep  
Along the shore;  
For evermore  
A sound doth haunt the wooded lee,  
The plains of pine beside the sea.

I will haste to the shore and there gaze long upon the spreading scene. Flowers are raining from the heavens. I hear sweet strains of music, while exquisite odors are wafted through the air. Oh! Here is indeed a marvel! A feather-robe, of wonderful beauty, is caught in the boughs of a pine-tree. Its appearance is unlike that of any earthly garment, and the longer I gaze upon it the fairer grow its tints, and the sweeter seems its fragrance. As it is so beautiful a thing, I will take it and show it to some wise old man able to tell me what it is, and I will ever preserve it in my dwelling as a treasure-trove.

ANGEL appearing cries:—Hail, hail! This feather-robe is mine—By what right dost thou presume to take it?

FISHERMAN:—As by some lucky chance, I have found the robe, I will certainly return with it to my home.

1. The translator feels that an apology is due to the hypothetical "gentle reader" for a proceeding so unwarranted as the hampering of the classic "No." within the narrow bounds of rhyme, and wishes to urge, in excuse, that all parties appearing in "Hagoromo," have displayed a strange desire, like Mr. Duffin's "literary man," "Sims Merg," to "drop into poetry." Hence they have been allowed to indulge at least in the luxury of rhyme.

ANGEL :—Nay, nay. This winged-robe belongs to a celestial being, and cannot be thus lightly surrendered to a mortal.

FISHERMAN :—Its owner is an angel, then? Verily, if that be true, I will keep it as a treasure of Japan, for the delight of future ages. I will by no means restore it to thee.

ANGEL, *wreathing bitterly* :—Woe, woe is me! Truly this is a sore calamity. Without my winged robe, I cannot fly through the heavens, and seek my distant home; therefore, I implore thee, restore it to me.

• CHORUS.

Her plaintive words Hakuriyo hears,  
And changefully his purpose veers.  
He thinks to place the radiant gift,  
Within the angel's hand, when swift,  
His heart is stirred by cruel greed,  
And all in vain her tear drops plead.  
Like some bright bird of ravished plume,  
Condemned to mourn in rayless gloom,  
In this poor land, the angel plucks,  
While far the heavenly splendour shines,  
Her soul is wrung with wordless pain,  
In dewy gems, the crystal rain  
Flows mingled with a shower of leaves,  
For e'en the flower—Kanzashi—grieves.  
It's star-blooms, glinting in her hair,  
Are withered by her heart's despair.

ANGEL, *wreathing, sings* :  
Pallid mists soaring  
Up in the skies,  
Seeking their cloud-path,  
Aimlessly rise.  
Whither, oh! whither?  
I ask with my eyes.  
Still they float onward,  
I may not know where,  
'Tis thus I am drifting,  
Alas! in despair!

CHORUS, *representing the Angel, sings*.

O far off heaven so fair to see,  
My wonted home when blest and free,  
Your wandering clouds, they come and go,  
A phantom some of silent woe.  
Alas for me! Alas for me!  
Sweet-singing bird of paradise,  
Heard in my far off, native skies,  
How glorious was thy thrilling strain,  
Lamented now, in vain, in vain!  
Oh! Weary seems the time and long  
In which I may not list thy song.  
As on their skyward path they fly,  
I hear the wild geese shrilly cry,  
Yet home-sick I must weep and sigh,—  
Methinks the sea-gull pineth, too,  
To cleave the crystal depths of blue,  
Though billows white are in his view,  
The snow-white clouds are yonder;  
And were my pinions but as free,  
Spurning this alien shore and sea,  
On upward wing I'd wander.

FISHERMAN :—So pitifully sad is thy look that I cannot resist it: I will give back to thee thy winged robe.

ANGEL :—Oh! joy! joy! speedily I pray, speedily, give it me.

FISHERMAN :—Nay, nay, wait a moment. I have certainly heard that they who dwell in the heavenly country can dance. Only show me celestial skill in dancing, and I will restore the feather-robe.

ANGEL :—A joyful thought! Soon, then, may I return to my home in the heavens. I will now dance after the manner of angels, and thus reveal their divine art to a mortal, as I sway to the sound of music, but I cannot dance without my winged robe.

FISHERMAN :—Nay, I cannot yet restore it; for if I should give it to thee, now thou would'st certainly fly away without showing me a celestial dance.

ANGEL :—Alas! What an evil thing! Deception and distrust are found only among mortals; but such base passions never enter angelic minds.

FISHERMAN (*singing*).

"Ah! I have uttered words of shame,  
To one of heavenly race and name,—  
I cannot keep thy robe from thee,  
And I restore it joyfully.

ANGEL (*dancing, sings responsively*)

And now behold the angel-maid,  
In winged vesture fair arrayed.  
She lightly sways to thrilling strains  
And dances as on heavenly plains.

FISHERMAN.

Wooed by the zephyrs, here and there,  
Her robe celestial fills the air,  
With wandering perfumes everywhere.

ANGEL.

Like flowers whose fragrant hearts are filled  
With falling rain-drops soft distilled,  
Or bathed with dew in crystal tears,  
Each waving feather-sleeve appears.

FISHERMAN.

One dance thy skill hath shown to me.

ANGEL.

One dance I have revealed to thee. (*singing*).  
O temple in the heavens,  
Fashioned so fair and fine,  
From age to age enduring,  
Fadefless thy splendours shine!

CHORUS.

Arrayed in sable garments,  
Or 'tired in vesture white,  
They stand in groups, a countless throng,  
And nightly mingle dance and song  
In yonder shrine of light.

ANGEL.

What though to-day an alien  
Amid this mortal race,  
In shining ranks, celestial fair,  
I hold an equal place.  
Now will I dance a measure famed  
For matchless skill and grace!

CHORUS.

From low-browed skies of amethyst  
Spring broods in floating veils of mist,  
O'er every blossom-tinted height,  
While flowers surely still more bright,  
Are opening on the moon-trees fair;  
And, blushing in the Angel's hair,  
The flower, *kanzashi*, seems to fling  
Sweet odors on the breath of spring  
Wood into tender blossoming. (*The strain changes.*)

Blow, heavenly breezes, blow!  
Till clouds drive to and fro,  
On pinions fleet and airy,  
And close, with misty bars,  
The pathway mid the stars,  
That she—the immortal fairy—  
May bide a longer space  
With us of mortal race!  
O'er Miwō's shadowy groves of pine,  
Spring's tender tints of beauty shine,  
Kiyomī, too, entrancing fair,  
A spring-tide loveliness doth wear,  
While Fuji's sacred summit glows  
White with the sheen of ling'ring snows,  
And 'mid the pines, low-voiced and sweet,  
Softly the wandering breezes fleet,  
From wide sea-calm to landscape bright,  
A perfect scene in perfect light!  
Dowered with a race of heavenly birth,  
The sun-land is the joy of earth.  
So fair of face and fair of fame,  
Like silver moon's unclouded flame:  
Ah! heaven and earth are but the same!

ANGEL (*singing*).

Though oft from their glorious places,  
Descending the starry spaces,  
The swift-winged angels shine,  
Thy generation shall endure,  
O Emperor divine!

## CHORUS.

Its firm foundations ever sure,  
Shall neither perish nor decay,  
Though heavenly garments soft and fair,  
May seek with frequent touch to wear  
The rocky base of earth away.

Wind instrument and harp combine  
In mingled harmonies divine :  
Voices with voices swell and roll,  
The throbbing air is music's soul :  
Each brooding cloud instinctive thrills,  
And surges reddening o'er the hills ;  
For now the golden day is done,  
And radiant sinks the setting sun,  
Dyeing, with opal-tinted lights,  
The crest of towering mountain-heights,  
Green glooms and silver swaths of snow,  
Serene alike in sunset glow.  
In beauty's universe, they stand  
Like Someiro, tall and grand,  
While Ukishima softly dreams  
Sea blent with shore in emerald gleams.  
Storm-driven falls a fragrant rain  
Of blossoms from the heavenly plain,  
The Angel's sleeves white-waving flow  
Like wind-blown flakes of winter-snow.  
Perfume with airy motion blends,  
The dreamy dance harmonious ends.

(A brief interval follows, when the Angel, reverently praying,  
worships the moon.)

I invoke thee, ever-blessed, and commit my life to thee. I  
invoke thee, O thou (hol dwelling in the moon, once known as  
Selahi Bosatsu. (Angel again dances while the chorus sings.)

## CHORUS.

The distant Heaven's depths of blue,  
Hath touched their robes of radiant hue.

## ANGEL.

Or filmy folds, like mists of spring,  
Around their forms celestial cling.  
O glorious tints, O perfumes rare,  
That haunt the angel-garments fair !  
From right to left, from left to right,  
With rustling music low and light,  
Now forward and now backward thrown,  
The flower-like feather-sleeves are blown.  
In airy grace her form displays  
Adzuma's dances, as she sways,  
While full-orbed, with resplendent glow,  
The clear moon lights the scene below.  
In mingled trance of changing gleams,  
A flood of "seven treasures" streams,  
Shower'd down by yonder Heavenly train—  
Like countless drops of glittering rain  
It fills the air,—but now, alas !  
The hour is come when she must pass,  
The heavenly-born, the heavenly-fair,  
From earth to realms of upper air.  
The feather-robe is blown aslant  
By hurrying winds that throb and pant.  
Swift-ranging over shore and sea,  
They fold her in their airy gleo.  
She rises upward, higher, higher :  
And white clouds touched with silver fire  
Now bear her thro' the moonlit night,  
O'er plains of pine and mountain-height,  
O'er Fuji's climbing crest of snow,  
To where the distant heavens glow.  
And now, vanishing from sight,  
Her form immortal veils its light  
In films that blend their pearly miet  
With yonder plains of amethyst.

A. B. H.

Tokio, 5th July, 1880.

## LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, 26th May, 1880.

Derby day ! And such a day ! Six weeks of almost uninter-  
rupted sunshine with a clear, crisp cold atmosphere, has made  
England very unlike itself. And to-day is the first of real

heat. Accurate observations this afternoon shew a temperature  
of 85° Fahrenheit in the shade, which is 8 degrees higher  
than on any previous day this year, and 22 degrees hotter than  
last Derby day, or if the sun temperature be compared, 28  
degrees hotter. As I write the Derby men are straggling in  
with black hats become almost white with dust, and faces ashy  
grey though the same. For once the favourite has won, as was  
shrewdly guessed in the *Standard* of last night on the principle  
of averages.

The usual ridiculous palaver with a foregone conclusion, took  
place in the House of Commons yesterday, as to whether it was  
proper to give members a holiday. They got their holiday,  
and London generally participated in it. But bright as the  
day was, old stagers remarked a decided falling off in the scale  
of expenditure of the pleasure-seekers. The painful truth is  
that money is still scarce; for, notwithstanding the apparent  
revival of trade which rushed in like a flood-tide last autumn,  
the country as a whole is poorer and not richer than it was in  
the depth of last summer's depression. Since October we have  
consumed and paid for £30,000,000 worth of other people's  
corn more than we should have done in ordinary years, and it is  
difficult to see how we can have earned so much over and above  
expenses in that time. Therefore, we are poorer and have less  
money to spend on four-in-hand drags, champagne and *pâté-de-  
foie-gras*.

Speaking of newspapers you would be surprised at the  
mushroom crop of every sort and colour which is constantly  
forcing its way into the light. The sporting papers seem to  
have the best time of it, and they are numerous enough to  
furnish any moderate sized country with periodical literature.  
The irrepressible 'Arry never likes to be seen without his  
meerschaum pipe in one hand and the cream-coloured  
*Referee* or the rose-tinted *Sporting Times* in the other.  
Next come the "Society" journals which everybody  
abuses but reads. They don't purvey garbage, but they  
live by sniffing it out and bringing you within the smell  
of it. Nobody is altogether proof against this kind of  
seduction, and I confess that I myself even have felt a morbid  
curiosity to know what attractions people find in the *World-ly*,  
*Truth-ful*, *Life-like*, *Chat-ty*, and other journals of Society.  
Of all the regular newspapers the best is the *Standard* since  
the apostasy of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Standard* has been  
for some years under thoroughly good management, and is  
steadily gaining in public estimation. Of all the penny papers  
it is the only one decently and legibly printed, and on paper  
that will bear its own weight in the hand. The foreign news of  
the *Standard* is always first-rate, and though it is a party paper,  
the studied moderation of its tone makes it always good read-  
ing. The *Times* will take a long while to run down the hill,  
but it is steadily losing its influence. Its weather-cock policy  
has always been recognized, but this last change of wind came  
so suddenly as to take the *Times* aback, and expose the naked-  
ness of its time-serving tactics. Its opinions are not estimated  
at the value of a straw in themselves, but merely as straws  
which show the set of the current of general opinion which  
it is the business of the *Times* to study very closely. The  
*Telegraph* goes on slobbering and slandering one set of men  
or the other, nobody I should say setting much store by either  
its censure or its praise. It is still conservative, though the  
liberal Government is already a month in office. The shoes  
are not yet old in which it followed the conservative Ministry  
to its grave, and something no doubt is due to decorum.  
The *Daily News* has one or two able writers on its staff, but if  
anybody ever gets through a leading article I should be sur-  
prised. It is so exclusive a party paper, that even its news and  
foreign telegrams appear to partake of partisan character, which  
makes the paper uninteresting to the general reader and not  
worth the labour required for deciphering its blurred columns.  
The *Globe* is a convenient little evening paper, but it is also  
two partisan to please a fastidious taste. Much curiosity is  
excited by the announcement of Mr. Greenwood, late editor of  
the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and his friends, of their intention to start  
a new paper to carry on the ideas which found expression in the  
*Pall Mall* before its birthright was sold.

Mr. Greenwood is not to be suppressed, and he has announced  
a new paper, to be called the *St. James's Gazette*, the advent of  
which is looked forward to with great interest by all who enjoy  
a well-written, well-printed, earnest and independent evening  
paper. The *Pall Mall* under its new management is also  
making vigorous efforts to retain its old influence, and in order  
to discredit the reports of its tergiversation has even ventured  
a little mild criticism of the new Government.

The French comedians are here again, at least an eminent  
scratch pack of them, and they are undoubtedly first-class  
*artistes*. But when they were here last summer, we were treated  
to a couple of columns of criticism in the *Times*, every time the  
company performed. The actors themselves must have been  
pretty well sickened with the monotonous note of praise :—  
only actors,—and possibly actresses,—seldom know when they  
have had more praise than is their due. The eternal Mdlle. Sarah  
Bernhardt is here again, worse luck to her, and she will be  
crammed down our throats morning, noon and night, until one  
would wish that she had stayed at home ; or gone off on her  
American tour.

Our law-givers have had a very absurd week of it in the House. Mr. Bradlaugh has occupied their whole and undivided attention. This Mr. Bradlaugh I know only by his "public running"—to use a horsey expression on a Derby day—or rather I should say by that part of his public running which has been exhibited in the criminal courts. Mr. Bradlaugh is a man of power, and a self-made man as the current phrase runs. He is a bragging atheist, and he has written some beastly books in association with a very clever but uncounsellable lady who is the undivorced wife of a clerical gentleman. Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at swearing time, but declined to take the oath of allegiance, claiming to be allowed to make an affirmation like Jews and Quakers. But the Act was found not to allow of this; at least the question whether it was so or not was referred to a select committee. The committee by a majority of one reported against Mr. Bradlaugh. Whereupon that gentleman being desirous of taking his seat in the house said, after all, he would take the oath. "No", said Sir Henry D. Wolf, "you have avowed your opinion that the words of the oath are a mockery, and you deny God. We won't let you now come and profane our cherished form." Then the floods of eloquence were let loose which ended in the appointment of another committee. If the new committee reports adversely to the honourable member, then it is supposed a bill will be brought in to allow of atheists affirming like Quakers and Jews. The curious feature in all this is, to an outsider, that though the discussion was of atheism, and though liberals are certainly as far removed from sympathy with such doctrines as conservatives are, yet in the discussion the liberals in a body supported Mr. Bradlaugh and the conservatives, equally united, opposed him. The incident also throws a little side-light on the heterogeneous composition of the Government majority that was to swallow a morsel like Mr. Bradlaugh. The discrepant views of the different sections of the Government are already beginning, to make rents and fissures in the party. The Government, as a whole, find they cannot escape from doing the very things they denounced Lord Beaconsfield for doing, though they do what they can by sending a special ambassador to the Porte, and a circular note to the Powers to make it appear as if they were intent on an energetic foreign policy, which should at the same time have something to distinguish it from the policy of their predecessors. The ministers have a somewhat difficult feat to perform in reconciling their official proceedings with the strong language which they used when in opposition, while the more extreme section of their followers are only half disposed to make allowances for this. Indeed, the uninstructed country folk are a little scandalized to find that their fire-eaters are not after all going to eat fire.

Russia continues to strengthen her naval forces in the Pacific, i.e. on the coasts of China and Japan. She means mischief there, and will, if she can, provoke China into some overt act to justify her appropriating the coveted sea-ports. Japan will have to look out for squalls, or she will surely be sucked into the quarrel, and made to pay the piper with the island of Yesso and probably Tsushima.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 22nd May, 1880.

The great strike-wave continues to sweep over France almost tranquilly. Masters and men, feeling that they are equally free, have settled their differences, neither party obtaining all it demanded, as is the history of every judicious compromise. If old working-hours were continued, wages were increased. Very little socialism was perceptible in these strikes; agitators were quickly arrested, and as they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, having no profession, being strangers to the localities, unable even to establish the claim of "tramp," the authorities locked them up for four weeks as vagabonds; so fishing in troubled waters does not pay. Another lesson to be drawn from the strikes,—as in the case of the districts in the north of France,—is the determination, and the power, of the Republic to maintain material order. It is the right of men to refuse to work, but to indulge in aggression is a crime. The first moment of passion over, the quarrel took the form of discussion, then of conferences between the disputants, and soon an arrangement was effected. It would be absurd for the men to act otherwise under a régime where they are treated as citizens, not subjects, where each has his vote, and equal legal rights. In the few cases where the military had been called out, the crowd became as gentle as sucking doves, simple citizens, obedient to the law. From that moment they remembered that factory windows were not made to be broken, nor streets to be encumbered, nor that it was lawful at night to cross the Belgian frontier, and return with contraband goods under the noses of the excise officers and to the detriment of the national revenue. The troops, firm but moderate, had only to strike by their presence.

The legislators, young and inexperienced, have unconsciously much to answer for in the unrest among many of the working

classes. They have the philanthropic habit of taking into consideration humane projects without the smallest intention to vote them law—happily. This is perhaps only a form of the French character, that either from politeness, or the absence of moral courage, cannot say no, but is inwardly resolved never to pronounce, yes. Thus M. Nadaud, a deputy and previously a working mason, proposes that the state should create a fund for pensioning old artisans. Another individual demands that the legislators fix ten hours as the maximum number for men to work per day. The legislature may justly protect women and children, weak or irresponsible, from the cupidity of manufacturers, but male adults should be left free. However, it must be remembered, that Switzerland voted a law fixing eleven hours as the working day, and not long ago the United States agitated for eight hours.

The terrible north-east wind, a veritable mistral, has ceased to blow: while it continued it irritated nervous people and actually suspended the loves of the birds: no feathered couple could commence nest-building while branches reeled to and fro like a drunken man: now the house-keeping is in full vigor, and the birds chant their prettiest notes: at eventide the frogs croak so loudly, that one is tempted to conclude that the enterprising American has at last secured the right to supply France with bull-frogs. As a set-off, the nightingales warble with marked melancholy sweetness; they are very numerous this year, a proof that the Italians have not made them all into pies. During the high winds the glaziers did a great deal of business, so much so, as to prevent them from having their announced-to-come-off strike. Sentimentalists went to the Bois de Boulogne to listen to the music of the new leaves: it appears that each tree has its own peculiar rustle, and that a composer, well-up in his business, could recognise the whole gamut in half an hour.

Field sports are at a stand still. The disciples of St. Hubert have only marshes to fall back upon; in the department of the Somme, plover and snipe reward the constancy of good gunners. The cold and poachers will tell in the supply of game this autumn: quails will be abundant, in fact they defy both of the above deteriorating causes. But the quail is as great a vagabond as the nightingale and both are as unfaithful in their loves as a Don Juan. The partridge, on the contrary, is a model of virtue and honesty, hence why it suffers, this season especially, like all things noble.

A select club has been founded where only enthusiastic sportsmen, foreign as well as French, are admitted. It has its monthly paper devoted to improving dogs, and will hold a canine exhibition every spring. During the close season, the members, instead of gambling, are treated by Waldteufel and his orchestra from 10 p.m. till 1 a.m., to a selection of music recalling the pleasures of the field.

The Duc d'Aumale is not going to be married and so possibly destroy the hopes of his "universal legatee," the Comte de Paris. The Duc is laying a model race-course at Chantilly, the Newmarket of France, where Parisians will be able to see the running from start to finish. It is here also the "Derby" comes off. The Duc d'Aumale invites *terpites* by categories to his castle, where they are boarded and lodged, and allowed to do as if at their own homes, during their stay. It is this absence of formality that makes the ducal invitations, like the Postmaster General's balls, so much admired and sought after. Indeed, the age of starch, fuss, and feathers is all but extinct in France, thanks to common sense and a spice of ridicule.

Hartmann, who a few months ago created a sensation, has passed his time since his arrival in England, writing a book on the "Czar and Revolution"; there is not much that is new in the book, and the whole appears to be a summary of newspaper articles. In abolishing individual serfdom the Emperor, it seems, has made the position of the enfranchised worse, by compelling them to reside in sterile tracts of soil and grinding them down by taxation. The favorite death with prisoners is to dash out their brains against a wall, or smash a sky light and cut their throats with a fragment of the glass. The most dreaded torture is that which prevents prisoners from sleeping: when they commence to nod, an electric current immediately rouses them up; it seems exalted individuals can obtain a private view of the torment. The description of how addresses of fidelity and thanksgiving are manufactured for the Czar's perusal is humorous, but the means were more businesslike in France under Napoleon III, whose dynasty was for the third time, in May 1870, voted for ever, and abolished for the same period, in the following September. In addition to the celebrated Princess D———, Alexander II tries to forget the Nihilists in the affection of a pretty daughter, aged 15, of one of the palace beaules.

General Boet still contributes to the Spanish journals his confessions about Don Carlos: the latter is as great a Lovelace as the late Victor Emmanuel: he and his wife do not lead a Darcy and Joan existence, but out of love for "the cause," and in the interests of her children, she declines to separate. But she is a model wife. When the Don returns after a three days absence of raking, she never brings him to book, not even a curtain lecture is administered. During the insurrection when his head

quarters were at Estella, his favourite pastime was love—not war; he had a pet wolf, and amused himself setting it at the petticoats of the women: on one occasion when the dinner was served, he ordered the doors of a salon to be opened, when the wolf rushed in, jumped on the table, ate the meats, and extinguished the lights with his tail. Don Carlos also has a favorite trick of wagering to eat mould candles; but his ace of spades, while the antagonists are of tallow. A revelation is promised on the conspiracy of the Don and the Comte de Chambord against the Republic during the presidency of Macmahon.

One Guillin died about a fortnight ago, but arranged with his son, paymaster of a regiment, to see that he was interred without any religious ceremony. The son sent letters to attend the funeral, as is the custom, to his brother officers. The Colonel replied, by ordering him fifteen days imprisonment, for permitting the civil burial: he appealed to the general, who doubled the punishment; next he wrote to the Commander of the Corps, and General Schmitz at once quashed the imprisonment, and only censured the officer for not sending him an invitation when he would have been happy to be present.

One Cazalie, a farm servant, and a woman named Caillol, a Jesabel wife, have been accused at the Assizes of Marseilles, for murdering two old men, aged 68 and 74, one being the husband of Caillol, a wretch who solicited every man she knew to kill her husband, and enjoy her and her fortune. Cazalie did so; he "bled the two old men like pigs," and then, aided by the wife, set the house on fire; only a few bones were found, which were gathered into a coffin, when the son, aged 13, drove off to a cemetery with them, making a seat of the coffin, and bringing two sacks of olives in the same cart to the market. The accused were sentenced to transportation for life. At Saintes, a respectable young lady, recently married to an expectant, discovered that her husband had a pretty peasant for a mistress. She waylaid the latter and dashed a pan of vitriol in her face; the victim's eyes were burned out of her head, and her flesh off her face; she died in a few hours. Chasle, aged 17, has been condemned to death in Normandy for shooting his father, whose crime consisted in marrying a second wife. The lad confessed on the trial that he was not sorry for his crime.

Mlle. Elisa, the star-circus rider, and the intimate friend of the Empress of Austria—they write to each other every day—has been interviewed. Both love nothing in this life but horses. Mademoiselle was educated at a first-class convent school in Vienna; her parents were soap-makers; at sixteen she was brought to see a circus for the first time, and fell in love with the horses; her ambition was to jump through hoops. By day and even by night she practised riding, after running away from home and joining a travelling circus. She then made a tour of Europe, became acquainted with the Empress, who walked with her three times a week in public on the Prater. The familiarity made a great noise: ultimately she became a pet with the royal family and court. The Emperor has made her several valuable presents, as becomes the friend of his wife. Prince Hassan, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, made her a gift of a splendid hunting whip, the handle ornamented with diamonds: he placed it inside a loaf of bread. Last week she made her debut in Paris, with her favorite steed—a present from the Empress of Austria, valued at fr. 25,000.—"Lord Byron:" two mornings afterwards it was found dead in the stable—poisoned. She has since received a new present from Her Majesty. Mlle. Elisa has a stud of eight horses, and all of them must be engaged with herself. She states that, when the music and applause are loudest, she and her horse best understand each other.

The President of the Senate will probably be M. Pelletan, as M. Say has injured his chances by quitting his post of ambassador at London so unceremoniously; the communists have not the slightest intention of celebrating the anniversary of their defeat: not an old maid has packed a hand-box, or covered a parrot cage with calico, to be ready to bolt. Funds rise at the prospect.

The Crown diamonds are to be sold, and the proceeds applied to found provincial museums. Mr. Mackay, of American silver mine fame, has offered to purchase the lot. Another reform: the radicals claim that the Pantheon be restored to its original use—a Vallhalla for departed great men who have merited well of the country, and not left, as now, a church. On the same grounds the Madeleine might be claimed for secular purposes. Also, a bill is proposed declaring the 14th of July the national holiday.

An important political event has taken place by the marriage of Baron Selighe, with Mlle. Galliffet. Her parents were separated, but thanks to the Prince of Wales, have been reconciled. The marquis, an intimate friend of Gambetta, insisted that his royalist friends should receive M. Gambetta warmly at the ceremony, which was done.

The antiquarian world is in joy:—a genuine night cap in gnipuro, belonging to Charles V., has been placed in the Cluny museum. This valuable relic figures alongside the slobbering bib of Henri IV., and the feeding spoon and silver porringer of Louis XIV.

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

## COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Prince Arisugawa has notified the Finance Minister that the appropriation of his Department, for the fiscal year of 1880, should be 1,477,700 yen. This shows a reduction of about 30,000 yen from last year.

The Home Minister has informed the Engineering Bureau that its income for 1880, will be 55,171 yen.

The Judicial Department has informed the Dai-shu-in and all other Courts, that the German Government has made the following arrangement:—The jurisdiction of the German Consul in Yokohama comprises Kanagawa, Aichi, Shizuoka, Nagano, Yamanaishi, Gamba, Saitama, Gifu, Fukushima, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Miyagi, Iwate, Awamori Ken, and Hokkaido. The Consul in Niigata has jurisdiction over Niigata, Ishikawa, Yamagata, and Akita Ken. The Consul in Tokio has jurisdiction in the Tokio Fu. The Consul in Hiogo has jurisdiction in Hiogo, Shimane, Hiroshima, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Sakai, Shiga, Wakayama, Miye, Ehime, Tokushima, and Kochi Ken, and in Osaka, and Kyoto Fu. The Consul in Nagasaki has jurisdiction over subjects of his nationality in Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Oita, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, and Okinawa Ken, and the Ogasawara islands.

While His Majesty was staying at Ten, in the province of Ise on the 5th instant, there was a fire in that town, about three cho distant from the temporary imperial residence. Only one house was destroyed, but great confusion prevailed for a time.

It has been proposed that an official residence shall be built for the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The cost has been estimated and reported upon, but the matter is still in abeyance.

A native journal writes:—"It is a well known fact that the people of the Kochi Ken are great politicians, but the people of Wakayama have now commenced to direct their attention towards political questions, and lectures are delivered in the latter prefecture almost every evening. They are always attended by more than 1,500 people, *shizoku*, farmers, and tradesmen,—and if the present state of things continues there, it will not be long before a second Kochi will be established in Wakayama Ken."

Major Kinashi, under-Secretary of Home Affairs, is, it is said, to be shortly transferred to the Daijo Kwan.

Mr. Hayashi, vice-President of the local assembly of Kanagawa Ken having resigned, has been replaced by Mr. Tanai.

It is reported that the appropriation of the Police Department which was 1,350,000 yen, has been reduced by 30,000 yen.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Japanese professors in the Tokio Medical College, have entertained the foreign professors of the college, at the Seiyokan, in Ueno Park, on the 14th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—"The public opinion of the country demands the establishment of a national assembly, and the people of the three Fu and thirty-six Ken, with exception of the prefecture of Okinawa (Loochoo), all converse about this subject. The members of the Cabinet—with the exception of two or three of those who still cling to the old feudal system—approve of the establishment of the institution referred to. Moreover, Junior Prime Minister Prince Arisugawa, has lately reported to His Majesty that the demands of the people are all in this direction. Consequently, a national assembly may be established earlier than is anticipated. This is, indeed, excellent news."

In consequence of the reduction of the annual sum set aside for the Police Department, it is about to diminish the number of its branch stations and constables to a great extent. No further new buildings will be erected on Government account for the present.

It is said that on the occasion of His Majesty's return to the capital, he will be met at the Eastern Admiralty Office by Her Majesty the Empress.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa left Tokio by the

2 p. m. train on the 12th instant, and visited His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, on board the *Vettor Pisani*.

The Daijo Kwan is about to publish a Japanese directory of all officials of the treaty powers.

Mr. Washio, Secretary of the Public Works Department, having been ordered to Kioto, left the capital on the 14th instant, travelling overland.

Governor Chida, of Hiroshima, accompanied by Mr. Omori one of his subordinates, left for his post on the 14th instant by steamer.

As the penal code is to be revised, the appropriation for the Judicial Department will be increased by about 400,000 yen.

It is reported that three more Supreme Courts (Joto Saibanho) are shortly to be established.

On the Emperor's return to the capital, there will be a theatrical entertainment in the Aoyama palace to celebrate His Majesty's safe arrival.

The Korean Ambassador is expected in Tokio between the 5th and 10th of next month. A native paper says that he will probably make the temple of Higashi Hangwanji, at Asakusa, his temporary residence.

After the Emperor's return to the capital from his present journey, horse races will take place in His Majesty's presence. The jockeys will be all military officers above the rank of Major.

His Excellency Inouye, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Tokio, yesterday, for the hot springs of Atami.

A native paper says that the French Chargé d' Affaires left the capital on the 13th instant, for Misaki, in the province of Sagami, on a hunting expedition.

A telegram has been received in Tokio to the effect that His Majesty left the town of Kusatsu, at 7 a.m., on the 14th instant, and witnessed the formal opening of the Osaka-yama tunnel at 1 p.m. on the same day. His Majesty arrived in Kioto and occupied the old palace at 4 p.m.

Mr. Matano, Secretary of the Daijo Kwan, was ordered to Kioto in all haste, and therefore sailed in the *Wakanoura Maru* on the 13th instant. It is said that he has been entrusted with the draft of a system for the reception of petitions on the subject of a national assembly.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says, "it is rumoured that in the new criminal code, which is shortly to be promulgated, the following provisions are made:—With respect to offences against the Imperial House:—any one who injures or attempts to injure the Emperor, the Empress, or the Heir Apparent shall suffer death. Any one who acts in an insulting manner before the Emperor, the Empress, or the Heir Apparent shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years and not less than three months, with a fine of not less than twenty and not more than two hundred yen. Any one who injures a Prince of the Blood shall be put to death, and anyone who attempts to injure them shall be imprisoned with hard labour at the discretion of the Court. Any one who acts in an insulting manner before the Princes of the Blood shall be imprisoned for not less than two months, and not more than four years, with a fine of not less than ten, and not more than one hundred yen.

On the 12th instant, there was a distribution of diplomas among the students who successfully passed the recent examinations in the Medical College.

The *Hochi Shinbun* mentions that His Majesty's return to Tokio has been fixed for the 23rd instant.

His Excellency Matsukata, Minister of Home Affairs, arrived at Nara on the 8th instant, and accompanied the Emperor to Kioto. He will remain in the Imperial suite during the remainder of the tour.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that "His Excellency Sameshima, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Paris, having sent some hurried private message to a high official, there is great anxiety on the subject."

Mr. Nakamura, Under Secretary of Finance, has been appointed Superintendent of the Branch Revenue Office.

The Daijo Kwan has notified all Government Departments to examine as to the amount of specie that will be required in their respective offices for the 13th year of Meiji, (1880.)

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, will visit Osaka at the end of this month.

The commanding officers of the Imperial Guard held a meeting on the 9th instant.

Out of 1,297 candidates for the Kiododan cadets, 766 have passed their examinations and will enter the army.

The Japanese man-of-war *Moskua Kan*, arrived here last Saturday morning.

The commanding officers of the Kumamoto and Hiroshima garrisons have arrived at the town of Kameyama and witnessed the sham fight.

A telegram has been received to the effect that His Majesty left his temporary residence on the 12th instant, and witnessed the sham fight at Kameyama.

The *Heigai Shinbun* (*Army and Navy Gazette*) says that according to a return made on the 1st of last March, the total effective strength of the Japanese Army is 42,660 officers and men, and 2,725 horses. There are 221 general officers, 2,118 officers, 5,600 non-commissioned officers, 5,655 cadets and 33,066 rank and file, &c. The imperial guard numbers 3,255 officers and men, with 352 horses, and the various garrisons are as follows:—Tokio, 8,221 officers and men, 654 horses; Sendai, 3,422 officers and men, 46 horses; Nagoya, 4,683 officers and men, 51 horses; Osaka, 7,540 officers and men, 347 horses; Hiroshima, 1,957 officers and men, 46 horses; Kumamoto, 5,681 officers and men, 366 horses. The number of surgeons in the army is 241.

Commander Motoyama has been appointed vice-director of the naval college.

There will be a distribution of diplomas to-day the 17th instant, among the naval cadets who have lately passed the examination in the naval college.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says, "we hear that the appropriation for the War Department, for the 13th year of Meiji, has been increased to 8,500,000 yen, but we cannot tell whether this is true or not, as the budgets of all the other Departments are now being reduced."

General Miyoshi and Lieutenant-General Nozu, who have been at Kameyama as umpires for the recent sham fight, returned to Tokio the day before yesterday.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

A native paper states that, as a rule, pierced cocoons have hitherto been sold at very low rate to foreigners, although occasionally the silk has been taken from them. Now, however, a machine has been invented at the reeling establishment at Shimizu, Ise, for taking the *kazuto* of good quality from the pierced cocoons. The new invention netted for the owners about 85,000 yen last year, and, encouraged by this success, a number of wealthy merchants and farmers in the locality, are going to purchase a number of the new machines and establish a large *kazuto* reeling establishment in Oshiu.

Japanese swords being in great demand in Corea, a Tokio merchant named Araki has exported three hundred new swords to Fusan.

The sum of 100,000 yen was forwarded to Hongkong by the *Oceanic*, on the 9th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says:—"It is now rumoured that the construction of the new Imperial palace will be postponed for the present. Why is this? The reason is easily found. The financial affairs of the country are now in an embarrassed state, the cost of the new palace will amount to about three and a half millions of yen, and the Government wish to ascertain if the amount cannot be cut down, at least so we have heard from a certain authority."

The same paper states:—"With regard to the fall in kinsatsu, Mr. Shibusawa, President of the First National Bank, and several other bankers, were about to forward a petition to the Government and a draft was already drawn up, but the Fiftieth National Bank (Nobles' Bank) and some other Bank having adopted different views, the proposal has fallen to the ground."

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that:—"A gold mine was discovered at Miyamori Mura, in the province of Rikuchiu, Iwate Ken, in the year 1877, and an application sent to the authorities in

the month of January, 1878, for permission to work it. However, a resident of Kamaishi Mura, named Takahashi Moyemon, regretting that a sufficient amount of capital was not forthcoming for carrying out the work, has lately arrived in Tokio, and collected Government loan bonds to the amount of 35,000 yen from those who desire to encourage the enterprise. Mr. Takahashi Moyemon has applied to the Government for the loan of a certain amount of paper currency, to be repaid in thirteen yearly instalments, giving as security the Government loan bonds."

The same paper says:—"The price of Mexican dollars recently gradually rose in Yokohama, to thirty-nine per cent premium against paper, but on the afternoon of the 12th inst., the Finance Department placed 250,000 silver yen on the market, which had the effect of causing the rate of exchange to suddenly fall by three per cent. 240,000 or 250,000 yen changed hands in few hours."

A native paper says:—"A card of silk-worm eggs presented to the Board of Commerce by the Chinese Minister, was handed over for trial to Shimizu Munonori, a resident of Samori Mura, Koraigori, in Saitama Ken. He divided the card into two parts, one of which he treated in the Chinese style, and the other after the Japanese method. The worms from the former all died, probably on account of the climate not being suitable, but the others were not different from our own, and proved very successful. Some of the product was made into cocoons, and some into thread, and forwarded to the Board of Commerce. As regards the cocoons, the only difference between them and Japanese was that they were pointed at both ends, but the thread was very brilliant, and looked superior to the native article. The thread was manufactured at the well-known factory of Hirozawa."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

An extension to the Yokosuka dockyard is in contemplation. Mr. Yamakawa, Editor of the *Taito Nippo*, for having stated that the Cabinet and the Imperial Household Department are not on friendly terms, has been fined 20 yen.

Of the two hatobas to be built at Nobiru, one has already been completed and the other will be finished by October next.

The survey of the proposed railway to Takasaki has been commenced. It was at first suggested to construct the line from Kawagoi to Matsuyama, but it has now been determined to adopt a route from Tokorozawa to Matsuyama.

In consequence of the great inconvenience experienced owing to the deficiency of money of small denomination, various plans have been adopted to remedy the evil, and many persons unwittingly infringe the law. In one of the prefectures, the villagers issued tickets and put them in circulation within their villages and markets, so as to avoid the inconvenience they complain of. Recently, however, they received warning that their action is illegal, and they therefore became frightened and reported their grievance to the authorities. A native paper says "we regret that these simple people have, through necessity and owing to ignorance, violated the law."

M. Boissonade, legal adviser to the Daijo-Kwan, was lately entertained by a number of his pupils at the Hirasei restaurant.

The local vernacular journal states that some of the residents of Hakodate are about to form a lightering company. They propose to commence operations with fifty-eight boats.

A new periodical called the *Hokuriku Nippo* has made its first appearance at Kanazawa, in the province of Kaga.

Many people in Tokio have applied to emigrate to Yesso, and they are to be sent to the province of Ishikari about the end of this month.

The road between Kamakura and Misaki in the province of Sagami, Kanagawa Ken, leading over the famous Jiisan-toge, being very steep and difficult for travellers, the people of those localities are going to construct a new road over the Miura-san, situated at the back of the Jiisan-toge.

The steamer *Shiratsuyu Maru*, owned by Sumitomo of Osaka, left that city for Shim-noseki, about 2 p.m. on the 10th instant. When near Harima harbour she was followed by the steamer *Urayasu Maru*, and then commenced a race between the two vessels. Steam was brought to such a high pressure on board the *Shiratsuyu Maru* that the boiler burst, and the vessel

immediately sank. The *Urayasu Maru* rendered all the aid possible under the circumstances and saved a number of passengers. Seventeen were severely injured; the captain purser and three others were drowned.

Cholera has made its appearance among the children in Kago-shima, and more than a hundred have already been attacked. Many have since died.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 11th July, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,810.61
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,100.04
Total .....	" 9,910.65
Miles open, 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,962.99
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 942.91
Total .....	" 8,905.90
Miles open, 18.	

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 11th July, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,882.43
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,498.96
Total .....	Yen 13,381.39
Miles open 55.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 5,996.91
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,212.98
Total .....	Yen 7,209.89
Miles open 47.	

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

Allahabad, June 3rd.—The menace directed against Candahar by Ayub Khan from Herat is unlikely to prove seriously embarrassing. The distance Ayub would have to march is so great, and the tribes inhabiting the country are so turbulent, that even if he seriously tried it, it is improbable he would ever reach Gushik. Still further considerations would interfere with such a movement. Herat, if left behind with an inadequate guard remaining after the withdrawal of the troops, capable of defending themselves on the proposed expedition, would be an easy prey for any partisan leader representing Abdul Rahman, and Ayub's views would hardly be forwarded by such a conquest. Finally, if any force from Herat could possibly come within striking distance of the Wali, the British garrison at Candahar is amply strong enough to give a satisfactory account of further events. However, the next news will probably be that Ayub's Cabul regiments have dispersed.

Nynee-Tal, June 1st.—Heavy showers fell yesterday and the rain has continued to-day.

Candahar, June 3rd.—Wali Sher Ali Khan, who has been encamped at Kohkaran the last two days, marched for Gushik yesterday evening. News from Herat says the Cabul troops continue to urge Ayub to march on Candahar or discharge them. The greatest confusion and anarchy prevail, and caravans are plundered close to the city.

All quiet here.

Last year a dispensary was opened in town by Dr. Brereton and was largely attended. The Doctor sent in an elaborate report, but unlike that from Cabul no notice was taken of it. The dispensary was closed in August, but has now at the request of the Wali been re-opened under Dr. Tully, whose recent cure of one of the Wali's sons of an obstinate fever, and a successful operation for cataract on one of the eyes of a very holy Moolah has gained him great reputation among the people.

Major Leach of the Survey, Captain Harris of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and Mr. Griesbach of the Geological Survey, escorted by a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry leave to-day for Maivand, a small district some forty miles distant. It is believed their object is to report on the fitness of Maivand for a camp for an advanced brigade, should it be necessary to send one out.

Cabul, June 3rd.—Ibrahim Khan brought with him from

Khanabad, a Russian photograph of Abdul Rahman, which the latter had given him. The Sirdar seems to be a fine handsome man about 40 years of age.

Bombay, June 3rd.—Colonel Gordon has resigned the Private Secretaryship to Lord Ripon. In an explanatory letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, he says that men at times, owing to the mysteries of Providence form judgments which they afterwards repent. He did so in accepting the appointment and at once repented having done so. He deeply regrets that he had not the moral courage to say so at the time. Nothing could exceed the kindness and consideration with which the Marquis has treated him. He felt great sympathy with Lord Ripon, and God has blessed England and India in giving Lord Ripon the Viceroyalty. He will succeed in spite of all obstacles: God is with him, who shall stand against him? I bear the entire blame, which I richly deserve; and I ask the critics, have they ever realised what it is to make a mistake? If so, let them cast the stone. This vast country in spite of all obstacles, will find that the rule of Lord Ripon will be blessed, for he will rule in the strength of the Lord, not of men. This is the substance of Colonel Gordon's letter.

Lord Ripon left Bombay at eight o'clock this evening.

Madras, June 5th.—The leaders of the rebellion in Burmah are supposed to be hiding in Moboung, a village outside the frontier. All is quiet at Mandalay. The two Madras Commissariat clerks have been released on bail.

Rangoon, June 1st.—The *Yankee-tonn* steamer from Mandalay, 27th, has reached Thayetmyo. News of the rebellion had reached Mandalay and caused a general feeling of disquiet. The insurgents have increased to 600. The Embassy leaves Thayetmyo on Thursday.

Rangoon, June 2nd.—A Thayetmyo telegram, dated Tuesday, says a British Force has been ordered to hold itself ready to proceed to the frontier for its protection, and to seize any persons crossing with arms in their possession. There is a rumour of a rising inland from Menbla. The *Rangoon Gazette*, however, denies any orders having yet been issued to the frontier troop.

Rangoon, June 3rd.—The rebel outposts were unsuccessfully attacked on Tuesday, and three men, including the leader of the attack, were taken prisoners by the rebels. The leader was decapitated and his body exposed. The others were released. The Meaday Governor has been sent to Mandalay, charged with treason and cowardice. 400 of the King's troops are advancing against the insurgent position, which is strong, but arms are scarce. The rebel numbers are increasing.

Rangoon, June 4th.—The stampede is entire. The rebel force is in British territory, hotly pursued by the police who disarmed ten (?). Nguyoung Okh has disappeared in confusion, with a few followers. No arrests have been made. The Embassy has left Thayetmyo.

Cabul, June 2nd.—Sirdar Alam Khan, who has been formally appointed Governor of Ghuzni, leaves to-day for that city. The party of Musa Khan was becoming restless from his long stay in Cabul. General Arbuthnot's force halts at Safed Sang to-day, and will reach Asmatulla's fort in Kuchi Lughman on the 4th. The agitation in Lughman is due rather to local causes, and the incapacity of the Governor than to hostility to the British Government. Mulla Kheld is still in Kamah on the Beluch border. The Kukar country is perfectly quiet. A party of Kakazais, a section of the Achakzai clan near Chaman, lately seized some Commissariat grain. The robbers were apprehended, and the grain recovered by the Achakzai levies accompanied by 10th Poona Horse.

Rangoon, 2nd June.—A skirmish took place on the afternoon of the first between Theebaw's troops and the rebels. The Royalists fired two shots and fled. The Prince's party pursued and captured one prisoner and cut off his head. Trophies taken were one musket and two dāhs.

Cabul, June 6th.—Orders have been issued for the stringent enforcement at Cabul of the scale of baggage equipment. No extra baggage animals will be allowed. Any officers having superfluous baggage, must send it to India strictly, making the force as mobile as possible. It is calculated this will take several weeks. Ordnance stores cannot yet be reduced. Over five thousand mules are required.

The transport experience last year at Candahar proved

that for an army to be able to move at a fixed date, stores, &c., must begin to leave two months before.

Increasing excitement is reported in Khurdur and Zurnut districts, General Baker's force is at Argandeh to-day.

News from Jellalahad is that several Moolahs of Kamah have been taken prisoners, and that their forts are being blown up.

The cavalry reconnoitred to Goshita to-day, finding everything peaceful.

Mir Butcha, tired of inactivity, has murdered several of his near relations.

Candahar, June 9th.—Two more Ghazi cases have occurred within the last few days. The first was committed by a child of eight, the son of a household slave, who stabbed a Hindu camp-follower in the stomach with a clasp knife, but not dangerously; the second offender is a Zhub Kakar of sixteen, who inflicted a slight wound with a dagger on a soldier of the 66th. He was bayoneted and captured. His wounds were severe, but not fatal.

Ayub's advance from Herat is creating much excitement here; he has many well-wishers among the population, but the majority of the people would be sorry for anything that may disturb the present state of affairs.

Ibrahim Khan of Chakpser and other powerful chiefs of the Herat province, have sent messages to the Wali offering allegiance. The Wali reaches Girishk to-day.

Three companies of Europeans have been moved to camp at Babawali on Argandeh, where a sort of sanitarium is being established.

The heat is increasing rapidly.

Cabul, June 9th.—An attempt was made yesterday upon the life of Mahomed Jan by one of his own men. The attempt failed. The culprit's nose and ears were cut off.

A man who arrived at Cabul yesterday from Tashkurgan via Dinjan Charikar, reports that the troops in Turkestan are still discontented and out of hand. There is a bad feeling existing between the Usbeg and Cabul regiment. One regiment at Tashkurgan showing signs of mutiny, was replaced by one from Mazar-i-Sharif. Owing to excesses committed by the soldiery, several families have left Tashkurgan.

Abdul Rahman having succeeded in getting a forced loan of one lakh, is now raising a second in the same way. A mint has been opened in his name, the local traders being forced to send silver to be coined.

Several military officers and officials of the late Governor have been killed. Colonel Jabar, an Arab, who tried to incite his regiment to mutiny, was tortured to death. Many officials have been imprisoned at Takhtipul. Mazar-i-Sharif has been declared the capital of Afghanistan for the present.

Supplies are being collected at Kinjan for the troops who are expected to arrive there.

On Monday, General Charles Gough's brigade, with the 3rd B. C., the Hazara Battery and No. 2 Company of Sappers, goes into camp in the Pughman direction; three-fourths of the Engineer Field Park leave for India directly.

Cabul, June 12th.—The people of Baba Kuchkar who lately sent their families to the hills have now brought them back to their villages seeing our troops are not marching in their direction.

Ghuzni news is that large bodies of men are gathering in that direction.

Certain villagers carrying supplies to the Logar Camp on Thursday were murdered. The supplies were looted.

Between Sei Baba and Juggnalluck thieves looted a kafila carrying away half a lakh in gold.

Cabul, June 13th.—There is little doubt that owing to the protracted negotiations with Abdul Rahman, the tribes are growing restless and excited. The Safis have crossed Panjsher river into Kohi tan. The Northern Ghilzais between Cabul and Gandamak are again showing signs of excitement: in the city, reports are, that all this has been by Abdul Rahman's messages. The Sirdar is making every preparation for harassing us if he does not come to terms soon.

General Gough's Brigade marches to Pughman to-morrow.

Cabul June 13th.—General Charles Gough's force does not go to Pughman as was at first intended. It encamps on the plain north of Sherpur where it awaits orders. The restless state of the Kohistanis probably dictated this step.

Mir Butcha's murders are thus described. He surrounded Kwajjar mir's fort at night and obtained admission by ruse and murdered four of his relatives. A boy aged 14 years was badly wounded, and Mir Butcha has sent his family to the hills, and is ready for flight as soon as our force appears marching northwards.

Contradictory rumours are afloat in the city about Abdul Rahman; some asserting he is sending around to all the chiefs inciting them against the British. Things are quieter at Ghuzni since Alam Khan returned.

General Arbuthnot's column is returning to Jellalabad, having punished the Ukheyls of Lughman for the cattle raid. The Viceroy holds a *levee* at Potohuff, Simla, on the 19th.

Mr. Halsey is going on privilege leave, but has no intention of retiring.

The officers who served on Lord Lytton's Staff while he was Viceroy will continue to wear the Viceregal uniform so long as the Earl remains in India.

Bombay, June 8th.—Colonel Gordon has written a letter to a Parsee gentleman saying that with a turbulent disposition like his, he felt he was more likely to do harm than good, and would probably hamper and involve a simple-minded honest gentleman like Lord Ripon, who will work nobly and cause a purer tone to prevail throughout India.

Bombay, June 14th.—Colonel Gordon has thrown up his commission in the British Army, as his explanations in regard to proceeding to China are not satisfactory to the British Government. He does not intend to take command of the Chinese force. His main object is to avert a collision between China and Russia.

The people of Chiprihar have removed their families to the hills for fear of troops being sent to punish them for their conduct in the recent action at Mazina. Sirdar Kalu Khan will shortly proceed to Chiprihar to settle the country. Kamah and Besud are quiet. The fines inflicted on Surkhard and Besud villages are being paid up. All is quiet in Cabul and immediate neighbourhood, though there have been rumours of excitement in Kohistan stirred up by Muhammad Jan. Some petty raids have occurred near Lundi Kotal, and discontented branches of some tribes have attacked travellers in the Khaibar. Mullas have caused a ferment among the Afridis in Tirah Tribal levies are being employed to punish the offenders. At Candahar and on the Biluchistan frontier all is quiet.

#### NAVAL INQUIRY.

Before J. J. ENSLIE, Esq.

Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1880.

An inquiry was held at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, at Kanagawa, Japan, regarding the death of Nils Anderson, late A. B. of the British barque *Scottish Fairy*, of Liverpool; official number 76,459.

The following entries in the log relating to the occurrence were read:—

Thursday, March 18th, 1880; Lat. 30 N., Long. 18.30 W.—1 a.m. While hauling the weather fore braces, the ship shipped a heavy sea and struck Nils Anderson, A.B., throwing him amidships, where his head struck the anchor, cutting two large wounds in his head. Took him in the cabin and dressed his head and sent him to bed. He seems to be hurt severely. Through the day gave him some black draught for opening medicine, and re-dressed his head and cut more of his hair off. Also gave him some corn flour gruel, of which he ate little.

JOHN J. TOOZES, Master.

JOHN MCGILVRAY, Mate.

THOMAS MCKAY, A.B.

Friday, March 19th, 1880; Lat. 27.30 N., Long. 19.40 W.—At 2 a.m. Nils Anderson departed this life. He must have been hurt inwardly, from the force of the blow caused by the sea striking him against the anchor, as his left side was much discolored from his ribs to his hip joint, and I do not think the wounds in the head were the cause of his death. At 9 a.m., had him sewed up in canvas, read part of burial service over him, and buried him.

JOHN J. TOOZES, Master.

JOHN MCGILVRAY, Mate.

ST. JOHN SMITH, Steward.

THOMAS MCKAY, A.B.

John J. Toozes, master, stated:—The entries just read are quite correct. I did not see the accident happen. I did everything I possibly could for the man.

John McGilvray, mate, stated:—We were hauling in the weather fore-topsail brace, when a sea struck Anderson, and knocked him down on the anchor. I then went to him and asked him if he were much hurt, and took him into the cabin. He said he was very much hurt, and complained of his breast. I then called the captain, and he attended to him. Anderson did not seem to suffer much, and later in the day I thought there was nothing very serious, as he seemed better and took some food. Early on the following day I was called aft by some of the crew, who said the man was getting worse, and when I arrived in the cabin I found him dead. I discovered he was dead after testing the fact with a looking-glass. I had given a general order to the watch to look after him and let me know if he got any worse.

John Christianson, A.B., stated:—The entries in the log are correct. I, Anderson, and McKay were on the lee side of the fore-castle house when the mate sang out to reef the fore-topsail. I and Anderson went to the weather brace, when a sea came over and knocked him against the anchor. I was also carried away by the sea, but did not get hurt. When I came up again I heard he was badly injured, and saw the mate alongside of him, asking if he were hurt. He said his breast was badly hurt. He had two cuts on his head. He went aft and got his head dressed and hair cut off. He then came forward and turned in. I was there at that time, and he complained very much of his breast. Later on he looked better. When he died there was one sailor with him. I was at the wheel at the time. I took it turn and turn about with the sailor. When I went to Anderson on the 19th, I found him dead. The mate came with me.

Postponed till 10 a.m. to-morrow, for the production of further evidence.

Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1880.

Thomas McKay, A.B., stated:—I remember the entries in the log relating to the death of Nils Anderson; they are all correct. I was not exactly present at the time of the accident. As the sea struck the vessel I was alongside the house. When I saw him he was standing up. I asked him what was the matter with him. He said there was something the matter with his breast, but I saw no blood about him. I attended to him in my turn with the rest of the hands forward. He did not seem to be in much pain. He was all the time quite sensible; but complained much about his breast. I was not present at the time he died. I was on the look-out. The captain and steward also attended to him. As far as I can remember there was no one with him when he died. The men were going aft to haul the braces, and when they came back they found him dead, with froth over his nose and mouth; more from his nose probably. I cannot swear it was from the mouth. Everything was done that could be done for him, by the captain himself.

#### FINDING.

I am of opinion that Nils Anderson, late A. B. of the British barque *Scottish Fairy*, of Liverpool; official number 76,459, John J. Toozes, master, died at sea on the 19th March, 1880, from the effects of internal injuries received on the preceding day while performing his duties on board the said vessel, and I find that every possible care was taken of the deceased from the time when he met with the accident up to his death.

(Signed) J. J. ENSLIE.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

#### ON THE NEW SAILING SHIP COMPANY.

(Translated from the *Kinji Hiron*.)

“A NUMBER of the leading merchants of Tokio, Osaka, Kuwana, Niigata and Ishinomaki, &c., have agreed to establish a Sailing Ship Company, with a capital of 300,000 yen, and have lately applied to the proper authority for the necessary permission. The head office of the company will be in Tokio, with a branch in Osaka; agencies will be established in every port; and the com-

pany will build or buy a number of vessels of over 2,000 *kokus* burden, strong enough to be insured with their cargoes, and thus promote the sea-transportation to a great extent;" this is what has been announced in the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. We have already heard that the advantage of a sailing ship is in many respects superior to that of a steamer. Now the advantage of a steamer is that she runs numbers of miles in a few days, and can proceed against both wind and waves, and thus she can ply hither and thither very actively. However, when expense is considered, though an enormous amount of money may be required for the coal of a steamer on a single voyage, yet nothing is required for a sailing vessel but provisions and drinking water; and in this respect the latter is superior to the former for sailing about coast waters, and carrying goods. Nevertheless, as everybody knows, the original Japanese junk is very feeble and therefore perilous for navigation. Consequently, in order to promote the commercial influence of Japan, it is necessary to build strong ships, and improve the art of navigation to a great extent. We have already a sufficient number of steamers, and if we build a large number of sailing ships in western style, and replace Japanese junks altogether, so that the latter may eventually vanish from the seas of our country, we can, with our facilities of water-transport, greatly promote trade with China and Corea; and we are unable to point out what numerous advantages may accrue to our country in several other respects. All this is well appreciated by our navigators without our comments; and, besides, for a long time past we have treated upon the sailing-ship building question.

We see that our own sailing ships were not originally, that is before the time of the Tokugawa dynasty, so insignificant and small as they are at the present day. This is abundantly proved by the history of the Korean expedition fitted out by the Empress Jingō, and also from the fact that our Ambassadors were frequently sent to Da, and To, (ancient countries in China) in the good old times. Again in the warlike times during the latter part of the Ashikaga reign, our countrymen extended their communications and trade as far as such distant countries as Formosa, Ruzo, Siam, Thibet, and India. Take the history of the Ming Dynasty in China; we find therein that the sea coasts of that country were very frequently ravaged by the Japanese. Is this not also a very clear evidence of the fact:—a picture, still in existence, was made of the vessel in which the renowned Yamada Zinzayemon Nagamasa sailed from Japan for Siam. We once saw a copy of this drawing and perceived at a glance that the maritime industry was, in that remote period, in a very prosperous state. In consequence, we felt boundless admiration for our stout-hearted ancestors, and came to the irresistible conclusion that if matters had been allowed to take their own course, the art of navigation would not have retrograded to its present condition. The third Shōgun of the Tokugawa family, Iyemitsu, devoted strict attention towards domestic administration, and had no leisure to attend to foreign intercourse. He therefore prohibited the building of large ships, and from that time forward maritime enterprise gradually fell into such a decayed condition, that in the period of Kayei (1848-53) we had not a single two-masted vessel in the empire! Those who lived before the time of the third Shōgun recognized the advantages of large and strong vessels, but not so the people after the period of Kayei. Some, indeed, there were who, after that time, yearned for the benefit to be derived from steamers, but entirely overlooked the advantages of sailing ships. However, time passed on, and the opportunity again arose and now not a few in our country have discovered the excellencies of sailing vessels. As the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has mentioned, some wealthy merchants contemplate forming a company with a capital of 300,000 yen, for the purpose of promoting the building of sailing ships, so as to reduce the advantages in'o practise. Is not this indeed glad news, and matter of great congratulation? We heartily praise and approve the conduct of those gentlemen who have directed their attention to practically advancing the commercial influence of Japan.

Of the private firms carrying on ship-building in our country at present, Mr. Shiramine has his place of business at Kanagawa, Mr. Hirano on Ishikawa island, Mr. Kawasaki at Teukiji, and, in addition, there are so many others in different parts of the country, that we cannot now recapitu-

late them. From what we have heard, Mr. Shiramine is so actively employed, that he fully expects to see vessels constructed by him in all ports, large or small, along the coast of Japan. This gentleman has been in America, where he studied his business, so we know that his work is very reliable, and that his courage and diligence will really produce great results. We sincerely hope that those gentlemen, who are interested in the proposed company will take counsel with such practical men as Mr. Shiramine, and others who have had great experience, and are well acquainted with the requirements of the trade. By doing so they will accomplish the great object of benefiting the country. We have now a Marine Insurance Company, which takes all ordinary marine risks, although it is of course impossible to insure the old fashioned Japanese junks. But if the insurance company enters into an agreement with the proposed new ship-building company, to take risks on their sailing vessels, which are strongly built in the western style, and thus make the public aware of the advantages of sailing vessels, the people will soon discern the safety of navigation. The transportation of native produce will thereafter prosper, and foreign trade be duly encouraged for the first time. Thus it would not be long before the legitimate commercial influence of Japan in the east would be promoted. Are not these glad tidings? We wish to keep our eyes open, and carefully watch the beneficial result of this affair.

## YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

### A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE JAPANESE HERO.

By K. SUYEMATSU.

#### PART IV.

Before proceeding, however, to examine and criticise the stories current of the early life of Genghis Khan, I will fulfil my promise and give an account of those statements in Chinese which seem to corroborate my view. In doing this, I must first of all confess that I have had no opportunity of reading the *Seppu* (a Chinese collection of historical miscellanies). It is said to be stated in this work that Genghis was one\* Yuen Yee-king (源義經). These Chinese characters, expressing the name Yuen Yee-king, are the very same as those used by the Japanese for the name Minamoto Yoshitsune, and are also pronounced in another way as Genghikei. This is referred to in one of Mr. Griffin's notes and appears very conclusive evidence. It becomes more so when we see that in Chinese literature the more miscellaneous works often give much truer accounts and possess more secret information than dynastic histories, since they pay comparatively less homage to national vanity than the latter. I have tried therefore to procure this book, and found a work in the library of the British Museum, entitled *Shuo Foo*, which is the same as the one mentioned; because *Seppu* is only conventionally so pronounced for *Set-foo*, the ancient Chinese mode of pronunciation, which is still preserved in Japan instead of *Shuo-foo*; but when I found it, my great regret was that it consisted of a few odd books out of a hundred, and I could not discover any part bearing on my subject. Doubtless, if it were perfect, I might obtain a great deal of interesting information from it, since it has been referred to by the famous Choau-Yih in his critical disquisitions on certain points relating to the history of the Yuen dynasty, and often mentioned by several other writers, which shows it deserves some attention.

The same Choau-Yih, in the course of his criticism on the history of Yuen, after censuring the hasty carelessness of composition and the confused order of this dynastic history says: "There are such reports like those in the *Moh-tah-pih-luh*, an account of the Mongol Tartars by Man-Huang, that there was formerly a state called Mongos, which flourished in the northern desert, but afterwards declined and became extinct. When Genghis arose, admiring the former grandeur of the said state, he adopted the name and called his state the

NOTE.—The proper names I quote from different works in different languages are always spelt differently in each, and consequently have often a distinct pronunciation. For the convenience of my readers I generally fix upon the longest established mode as far as possible, to which I adhere throughout.

'Great Mongol.' This is the origin of the name 'Mongol,' but it is not mentioned in any way in the said dynastic history."

These remarks must be founded evidently on his disbelief in any connection of Genghis with former Mongol Khans. Moreover, Man-Hung, the author thus referred to, is undoubtedly a better authority than others on our subject, for he was himself a general of the Sung; and when the latter concluded an alliance with Mongolia, and made a joint attack upon the Kin, by which their kingdom was entirely destroyed, he was the commander-in-chief of the army of the Sung; consequently he must have been personally acquainted with some of the Mongolian generals; and when the alliance between these two powers of Sung and Mongolia was dissolved he was the principal actor on the frontier, both offensive and defensive, on the side of the Sung. For these reasons I at once consulted Man-Hung in his *Mah-tah-pih-tuh*, and I found that he, fully appreciating the genius of Genghis Khan in such words, "He (Genghis) is a man of surpassing bravery, quickness of decision, large minded, extremely affable with his people, reverent both to heaven and earth, faithful to his promises, and of great sincerity," states briefly:—"Neighbouring to the region where the present Mongol state arose were the 'Tau' tribes in front, and such as the Shata on the right and left. In this region there was formerly a state 'Mongos' by name. Some time in the days of the Kin, they attacked the latter, who opposed them, but were finally compelled to conclude a peace with bribes of gold and silk. The present Mongols are very simple, and have had no established institutions. I have oftentimes made inquiries there about the former Mongols, and heard that their state had declined and altogether passed away. Such things happen from the precarious condition of the countries of that northern region. Some may have a territory of thousands of miles, others of hundreds; yet there is no permanence in their condition, either of augmenting grandeur, or waning, or rising, or falling."

"When Genghis first became distinguished there existed no art of writing in his country, and when any mandate was issued, or messenger despatched, some notched tallies were made their token. Within the last two years those subjects of the Kin who forsook their own country, not finding any settlement, begged to take service under the Mongolian Tartar, and began to teach the Chinese characters; hence from that time these characters came to be employed in the communications with the Kin; and admiring the grandeur of the former 'Mongol,' Genghis first called his state 'Great Mongol.' I have had an interview with the viceroy, Mukuli. He always used to say, 'I am Tartar,' and also his counsellors and generals only say, 'I \_\_\_\_\_' not knowing what name Mongol is, nor what is the national name of their state."

The same author does not say that Genghis was a foreigner, but states that he was a man of mean birth, being the son of a head-man of ten persons, and a captive in the land of the Kin in his youth, and, after a slavery of more than ten years escaped. Then he began his successful career, engaging successively in different wars, which elevated him to the throne. These statements, which were written by a contemporary who made some investigations at the time, will serve to show us that the earlier life of Genghis Khan was totally unconnected with any princely title or position among the Mongols, but that he called himself Mongol only from policy, and to draw the people to his standard; and also that whatever might be said to have been his birth, he did not reside in the country, in which his brilliant career began before the commencement of that career, which gives us no small probability of his being a foreigner,—a comer from outside of the land of his fame. Indeed, even the *Yuen-shi*, which made him out to be a son of a certain chief of a Mongol tribe, never ventured to connect him with that Mongol chief who had made attacks upon the Kin some years before.

In the *Yuen-shi* it is stated that when Genghis Khan attacked the Naiman, in the year 1202, combining his forces with those of Wang Khan, chief of the Keraite, one Shamuca, chief of a neighbouring tribe, who was an old enemy of Genghis, reinforced the Naiman with his troops; but, when he saw the latter worsted, he wished to sow dissension between Genghis and Wang Khan, and therefore addressed to the latter "a saying:—"We are white sparrows, but the other only a wild goose." The meaning of this being, that wild geese come when the time is suited to

themselves, but fly away when the seasons change; while the sparrows are constant friends in all seasons. This metaphor was well understood by the Khan, who began to suspect Genghis, and, it is said, removed his roosts. This was the cause of war between Wang Khan and Genghis, which broke out the following year (1203), and opened a brilliant path to the latter. Now, the author of this story could, of course, have no *arrière pensée*; we, however, must look at it with careful attention. Genghis and Wang Khan were old friends to each other—so far history tells us; they combined their forces in the same cause, and fought side by side, and Shamuca was the very chief who reinforced the Naiman, therefore not only the old enemy of Genghis but also that of Wang Khan. It is no easy task for such an enemy to cause dissension between such friends as Wang Khan and Genghis; but Shamuca succeeded at last by the aid of this simple metaphor, though there might have been some other circumstances which assisted in fomenting the quarrel. On examining this saying, it appears to signify that the goose (Genghis) is not a native, and therefore cannot be trusted, though he might be a friend for a season; but the sparrows are old friends and constant allies, though they might happen to be for a time a little unfriendly.

If this does not point to the fact of Genghis having come from the outside, how can we understand its meaning? Let us imagine Genghis, a native of the neighbourhood of Keraite, as Shamuca was; he would have been much more like the sparrows to Wang Khan than Shamuca, who already had become an open enemy. How could Shamuca be so absurd as to introduce so unsuitable a metaphor?

There is also another interesting point in connection with the report brought back by the shipwrecked sailors when they returned from Peking to Japan, to which report I have referred before, and purposely passed over at the time, but which I think it is now the proper place to notice. It is this, when these sailors were sent home, the Tartar authorities gave them a letter from the Tartar ruler, founder of the present Taing dynasty of China, addressed to the government of Japan, stating himself to be the descendant of Yuen-Yee-King (源義經), Gen-giukei, or Minamoto Yoshitsune, in Japanese, and therefore of Japanese blood, and that on this account he desired to make the initiative of friendly relations with our country, and also some documents which proved this assertion were attached to the letter. Nearly at the same time Ching-Ching-Kung—the offspring of a Chinese father and Japanese mother, surnamed Kwoh-sing-ye (Papa, bearing imperial family name) from Chu, which was the family name of the Ming dynasty, given to him for his own free use by the emperor in recognition of his ability—being a gallant general, fought vigorously against the Tartar army, and maintained to the last the cause of the Ming against the Tartar power—sent missions to Japan asking for assistance; but when these demands were made by these rivals, it was just at a time when our country and people, wearied of long internal war and former protracted foreign expeditions, were equally anxious to preserve the peace which had just been secured. Our Shogunate, therefore, resolved not to interfere in any foreign quarrel. For this reason, it is said, that the letter and documents of the Tartar ruler had been previously sent back with a courteous refusal, and when the requests of Ching-Ching-Kung were made they were also not acceded to. These circumstances were kept most strictly secret by our Shogunate, lest it might disturb the minds of the public malcontents. Yet they naturally found their way to the public ear, and are now quite current among our people. I have myself read in the *Jiozan Kidan* (a large volume of historical anecdotes, by Yussa) the account touching the Shogunate Council held to decide on the request of Ching-Ching-Kung, though I have no idea what book is to be consulted concerning the story of the Imperial communication from Peking. To examine the truth of the point whether the present dynasty of China is really descended from Yuen Yee-king is another matter; yet, taking into consideration the circumstances of the time, it becomes most probable that the Tartar invader would have desired the alliance of Japan, because this was the period of the zenith of Japanese military power. The long duration of internal convulsion had made the general mass of our people warlike as a nation; and, while this disturbed state lasted, many adventurous spirits left their native land, went to the south-eastern coast of China, and, combining vast numbers of native Chinese malcontents and revolutionists under their standard, established their head quarters at Fou-

kien, and threatened the very existence of the Empire. This the Chinese historians call the war of Japanese invasion. Meanwhile, the internal factions of Japan were united under the command of Taiko, who rose from the lowest position to a military dictatorship, and his great ambition to conquer China led an enterprising expedition first to the Corea, which he subdued, and the force was only withdrawn after six years, owing to internal political changes in Japan at the death of Taiko. These two expeditionary movements cost the Ming dynasty millions of men and money, and were really two of the chief causes of its downfall, which was actually accomplished by the Tartar invader, the present dynasty of China. The Loochoo Islands, which are at present so much discussed, were also reconquered by our army at this time. Such being the facts, and so great the mischief, Japanese military fame was, even after the troops disappeared, a terror to the whole coast of Eastern Asia, and she was naturally looked upon as a useful ally and dangerous enemy, and therefore it would be not at all improbable that the Tartar invader of China should have sought an understanding with Japan, if not as an ally, at least as a friend. Yet, as I before said, "to examine the truth of the genealogy is another matter," and I would not venture to decide it positively so long as I cannot procure conclusive written evidence. My friend, Mr. Nanjio, however, a learned Buddhist priest, has sent me from Oxford a book entitled "Shinshu Miomokazu" (a theological work), which was written by Taishun, a Buddhist priest, and published by another priest in the year A.D. 1788, and in which the following extract was found:—

"The 'Tu-shu-tsi-ching' (圖書集成), a kind of large encyclopedia imported into Japan in the fifth month of the third year of Meiwa (A.D. 1766), consisting of 9,996 volumes, compiled under the superintendence of Tsiang-Tien-che by imperial command. Among these books there are thirty volumes of the 'Tsih-Kian-Luk' (輯勘錄), and the preface in the last of these states thus: 'The Emperor Kian Loong declares, My family name is Yuen (源), and a descendant from Yee-king (義經), whose ancestor was Tsing Ho (清和). The family name is Yuen, therefore we call our dynasty the Tsing (清).' The above passage occurs in the writing of Ito Saizo."

This last-named writer was one of five sons of Ito Jinsai, who lived in the end of the seventeenth century. Jinsai and his eldest son, Togai-Genzo, and another man Sorai, were three of the greatest Chinese classical scholars ever produced in Japan, and whenever it is asked, what great scholars have you? the names of these men are always quoted in reply; just as an Englishman would name Inne, Gibbon, and Robertson, of the same period, when asked their best historians. Genzo had four brothers, Saizo being one of them, the youngest, all of whom more or less distinguished themselves, and were individually engaged at the court of different Daimios in literary tasks, while the eldest, Genzo himself, succeeded to his father's school at Kioto, and they received the popular appellation of the "five Zos of Ito," as all their personal names ended in the word Zo.

Such being the status and reputation of Saizo, whose fame stands second only to that of his eldest brother, Genzo, it would be unreasonable not to concede fair credit to his statements. According to what he quotes from Chinese authority, mentioned before, the Tartar Emperor Kian Loong, appears to have made an assertion of his being a descendant of the Japanese Yoshitsune.

By this testimony we can see plainly that the reports brought back by the shipwrecked sailors are probably no fiction. It is true that the above quotation does not mention Japan, but it could not be in any way denied that our Yoshitsune was meant. Why? I will thoroughly explain this for the sake of the European reader.

In Japan all the names of persons and places (with very few exceptions) are written in Chinese characters, and all Chinese characters, are read in two ways, one their translation into pure Japanese, as the Latin abbreviation, viz., in English, which is read out "namely," and the other the original Chinese pronunciation, which was introduced with the characters themselves, as the French words *boudoir* and *bouquet* are read *boodwa* and *bookay*, and not as if the syllables were English. Yoshitsune's family name is Minamoto in translation, Gen in pronunciation, its character being 源, which is sounded as Yuen by the modern Chinese. The Tartar emperor states that his family name is Yuen (源).

In the same way the name of Yoshitsune is a translation of Ghi-kei (義經), which is pronounced by modern Chinese as Yee-king. The Tartar emperor again says he is a descendant of Yee-king. The family name of Gen was first given to Yoshitsune's ancestor in the eighth degree, who was a grandson of the emperor Sei-wa (清和), which is pronounced as Tsing-Ho by the modern Chinese, and therefore Yoshitsune's family were popularly called Sei-wa-gen-ji (the Gen of Sei-wa); and the Tartar emperor also says his ancestor was Tsing-Ho (清和). Thus the genealogy stands correct, and the characters are exactly the same. How could any one venture to deny the result of this evidence pointing so conclusively to Yoshitsune?

It is more so when we see that no such name could be of Tartar origin.

The Tartar emperor says his family name is Yuen, therefore his dynasty is called Tsing. This I will explain briefly, it is because Yuen means water-source, and Tsing, clean; but it is also conceivable that it has another secondary derivation from the first character of Sei-wa the emperor's name, who is said to be, and really was, the remote ancestor of Yoshitsune, which is pronounced as Tsing-Ho by modern Chinese, as before said. The difference between Japanese pronunciation introduced from China and that of the modern Chinese arises from the fact that the ancient mode of pronunciation in Japan has been preserved to this day, principally by the aid of the alphabet, while the Chinese, which has no alphabet, has undergone so many changes of pronunciation in the course of time, and, in fact, the modern Chinese have so many different ways of pronouncing their characters in different provinces, that they are often unintelligible to each other. This is the reason why ancient Gen is pronounced Yuen, Ghi-Kei, Yee-King, and Sei-wa, Tsing-Ho.

Kian Loong, the Tartar Emperor, who is said to have made the above statement, is reputed one of the ablest rulers of recent centuries by modern scholars of Oriental nations, and Chinese literature also became more widely diffused and encouraged in his reign and that of his predecessors, who were not only good scholars themselves but great patrons of national literature. Such an Emperor, of course, would scarcely make a statement like this without some good foundation, nor could he have acquired any such notion from reading Japanese histories. Hence we can fairly conclude that Yoshitsune was *somebody* in Tartary, and also that some document must have been left behind. It is most doubtful if the present Chinese imperial family still maintain this assertion, nor can I clear it up demonstrably from extant authentic history, since by old-established custom in China they do not publish, nor allow to be published by any private individual, the memoirs of the existing dynasty; nor can I say whether they profess themselves to be connected by blood in any way with Genghis Khan; still I do not assert that there is no kind of writing by private hand which tells us something concerning the origin of the present Chinese dynasty. The 'Tung-whoa-Luh' is one of these. This book was at first strictly prohibited, but circulated widely in private MSS., until at length the government, having mutilated part of it and destroyed many passages, at last allowed it a free circulation in its present shape.

According to this work, the account of the origin of the present dynasty of China is no less fabulous than those of the ancestors of Genghis Khan, and even more so, and, consequently, such accounts have little or no historical value. I know that there is also some assertion that the ancestors of the present emperor are remotely connected with those of the Kin. Sir J. Francis Davis, formerly Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China tells us, however, in his "General Description of the Chinese Empire," that "when the last of the Mongol descendants of Kublai, grandson of Genghis Khan, were expelled from China by the founder of the Ming, they sought a refuge among the Eastern Tartars, and from their intermarriages with the natives sprang the Boydior Khans or Mantchoo princes, who were destined to expel the Ming. It is in this way that the Emperors of the present dynasty derive their descent from Kublai Khan." If this information be true, Genghis Khan must be the forefather of the present dynasty. If it be true, who could be Yuen-yee-King (Yoshitsune), who is stated to be his ancestor by the Emperor Kian-Loong? The answer cannot be other than that Yuen-yee-King and Genghis Khan must be one and the same person; but I do not, of course, pretend to know how these genealogies came down, that is quite another

question; nor do I know whether the present dynasty is really descended from Yoshitsune, that is also another question which I will not pretend to decide. Yet, so far as regards the fact that Yoshitsune was *somebody* in Tartary, it appears undeniable.

Such are the lights which Chinese literature throws in favour of our argument on the present subject.

Reserving for a future occasion all general observations on the circumstances of the time which necessitated Yoshitsune to seek adventure on the continent of Asia, and on the possibility of the success of such adventure, and the peculiar spirit of adventure which distinguished his family, I will at once proceed to examine those legendary stories attributed to the ancestors of Genghis Khan, and thus we see that even these stories, which, as I have before remarked, consist mainly of fabulous exaggerations, and cannot be admitted in their present shape as either history or argument, do, nevertheless, contain some admixture of facts and incidents which are too useful to be altogether omitted.

It is stated by Abulghagi and others that the family name of Genghis Khan was Kiat. This name is said to have been derived from one of his ancestors, who was called Kian. The meaning, he says, "of the word Kian is a torrent running down the rocks, and Kiat is its plural. The said ancestor acquired the surname of Kian, and thence his descendants obtained the family name Kiat." Yet Chinese history says the family name of Genghis Khan was Kian. From this light we can see that the application of the plural Kiat to Genghis Khan as a family name might be only an invention of certain authors for the purpose of making it out to be a family name for which the singular form would be inapplicable. Now, the family name of Yoshitsune was Gen, which means "head of river," or "mountain source of springing waters," which closely resembles the signification of Kian. I should therefore be surprised if Kian was not a corruption of Gian, and Gian from Gen, as such corruption is by no means uncommon; and the more so when we find that in the Mongolian languages G and K are often confused, and the difference between their sounds can scarcely be appreciated by foreigners—i.e., Kirin and Girin, Keraite and Geraité, Khokan and Goukhan, Yezokai and Yezogai, and many others, the K character being the one more commonly employed by Europeans; therefore Gen, and Gian, and Kian might probably have been easily interchanged. It is true that the Chinese also represented the name phonetically by the sound Kian, as they also were foreigners who might not have appreciated any difference between the two sounds, or, even if they did so, were utterly incapable of representing it in the right way, since the modern Chinese have no sound of hard G in their language, and the K sound is usually employed in the place of G, and, therefore, the Chinese representation of this name by the sound Kian would not affect my argument. Here it might be asserted by some that the word Kian, meaning "torrent," may be an original Mongolian word. It may be so; but if it is so it is a remarkable coincidence. I will not, however, be restricted to admit that this was an original Mongolian word, since there is another writer, namely, Petis de la Croix, a recognised Oriental scholar, who states that the word signifies "a smith" in that language.

Then Abulghagi, stating the origin of this family, says that the two families of the Khan of the Tartars and that of the Mongols always waged incessant contests against each other, and at last the Khan of the Mongols was totally defeated, and he himself and all his family were slain on the field, except Kian, the youngest son, and a nephew. They fled into an unknown land, and altogether disappeared from their native country. Kian is said to have received this name from his robust strength, and is called the founder of Genghis Khan's family.

The first thing in this story which strikes me is, that it strongly resembles that of the terrible defeat of the Gen family in Japan, which caused the death of the father and brothers of Yoshitsune and the escape of himself and other elder brothers. Then the author goes on to say that their posterity increased in their new country, and that four hundred years expired in this way, and then they determined to return to the land from whence their ancestors were driven, but being at a loss to find their road they melted down a mountain which consisted of iron ore, by setting fire to an enormous mass of wood and coal, so as to form a pathway for their exodus, and made a sally into the region of Mongolia and demanded submission from the people; whereupon, the Tar-

tars being alarmed at so unexpected an inroad, assembled their forces and went out to battle, and were entirely defeated. Thus the Kian family, which once disappeared completely from the Mongolian region, made itself again master of the territory. This account is criticised by some western writers as improbable, on the ground that the disappearance of the Kian family from their native country during so many years, and their enormous increase in numbers from two individuals, and their sudden sally after such a lapse of time, is simply incredible; but I will say, notwithstanding, that some truth exists in these very remarkable legends. I repeat, these stories show us that the Mongolians, though they claim the Kian family as their own, recognise the fact of their being absent from Mongolia during four hundred years. This gives no small strength to the opinion that the family of Genghis Khan came from the outside.

From this event to the miraculous story of Alanku nothing is accounted for. Alanku, who is said to have married her own brother, is considered to have been the ancestor of Genghis Khan in the eleventh degree. This lady had two sons by her husband. After his death she lived a retired life, nevertheless some time afterwards she appeared to be *enceinte*, at which the friends and relations of the deceased husband murmured, and "she was," says Petis de la Croix, "at last compelled by them to appear before the chief judge to give attention to what she was about to relate, and she stated thus the circumstances of her pregnancy: that a white light had three times shone upon her body, and that her having conceived was a prodigy, thus satisfying the judge, and she was for the time released. When the time for her delivery came, three sons were brought forth, as she had foretold, which silenced the calumnies raised against her." Bazengir, who stands last in order of these three, is said to be the ancestor of Genghis Khan in the tenth degree, and it is also said that the descendants of these wonderfully born children were called, according to Petis de la Croix, Nouran-youn, which name was afterwards generally corrupted into Niron, the meaning of the word being "children of light;" and this story has caused some authors to call Genghis Khan, Petis de la Croix goes on to say, "the son of the sun." "It is certain," he adds, "that the Mongols look on this as sacred truth, and that it is held as a great miracle among them." He also says, "as almost all empires and illustrious families have their mythical stories and false prodigies to trace their beginnings, the Mongols have not failed to have theirs, and have chosen rather to corrupt their history than to let it pass unadorned." Whatever may be believed by the Mongolians, no one would permit this story to pass as a fact. I should not be at all surprised if this miraculous legend were a confused distortion of the real facts connected with the history of Tokiwa and her three sons before related, who appeared before the court of the Hei, and were released. And in the name of Nouran-youn, given to the family of Genghis Khan, no less curious than the word Kian, because both its pronunciation and meaning have a somewhat marked resemblance to the word Nihonjin (the Japanese), which literally means "sun's origin men," and the word Niron to that of Nilou or Nipon. From this mythical story down to that of Yezokai, who is said to be Genghis Khan's father, scarcely anything is given us, and it is attributed to the latter that he fought some battles, and reduced some neighbouring tribes under his dominion; but I am not obliged to adhere to this account, because there are some contradictions to it, even in Chinese as well as Western authors. I have already referred to Manhung, a Chinese contemporary of Genghis Khan, who ignored all these connections with a princely family or origin, and Petis de la Croix and Mr. Howorth also touch upon some account that relates Genghis Khan to have been the son of a smith and himself a smith; both of these last authors do not approve of this view, yet at the same time it cannot be denied that some such opinion existed. For this reason I first of all reject the stories about his father, and when I try to derive some light from them, have come to the conclusion that this story of Yezokai might be a corruption pointing to the conqueror coming from Yezokai, the literal meaning of Yezokai being the sea of Yezo; but the word kai is also applied to the region itself as a sort of suffix for land, commonly by the Japanese, and often by the Chinese. Thus Yezo is vaguely called Yezokai, which was changed by the present government to the official name Hokkai, northern sea, with an additional suffix of *do* (road). From

these considerations I concluded that the story relating to Genghis Khan's father being Yezokai, was a corruption of the reports of Yoshitsune's having come from Yezokai; such change of the names of places into those of persons, and *vice versa*, are not at all uncommon. Examples of this kind are plentiful enough in the early history of every nation. We are told by D'Osson that Yezokai in the Mongolian language means the ninth, but I cannot see any reason why the said father of Genghis takes this numerical appellation; and though it may be true that the word Yezokai means ninth in Mongolian, I cannot admit, until I obtain some information concerning the reason why Genghis Khan's father was so called, this explanation to be any proof that the word Yezokai was necessarily a personal name, or that he was a Mongolian.

The story which relates that Genghis Khan was the son of a smith and one himself, might be a perversion of a report of the early life of Yoshitsune, that is to say, when he was taken by a dealer in iron from the convent on the mountain to Oshiu, which adventure formed the real starting point in Yoshitsune's career.

The circumstances which transmute the truth into all these confused accounts may be these:—If Genghis was really Yoshitsune, he and his party, when they crossed over to Mongolia, might not have accurately stated where they came from, but rather gave a doubtful version of their travels; or they might have said they were originally of the same stock, but had been absent from the country for a long period, and, having resolved to return, they at last came back; or they might have stated that they were "children of the sun," taking Nihonjin "sun's origin people" as their title. Such devices are very often used by adventurers who arrive among a people inferior to them in civilisation. So even Columbus is said to have told the native Indians that he was sent by God, and so persuaded them that he was worshipped by the natives as a divine being. In the course of time, as Yoshitsune got into power, he or his party might naturally have occasionally conversed, in some way or other, about the stories connected with the fortunes of his house and his own early life. These stories being overheard by the people, and becoming in time a kind of legend, they lost the original truth in them and became more and more exaggerated and corrupted by credulity and vanity, and were turned into such long periods of time as to fill up the course of many generations, and many names of strange characters being introduced among them, especially by mischievous priests and writers; some tracing his descent even up to Noah and even to Adam himself, and others to the royal blood of Thibet, and Raschid, a Persian writer, who is said to have had access to the *Altan Dester*, or Golden Register of the Mongols, deposited in the Imperial Treasury, connects it with that of the old Turkish royalty.

It is also said by Abulghazi that the Mongols have an annual feast in which they kindle a great fire, putting into it a piece of iron; and when it is red hot the Khan gives the first stroke with a hammer, then the heads of tribes and officers of distinction follow his example, and after them the commoners give each a stroke in turn. The same story is also given by Petis de la Croix, stating that every Mongol family celebrates this feast on the first day of the year, during which they erect a forge with its bellows, in which a fire is lit and a wedge of iron heated. This they beat with a hammer and conclude the festival with prayers. The origin of this feast is accounted for in a very unsatisfactory manner, both by Abulghazi and Petis de la Croix. The former says this ceremony originated in perpetuation of the memory of their miraculous sally upon Mongolia, that is, their melting down the iron-stone mountain by fire. Yet no one would be persuaded to believe such absurdity. Petis de la Croix says that the word Kiat, the family name of Genghis Khan, signifies a smith, and was first adopted by the grandfather of Genghis, to make himself distinguished from the other Khans of the tribes of Niron; the origin of this word was derived from a certain people who lived at the most remote part of Mongostan, which were called Kiat because their chiefs had heretofore erected a foundry for ironwork in a mountain, which gained them great reputation and made this branch of the Mongols highly esteemed, from the great advantage all the Mongols received from this invention: and the ancestor of Genghis Khan being akin to these by alliance, some mistaken writers have published that this prince was the son of a blacksmith and had been of that trade himself. And he continues to

attack these writers by saying:—"These writers, doubtless, not knowing the meaning of this ceremony, and ignorant of the reason why the surname of Kiat was given to Genghis Khan's family, were convinced that this great warrior had been a smith, and that in thankfulness to God for having raised him to the throne they established this ceremony. Thus, having searched no deeper into the history of the ancient Mongols, they made Genghis pass for a mean person, whose elevation to the empire was owing to nothing but his good fortune."

Although Petis de la Croix makes such attacks on previous reports, his own reasoning appears to me much more vague and inaccurate than the stories he thus attacks. How can we feel satisfied with such sort of explanations, both of Abulghazi and Petis de la Croix? Therefore, I said that the account of the origin of this feast is very unsatisfactorily explained by these two writers. On the other hand the opinion that states this ceremony to have arisen out of thankfulness to God for Genghis Khan's elevation to the throne appears to me more simple and consonant to historical facts, and I hold that there might be some truth in it. According to my view it might have been originated by Genghis Khan himself, in commemoration of Kichiji, the iron dealer, who took Yoshitsune from Mount Kurama to Oshiu and became his devoted follower.

It must be here understood that Kichiji was also a manufacturer of iron, for in those days the labour of manufacturing and selling was not so distinctly divided as at present; and this journey of Yoshitsune with Kichiji was the all-important event in the life of Yoshitsune, and really the ladder to his after elevation; and the recollection of it of course could not be forgotten by him under any circumstances. Besides, it was the characteristic of Yoshitsune to pay great attention to his faithful followers; for example, when the elder Satow died of his wounds in the battle of Yashima the most tender respect was paid to his honour; so much so that Yoshitsune offered his favourite steel, which have been given him by the Prince of Oshiu at his departure, and which was his darling companion in battle and danger at the river Woozigwa and in the valley of Ichinotani, to the church where Satow was buried; and also, when he entered a second time into Oshiu, a grand Buddhist feast was most carefully celebrated in honour and memory of those faithful followers who had fallen in battle fighting in his cause.

I therefore deem it very probable that Yoshitsune after his landing in Mongolia should, in a similar manner, have celebrated a great feast in memory of his momentous journey with Kichiji into Oshiu; and, if we regard events in this light, the stories given by Abulghazi and Petis de la Croix, otherwise unintelligible, become clear, accountable, and probable, and that account also which makes Genghis Khan to have been the son of a smith comes very near the real circumstances in the life of Yoshitsune; and thus both these apparently contradictory accounts would be reconcilable by the theory that Yoshitsune and Genghis Khan were one and the same person.

Such are my observations on the whole course of history of Genghis Khan's ancestors and his own origin.

I would not pretend to say that all these stories relating to the Khans of Mongolia previous to the time of Genghis Khan were positively false; this of course I cannot decide. There might really have been such successive Khans, and also the stories attributed to them might have been facts, though very problematical, and their resemblance to the history of Yoshitsune's family might be some strange coincidence, but they would not necessarily be conclusive that Genghis Khan was of the Mongolian royal blood, since their pretended succession is almost without foundation, as criticised by many Western writers before quoted.

Having thus analysed these stories about the ancestors of Genghis Khan and his birth, I will now proceed to examine the history of his own life.

(To be continued.)

#### TALES OF THE PERIOD.

"Well, my dear, am I to congratulate you?" asks Lady Jane Kensington of her cousin, Mrs. Gore.

She has scarcely waited for the door to close upon the servant, so eager is she to know the worst. The two ladies are rival mothers. They used to be great friends once, and would be yet if each were not so terribly afraid of the other securing the better match for her daughter. In public they still smile and kiss; in private they stick pins, whole pin cushions full, into each other.

A smile, charming in itself, agonising to its only beholder, dawns in Mrs. Gore's face.

'It is premature to say anything just yet, perhaps: but the Duke paid marked attention to Evelyn last night, and has invited us to spend the Cowes week on board his yacht. Now the Duke of Comilfo is not a man to do that sort of thing unless he really had serious intentions, is he?'

'No—I should think not,' stammers poor Lady Jane, with a ghastly attempt at a smile.

'He said to me only yesterday that it was evident Evie had been very well brought up: her style was so different from that of most girls nowadays.'

'And what does Evie say?' asks Lady Jane. 'Is she quite willing to accept the Duke if he proposes?'

'Dear girl!' ejaculates Mrs. Gore complacently. 'She is so sensible, has so much good feeling! When I gave her a hint on the subject, she said at once, "I shall be entirely guided by you, dear mamma."'

Unhappy Lady Jane has a wilful daughter who, she knows, is considered fast; and this very morning she declared her intention of marrying a younger son without a halfpenny.

'Of course the Duke is a very excellent young man,' she murmurs; 'but he is hardly what one would expect a girl to fall in love with—so very straitlaced and—and rather dull.'

'Most desirable qualities, my dear, in these days,' retorts Mrs. Gore. 'It is dreadful to think how some men conduct themselves. Such temptations, too, as a man in his position has. I can give my darling child to him without a moment's hesitation or anxiety. Look at Lord Faircove, now, with a charming wife, running after that impudent little actress. It positively made my blood boil to see her diamonds the other night.'

'Perhaps they were paste?' suggests Lady Jane.

'Unfortunately there was no mistaking them,' replies Mrs. Gore, with a deep sigh.

'Well,' says Lady Jane, with the best grace she can command, 'I am delighted to hear the good news about Evie.'

'O, but you must not consider it quite a *fait accompli* yet,' answers the smiling mother. 'When he has proposed to her in so many words, you may rely upon being the first to hear of it.'

The Duke of Comilfo and his brother, Lord Bertie Wyldote, were walking down St. James's street together. It was rather an unusual occurrence: the ways, habits, and thoughts of the two being about as dissimilar as they well could be.

'Comilfo,' Lord Bertie was wont to say, 'is what I call a fiddle-headed fellow, and staying at his place is about as lively as going to the funeral of your grandmother when she hasn't left you anything. He's a prig is Comilfo, and his skin is as thick as a buffalo-hide. Hang me, if I think that sitting next a pretty woman inspires the least emotion of pleasure in him!'

The Duke was not so outspoken about his brother; indeed, he seemed unable to do so more than shake his head when Lord Bertie's name was mentioned before him.

'Come in with me to Cis Lovelace's for a moment,' says the younger brother, as they near the bottom of St. James's-street. And the Duke, being in the middle of a sentence that he wishes to finish, complies.

They find Cis lying on a sofa in his red coat—he is by way of being 'on guard'—his sword and belt are on the table, and, with his heels higher than his head and a big cigar in his mouth, he is perusing a French novel. He jumps up as they enter, and offers them the hospitality of a brandy-and-soda. Lord Bertie has already caught up a bottle from the heap lying in the corner of the room ready for use; the liqueur-stand is open on the table. The Duke looks round the room, disgust legibly depicted on his countenance. There is really hardly any portion of the picture-covered walls that a modest man can look at with complacency—Venus, Leda, Phryne, Leda, Delilah, Ariadne, and so on *ad nauseam* (to him).

'Fond of art!' inquires the good-for-nothing ensign, with a wink aside at Lord Bertie.

'Art? yes,' returns the Duke, in his stiffest, iciest tones.

At this moment the clock of St. James's strikes.

'By Jove!' cries Cis, snatching up his belt and sword, 'I've got to inspect the Relief. Back directly; and he is off like a shot.'

The Duke approaches the chimney-piece. Suddenly he starts as though he had been struck. His brother, who is finishing his drink does not observe the movement. Comilfo looks again, whilst the blood slowly rises to his throat and face and brow. Is it possible? Is he awake? Can he trust his senses? His eyes are fixed on a highly-finished photograph of an extremely pretty girl. The expression of her face is languorous, the attitude has a certain *abandon*; it is an attitude of which the Duke would not approve in a stranger; how much less in the woman he had resolved to make Duchess of Comilfo! This the girl whose demeanour and lady-like reticence had charmed him: who had inspired him with such confidence! He finds her portrait (and what a portrait!) decorating the room of a young Guardsman whose morals are at the lowest ebb.

'By Jove,' exclaims Lord Bertie, coming up and looking over his shoulder, 'that's a thundering good likeness!'

'Of whom?' asks the Duke, in an indistinct voice, hoping against hope that there may exist some other girl who bears a wonderful resemblance to his intended bride.

'Miss Gore,' answers Lord Bertie. 'Why, you know her: I saw you riding with her yesterday.'

'Is Mr. Lovelace a friend of hers?' inquires Comilfo coldly.

'O, Cis! he is every woman's friend. They all love him.'

The Duke calmly plucks Miss Gore from his breast and tramples her under foot (figuratively speaking, of course). He turns to go.

'Where are you off to?' asks his brother.

'I promised to meet the secretary of the Tea and Toast Society at half-past five,' answers Comilfo.

'All right. Give my love to him!' says that irreverent scoffer, Lord Bertie.

Mrs. Gore is building castles of highest altitude for the habitation of her daughter, the future Duchess of Comilfo, when a note is brought to her. She recognises the handwriting of her intended son-in-law, and, smiling, breaks the seal. In the space of a few seconds the smile has disappeared, and a ghastly greenish look has taken its place. These are the words that have produced the metamorphosis:

'Dear Mrs. Gore,—I am about to leave England in my yacht for some months. I shall therefore be unable to have the pleasure of entertaining you and Miss Gore during the Cowes week. Should you think my conduct requires explanation, permit me to refer you to the chimney-piece in Mr. Cecil Lovelace's room.—Yours truly, COMILFO.'

Mrs. Gore is beside herself. But what, in the name of Fortune, can it all mean? What dreadful mistake are they and the Duke the victims of? 'Mr. Cecil Lovelace's chimney-piece!' Her brain threatens to give way if this is not cleared up at once. Her daughter has just started for the Row; she despatches a footman after her at once to beg she will return. Half an hour later Miss Evie comes in, blushing and rosy; she expects to find the Duke closeted with mamma, and waiting to be made happy. Her mother's white face terrifies her. Without a word Mrs. Gore puts the letter into her hand. Evie reads it and looks up bewildered.

'Mr. Cecil Lovelace!' she exclaims. 'Why, I hardly ever spoke two words to him! Don't you remember, mamma, you told me he had no money, and that I was not to dance with him more than once in an evening?'

'Can this be some terrible revenge of his?' cries the distracted mother.

Immediately after lunch she orders the brougham and drives to Mr. Lovelace's rooms. She happens to know where they are, from dealing at the shop beneath them. She bids the servant ask for Mr. Lovelace.

'Not at home,' is the answer.

Mrs. Gore beckons the woman to the carriage-door.

'Is any one in Mr. Lovelace's rooms?' she inquires.

'No, ma'am—my lady,' returns the woman, impressed by the powdered footman even more than by the distinguished air of the visitor.

'I will just go up and leave a line for him,' says Mrs. Gore, struck by a bold idea.

The woman, thinking of the art-gallery up-stairs, hesitates.

'It will be all right,' observes Mrs. Gore, with an affable smile, signing to the footman to open the door. She mounts the stairs and enters the sitting-room, and whilst the woman searches for pen, ink, and paper, walks in a desultory way to the chimney-piece. With rage and agony she beholds the portrait of her daughter languishing in its velvet frame. An awful thought seizes her. Has her good, well-brought-up, sensible girl deceived her?

The woman retires. Mrs. Gore hears her ascend the stairs. In a moment she transfers the picture to her pocket, slips softly down-stairs, and is in her brougham.

'Hullo!' remarks Cis Lovelace, coming in and finding one of his works of art missing. And then he invokes an exhaustive blessing on the head of whichever of his friends has played this joke upon him. 'Nash!' he shouts to his servant, 'find out who has been here this afternoon.'

Nash goes and returns.

'Captain A., Mr. B., and Lord C., sir,' he says. 'O, and if you please, sir, a lady called and left a note.'

'What lady? Where's the note?'

'A elderly lady, sir, and she asked for a pen and ink.'

'Hang the elderly lady!' said Cis, and straightway consigned her and her letter to the limbo to which, in his gay young mind, all old women belong.

At one a.m., when he came in again, there was a note lying on the table. Having read it, he gave vent to a long low whistle.

'Another scrape, Cis?' asked a man considerably his senior, who had come in with him.

'Read that,' remarked Cis, tossing the note to his friend.

'Sir' (read the latter aloud).—'Be good enough to inform me in what manner you became possessed of the photograph of my daughter, which I found on, and took from, your chimney-piece to-day.'

'The old she-devil! Who can have told her?' cried Cis: and then, with a sudden inspiration, 'Comilfo, for a thou!'

'I should be even with her and him too,' remarked his friend.

'How?'

'Where did you get the photo?'

'At O'Donnel's. I gave five guineas for it.'

His friend drew a pen and ink towards him and began to write.

'Send her that,' he remarked when he had finished.

'Madam,' read Cis, 'I purchased Miss Gore's picture of O'Donnel in West Dawley-street, as it is now my property I request that you will return it to me without delay. If not I shall be compelled to take measures to recover it.' That's rather a strong order, isn't it?' laughed Cis.

'If vain women choose to have their photographs hawked about, they must take the consequences,' retorted the other.

After some persuasion Cis consented to send the note.

Mrs. Gore was distracted; she flew to O'Donnel. He had taken it of blank, the photographer, he said, thinking it a saleable article, and Mr. Lovelace had bought it. He bought a great many photographs there, some coloured, some plain.

'But I never saw this photograph of you before, Evelyn,' cried her mother, when they were back in the brougham. 'You must know something about it. I would not have allowed you to go about to the world in that attitude on any account.'

'It must have been taken when the others were,' answered Evelyn tearfully; 'the dress is the same. You know, mamma,

how that horrid man will insist on putting you into all sorts of attitudes, and he won't allow any one to be present, so that one has no idea how one looks. They never sent us a proof of that one at all.

A Duke lost, and for the sake of a horrid, odious, unprincipled, good-for-nothing photographer! Mrs. Gore drove to Blank's studio in a fury. But that individual was very hoity-toity indeed—told her there was nothing to prevent his selling as many copies of Miss Gore's photograph as he pleased; and the unfortunate lady went away worsted and discomfited. Then there was Cis Lovelace to be propitiated, or the going to his rooms and abstracting the likeness would be all over London, and perhaps in those dreadful papers. First of all, however, the matter must be explained to the Duke. Was it too late? Mrs. Gore drove home, wrote a letter to Comilfo, and took it herself to his house in her carriage. Here she had the anguish of learning that the Duke had left for Gravesend to join his yacht the night before, and had given strict orders that no letter or message of any kind was to be forwarded to him until he wrote. Mrs. Gore would have given the man five pounds to send her letter, but he was incorruptible. Fifty pounds would not have compensated him for the loss of his pleasant sinecure, so he was respectful, but firm as a rock. Crushed by despair, Mrs. Gore sent a civil note asking Mr. Lovelace to call upon her at once. And Cis, who, as I like to put it, knew not fear, or as his friends coarsely said, had the cheek of the old gentleman himself, called in Eaton-square that very afternoon. He behaved charmingly, regretted that Mrs. Gore and her daughter should have suffered annoyance through him, assured her that he bought the picture simply as a work of art and from an enthusiastic admiration for the beautiful, and begged Mrs. Gore to accept it from him. That was impossible, she said; but it was equally impossible for him to take five guineas in return for it. I never quite discovered how they ultimately settled the matter, but Mrs. Gore always spoke civilly of Cis after that day.

'My dearest love,' cries Lady Jane Kensington, rushing into Mrs. Gore's boudoir a day or two later, 'what is this I hear about the Duke of Comilfo going off abroad at a moment's notice? It is not possible that Eric can have refused him!'

'O,' cried Mrs. Gore, bursting into tears, her pride and courage scattered to the winds, 'what wretch invented photography!'—*World*.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Perennial fount of jollity and wit :—  
At least he thinks so who doth edit it.

1.

Impertinent diminutive : and senseless too.  
Why do the flippant the right word cachew?

2.

Parisian theatre renowned for ever!  
My whole ne'er uses it, or—almost never.

3.

By ladies much employed for various use :  
Its loss or absence oft provokes abuse.

4.

How to define this light I hardly know :  
A sort of something which is not quite so.

5.

You've nearly guessed my puzzle, do I hear?  
Perhaps you have; for this is very near.

QUAN.

#### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	July 24th*
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 27th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 20th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	July 19th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	July 22nd

\* Left San Francisco, 3rd July, City of Tokio.

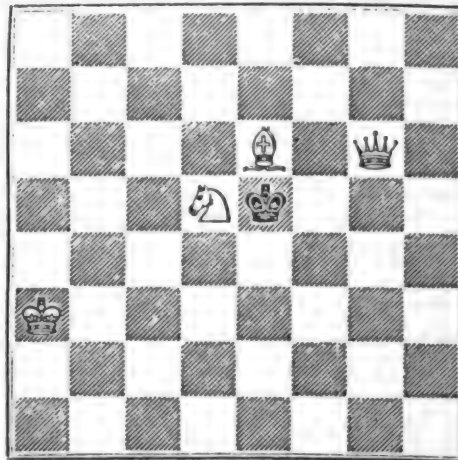
#### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 3rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 29th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 23rd
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	July 24th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	July 25th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	July 21st

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

#### CHESS PROBLEM, By J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 10TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR

White.

- 1.—Kt. to Q. 5.
- 2.—Q. to Q. 6 ch.
- 3.—Kt. to Q. R. 3 mate.

Black.

- 1.—K. takes Kt. on Q. 4.
- 2.—K. to Q. B. 5.

If 2.—K. to K. 5.

- 3.—Q. to K. 6 mate.

- 1.—K. takes Kt. on Q. Kt. 4.

- 2.—K. Q. B. 5.

If 2.—K. to R. 5.

- 3.—Q. to Q. Kt. 4 mate.

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., and V. d. P.

#### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS. (For Week Ending 17th July, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Set.		Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (Arr.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.			
1880.						
Monday..... July 12	38	38½	35½	380	326	113
Tuesday..... "	13 36½	36½	36½	—	—	—
Wednesday..... "	14 36½	37	37	—	—	—
Thursday..... "	15 37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Friday..... "	16 37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Saturday..... "	17 37½	37½	—	—	—	—

#### LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

#### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

##### DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	NOON.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15
									9.30	10.45

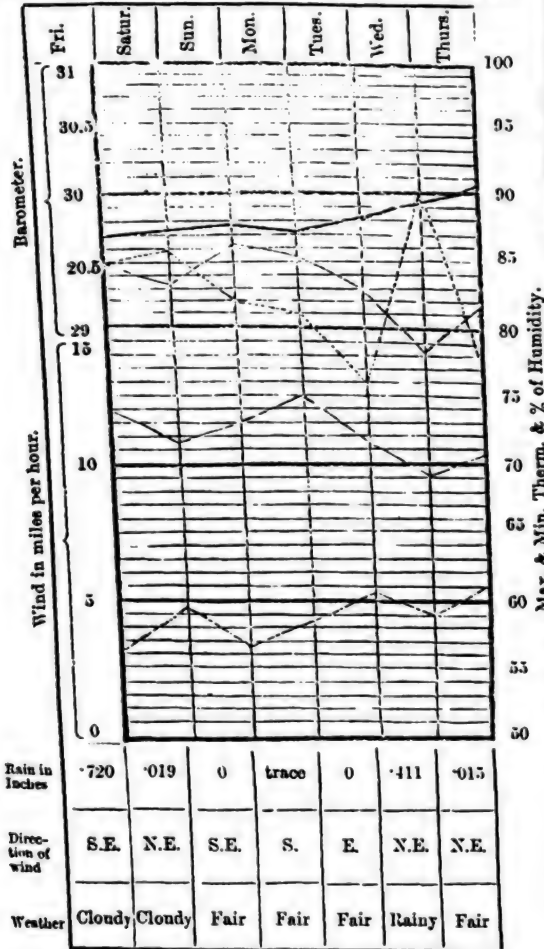
##### UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	NOON.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15
									9.30	10.45

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 11·5 miles per hour on Friday, at 5 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30·049 inches on Thursday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29·676 inches on Friday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 86·3 on Sunday, and the lowest was 69·2 on Wednesday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 85·8 and 66·6 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was 1·165 inches against 2·116 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- July 10, American ship *Bohemia*, Trask, 1,633, from Antwerp, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 July 10, British barque *Alex. Newton*, Newton, 308, from Takao, Sugar to Chinese.  
 July 11, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 11, Japanese steamer *Kanamoto Maru*, Drummond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 11, Japanese steamer *Suminaga Maru*, Frahm, 856, from North, General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 12, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 12, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 11, Japanese steamer *Kinshin Maru*, Davison, 690, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 12, British barque *Scottish Fairy*, Toozes, 750, from Liverpool, General, to Malcolm & Co.  
 July 13, British barque *Largo*, Brown, 731, from Antwerp, General, to Paul Heinemann & Co.  
 July 14, British barque *Flechner*, Corylon, 730, from Kobe, General, to MacArthur & Co.

- July 15, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 16, British barque *Ceres*, A. McWilliam, 454, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—Miss Shermon, and Messrs. Tajima and 2 children. Kance, Yamanobe, Renagrossa, E. Pye, Le Tallien, Ching Fook, and Ah Lork.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. H. Iburg in cabin; and 120 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Fogg, Mrs. Spooner and child, Messrs. C. Menhausen, W. O. Chrisman, U.S.N., Wohljarth, Roquemantine, J. Levesque, Van der Osten, J. der Ryke, Iwanaga, Azuma, Kusama, Kusato, Okazaki, Miura, Ban, Tamura, Hasegawa, Kopece, Ishizaki and Mrs. Kabayashi in cabin: 2 Europeans, 259 Japanese and 5 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

- July 10, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 10, Brazilian corvette *Vital de Oliveira*, Captain de Noronha, 1,550, 12-guns, for San Francisco.  
 July 11, Japanese steamer *Foritomo Maru*, Cotter, 612, for Kobe etc., General, despatched by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 July 12, Japanese barque *Kinokuni Maru*, Nicol, 960, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 13, French corvette *Champlain*, Captain Michaud, 1,940, 10-guns, 450 H.P., for Hakodate.  
 July 13, Japanese steamer *Akitashima Maru*, Frahm, 1,751, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 14, Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 15, American steamer *Sumatra*, Clough, 1,072, for San Francisco, Edward Fisher & Co.  
 July 15, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 15, Japanese steamer *Kinshin Maru*, Davison, 690, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 15, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 15, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 July 17, American ship *Frank Pendleton*, Nichols, 1,414 for San Francisco, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 July 17, British steamer *Gleniffer*, Graham, 1,411, for London via China ports, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Resor, Lieut. Charley, Lieut. Bennett, Messrs. Burchard, A. Patterson, J. McDonald, P. Heineman, J. Duncan and Isakaya.  
 Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for Hongkong:—Commodore Smith, R.N., Mr. E. Beart and servant.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru*, for Shanghai and way ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Mounotaki and child, Messrs. H. Ahrens, M. L. Gordon, Ohida, Tsugii, Kobayashi, Yamanoi, Sainji, Worch, Jinn, Azaki, Maishita, Sekito, Nita, Koyawa, Kakenoto, Matano, Mr. and Mrs. Ashida, Mrs. Mitoni, Messrs. C. E. Hill, J. F. Seaman, Graves, J. J. Enslie, F. W. Hellyer, Kawakami, Miyeno, Takenchi, Fujita, Shingu, Nasai, Tagema, General Halderman, and Captain Dunn.  
 Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hewitt and 2 children, Messrs. G. B. Montano, J. Crocombe, S. L. Badcock, and Captain Hutchison; 6 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

- Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong:—  
 From Marseilles and London ... 3,237 pkgs.  
 „ Hongkong, Sugar ... 1,601 bags.  
 „ „ „ „ „ „ 400 pkgs.  
 „ „ „ „ „ „ 60 „  
 „ Marseilles for Hiogo ... 240 „  
 Per Japanese steamer *Takamago Maru* for Shanghai and way ports:—  
 Treasure ... \$14,200.00  
 „ „ „ „ „ „ Yen 66,811.98  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—  
 Treasure ... \$ 12,000.00  
 Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk for London ... 28 bales.  
 „ „ Italy ... 27 „  
 Total... 55 bales.

## REPORTS.

- The Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* reports:—Left Kobe, at 7 p.m. 10th June, arrived at Yokohama at 4 a.m. 12th June. Experienced light winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British barque *Flechner* reports:—Left Kobe, 5th July. Experienced a continuation of light variable winds throughout the entire passage. Arrived at Yokohama, 14th July.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	July 15	M. B. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Volga	Gairaud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	July 12	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Alex Newton	Newton	British barque	380	Takao	July 10	Chinese
Anna Bertha	H. Krause	German barque	568	Takao	July 8	Chinese
Bohemia	Frask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Burrard Inlet	June 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Ceres	McWilliam	British barque	454	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Cyane	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostok	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Flehero	Corlyon	British barque	730	Kobe	July 14	MacArthur & Co.
Garibaldi	Forbes	American barque	670	Nagasaki	June 29	O. & O. Co.
Lucille	Talbot	American ship	1,394	New York	July 4	J. Middleton
Large	Brown	British barque	751	Antwerp	July 13	A. Reimers & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
North American	Creelman	American ship	1,584	Cardiff	June 21	M. M. Co.
Oleander	Joass	British barque	342	Nagasaki	July 4	H. MacArthur & Co.
Ophelia	Efford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Frazar & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
River Lagan	Quinn	British barque	851	Hamburg	June 25	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toomes	British barque	730	Glasgow	July 12	Malcolm & Co.
Singapore	McKonzie	British barque	636	Antwerp	June 28	C. Illies & Co.
Susan Gilmore	Carver	American ship	1,204	New York	July 3	Frazar & Co.
Ullock	Swietoslowski	British barque	779	London	June 21	C. Illies & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
" Ashuelot ... ..	6	1,370	700	Corvette	Shanghai	Commander Johnson
" Richmond ... ..	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Captain Benham
BRITISH—Vigilant ... ..	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annesley
GERMAN—Vineta ... ..	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirnow
" Wolf ... ..	4	423	340	Gun-boat	Kobe	Captain Becks
ITALIAN—Vettor Pisani ... ..	12	1,800	400	Corvette	Manila	H.R.H. Duke of Genoa
SPANISH—Donna Maria de Molina ... ..	9	2,000	—	Corvette	Chefoo	Captain Don. T. Ollerio

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ... ..	Volga	M. M. Co.	July 23rd at 9 a.m.
Hongkong ... ..	Flehero	H. MacArthur	About 17th July
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	July 24th at 6 p.m.
London via Kobe and Havre ... ..	Oleander	H. MacArthur	About July 20th
New York via Hongkong ... ..	Susan Gilmore	Edward Fischer & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About August 3rd
San Francisco ... ..	Cyane	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	July 21st at 6 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—A fair business the first two or three days at about former rates. Latterly the Japanese "Bon" has much interfered, both with sales and deliveries. We leave all quotations unchanged until the resumption of business next week.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24 Common to Medium ... per picul	\$27.00 to 31.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	\$32.00 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 No. ... " "	\$28.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32 Common to Medium ... " "	\$34.00 to 36.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	\$37.00 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 ... " " " " " "	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " " " " " " " " " " "	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " " " " " " " " " " "	\$2.10 to 2.57½
T. Cloths:—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English: 14-16 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 18 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted:— " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Beds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2½ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 2½ lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 " 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns:— " 12 " 42 in. " "	\$0.74 to 0.76
Taffelclases:— " 12 " 43 in. " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in.	5.00 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 yds. 31 in.	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 yds. 22 in.	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in.	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajima 24 yds. 30 in.	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 yds. 30 in.	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy.. 48 in. to 52 in.	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—Absence of enquiry has caused a slight drop in price to quotations.

**KEROSENE.**—The market is weak at quotation for average brands, business keeping very dull.

Sugars:—Taka in bag ... per picul	\$4.10 to \$4.15
Taiwanfoo in bag ... " "	\$4.10
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ... " "	\$8.00
China No. 4-5 Kongfun & Kouk-fah ... " "	\$6.00 to \$7.50

Daitong ... per picul	\$3.90 to \$4.00
Japan Rice ... " "	\$2.90 to \$3.15
Kerosene Oil ... case	\$1.60
Newchwang Pens ... picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the past week, our Silk market has remained extremely quiet. News from the home markets has been unfavourable, and almost complete stagnation here has been the consequence. Quotations remain unaltered; natives refuse, so far, to make the important concessions that would be necessary to induce business, and they content themselves with disposing of a few bales from time to time, some of which are purchased for Japanese consumption.

Sales of the week about 100 Japanese bales.

Stock of old and new Silk about 1,000 shipping bales.

Shipments since 1st July, 465 bales against 261 bales, in 1879.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.85
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 and 2½.....	\$500 to \$505 = 16/10 to 17/	= fca. 46.50 to fca. 47.50
" " " 2½ and 3 .....	\$480 to \$490 = 16/3 to 16/7	= " 44.75 to " 45.75
" " " 3 and 4 .....	\$450 to \$460 = 15/3 to 15/7	= " 42.25 to " 43
{ Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21/8 to	= " 60
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best \$600 to \$650 = 20/	to 21/8 = fca. 55.50 to fca. 60.00	
" { Kakeda.— " to " \$580 to \$620 = 19/5 to 20/8	= " 53.75 to " 57.50	

**TEA.**—Settlements have been more than double those of the previous week amounting to 9,300 piculs, chiefly Medium and Good Medium grades, at prices shewing a fall of about \$1 per picul. Stocks are reduced to about 9,000 piculs, consisting mostly of Common to Medium sorts, the better qualities being comparatively scarce. The *Lord of the Isles* has left Kobe for New York direct, carrying about 2,000,000 lbs. of Tea from both ports, bringing the total export to date up to 12,750,000 lbs. against 12,500,000 lbs., for the same time last season. The *Fleurs Castle* is on the berth for New York, at £3 5/- per ton.

Common ...	\$15 to \$18	Fine ...	\$26 to \$27
Good Common ...	\$15 to \$18	Finest ...	\$29 to \$30
Medium ...	\$20 to \$21	Choice ...	\$32 to \$33
Good Medium ...	\$23 to \$24	Choicest ...	\$35 & upwards.

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3/8½	" " Private 10 days sight .....	72½
" " Private 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3/9½	" " 30 days sight Private .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank Sight .....	4.70	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" " Private 6 m. sight .....	4.76	" " 30 days sight Private .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	1 ½ prem.	Kinsatz .....	37½ dis.
" " Private 10 days' sight .....	par.	Gold Yen .....	380 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Scottish Fairy*, *Largs*, and *Ceres* have arrived during the week. The *Sumatra* and *Frank Pendleton* have gone across to San Francisco. There is a large amount of disengaged tonnage in port.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, shewing a *fixed red* light from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E., a *fixed white* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½° E. and a *fixed red* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 8½° E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the *white* light should be visible at a distance of 15 Nautical miles and the *red* light at 8.

The tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The tower, dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude,..... 23° 14'.  
Longitude, .....116° 47'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

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Yokohama, 16th July, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, shewing a *fixed white* light varied by *red* flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea and in clear weather, it should be visible 8 Nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The tower and lantern dome are painted red and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude,.... 23° 19' 8".  
Longitude, 116° 44' 25".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## JUST ISSUED.

## THE TOURISTS' GUIDE

TO

YOKOHAMA, TOKIO,

HAKONE, FUJIYAMA, KAMAKURA,

YOKOSKA, KANOZAN, NARITA, NIKKO,

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Yokohama, 12th July, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

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## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

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Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

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April, 1880.

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Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

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Yokohama, 15th June, 1880.

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A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,  
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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

Vol. IV. No. 30.]

Yokohama, July 24, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## A NEW METHOD.

"A MINISTER, from our point of view, is or should be something better than a mere postmaster,—to receive documents to put into a Foreign Office bag, to be sent to a given destination." What do you think of that, *Messieurs les Ministres*? A "Chiel" has been among you taking notes, and, what is worse, has printed them. The *Herald* is on its war-horse, eager for the fray; the steed, albeit somewhat of the Rosinante order, displays determined purpose in every flap of its ears, and a dangerous activity in the vicinity of its heels.

Then again:—"To our unsophisticated understanding, Ministers would have consulted their own dignity by refusing absolutely to receive any documents, in dealing with which their discretion was to be so improperly fettered by any Japanese Minister whatever. If Ministers are to continue to consent to their judgments being overridden, and liberty of action trammelled in this sort of way, the question suggests itself as to whether, in these days of telegraphs and reliable postal services, the diplomatic business of Japan, and other countries of similar rank and consequence in the comity of nations might not, without the intervention of Ministers Resident, be transacted at head-quarters, at a saving of considerable expense, more promptly, and perhaps as well in several other respects as now." Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, we are sorry for you, but the writing is on the wall, or, what is much the same thing, in the *Herald*. Do not take comfort in that qualifying phrase "to our unsophisticated understanding." Beyond doubt it is what Artemus Ward called "sarkasum." How could any understanding be "unsophisticated" which is not "trammelled," nor yet "overridden," and which moves round, ponderously no doubt, but with so much liberty of action? You, on the other hand, have not con-

sulted your own dignity, your judgments have been overridden, your liberty of action trammelled, you have about you the disreputable air of documents secretly, therefore feloniously, received. As you cannot expect the *Herald* to always waste its time in searching your pockets for evidences of guilt, you should depart while justice is yet tempered with mercy. We shall take leave of you with regret, perhaps; certainly without apprehension. There will still remain to us the telegraph, reliable postal services, and our friend of the *Herald*. Old-fashioned people may labour under the delusion that treaty making and other delicate diplomatic questions are confided to duly accredited agents, who are responsible only to the Governments which appoint them. But the *Herald* has discovered a new method, which, in its own phraseology, is mostly the contrary. The public "whose interests are imperilled" will now make treaties.

As there is nothing so successful as success, so in this instance it may well be said that there is nothing newer than novelty. Our contemporary's contention affords scope for interesting speculation.

If the public "whose interests are imperilled" is to take a hand in treaty making, how will it exercise the power? Are conventions to be entered into at mass-meetings and ratified by ballot? or will there be a general newspaper conclave when such business is to be transacted? The latter surmise presents certain difficulties, as for example, a conference between the *Herald* and *Gazette* on the subject of tariff revision. How could there be a satisfactory understanding as to grey shirtings and bar iron before certain preliminary matters were settled? Doubtless an amicable settlement could be arrived at, but in that case, what would be the feelings of those not acquainted with our domestic differences, to find it stated in the recital of the new tariff, that the *Gazette* is *Gamp*, only in a Pickwickian sense, and that the *Herald* is, perhaps, the oldest newspaper in Japan?

It is difficult to treat this matter seriously, but considerations of decency, if not of morality, demand for it something more of attention than would otherwise be its due. The *Herald*, by means best known to itself, obtained a copy of the propositions for treaty revision recently submitted in confidence by the Japanese Government to the Foreign Representatives, and, as was to be expected, printed it. It would perhaps be unavailing to blame this action. Newspaper morality is not always a synonym of the highest type, and we have yet to learn that our contemporary founds any claim to patronage upon its sanctity. The greed for news and the necessities of "space" sometimes lead even the well-meaning into error; but there is a broad difference between him who errs unwittingly, and one who boasts of his violations of propriety and good faith. A plain statement of fact is sufficient to elicit condemnation in this particular case. The Japanese Government asked that its proposals for the revision of existing

treaties should be regarded as confidential. Had it not been for the recent incubations of the *Herald*, it might well have been said that no one could be so stupid as to claim that the Japanese Government in making this request did anything that was not perfectly proper, and, in fact, generally customary. The propositions were for the information of the Representatives and their Governments. They could not, and would not, have been adopted until after full consideration and ample discussion. Doubtless in good time they would have been made public, and every attention given to representations bearing upon them from Chambers of Commerce, and other cognate bodies.

The interests which the *Herald* arrogates to itself the sole right to defend, were in safe hands, and it would be a brilliant imagination indeed, which could conceive that those interests would have suffered, even if the knowledge that there was to be a new treaty had never come to the ears of our contemporary.

The publication of the propositions was bad enough in its way, but worse has followed. Not content with this wanton violation of the wishes of a Government which not only bears the *Herald* no enmity, but actually materially contributes to its continued existence, that publication has been succeeded by a series of articles which it would not be polite to call impudent and super-serviceable, and which are certainly rather too ponderous to be regarded as amusing. We do not know how the Foreign Representatives may view these productions devoted to their admonition and guidance, doubtless they will survive the infliction; but it is very clear to our mind that the foreign community can well afford to dispense with the services of such an advocate. We would seriously advise the *Herald* to content itself with such exhibitions of enterprise as it has already given; they at least, as we see, can be retailed at a profit; but when, as in the past week, the *Herald* constitutes itself guide, philosopher and friend "of all the nations of the world and the rest of mankind," the thought is spontaneous—"Bless thee Bottom! bless thee! thou art translated."

#### THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

THE early summer of every tenth year brings before our notice the subject of the sacred drama which takes place at the little village of Ober-Ammergau. On each occasion the performance seems to be witnessed with increasing interest and enthusiasm—an enthusiasm on the part of the devotional rustics who regard it as their great religious festival—as well as on the part of the numerous tourists who crowd from distant parts to see the strange spectacle.

This survival of the old Mystery Plays, which were once so universal in all Catholic countries, seems of late to have been carried to a remarkable degree of artistic perfection, which apart from its value as a unique relic of the past, gives to it a special attraction. These ancient religious dramas were in past years fraught with much that was highly ludicrous and calculated to excite ridicule and contempt towards the sacred subjects enacted. Satan and other infernal powers, or even higher ethereal spiritualities, were represented in a gross and carnal manner, enlivened with touches of the grotesque, which were anything but calculated to arouse reverential and devotional feelings towards scriptural events and characters. Thus we read that in the sixteenth century, while the Globe Theatre at London was rising into fame through the dramas of Shakespeare, a band of uncouth craftsmen still

produced at Coventry the old English Mystery Plays. A great event was this yearly representation. A rude cart was drawn from one public square to another and served as the stage. It had usually three storeroys. The upper represented heaven, the middle earth, the lower the place of torment. Many ludicrous anecdotes are on record in connection with these quasi-religious representations, and in the expenditure for the theatrical stock-in-trade occurred such items as the following:—"Eight heads of hair for the apostles and ten beards, and a face or vizard for the devil." One individual is handed down as having received threepence for "crowing like a cock," and it was the duty of the same person to "set the world on fire." In the older representations of the Passion Play, Judas was made to be carried off to perdition by a grotesque personification of Satan, amid derisive acclamations. The Ober-Ammergau Play undoubtedly owes much of its popularity to the fact of its being almost the sole survivor of the kind of religious dramas, which were at one time common in our own country and on the Continent.

Such absence of rivalry and competition is not usually calculated, however, to produce increasing excellence; and the villagers who have lately been drawing so many thousands of spectators from all parts to see their sacred performance, deserve great credit for the high standard they continue to attain. The play, as produced, is such as can hardly shock even the most narrow-minded religionists. The whole is attended with the greatest decorum, and every attempt is made to clothe the sacred events with solemnity and a touching reality such as elevates, rather than debases, the reverential feelings associated with scriptural personages and events. A description which appeared in an English journal gives a vivid idea of the beauty and solemnity of the representation given at the little mountain village. Referring to the principal event, the writer in question says:—"Amid all the changing pageantry of the drama one scene stands out in impressive sublimity. The crucifixion will never fade from the recollection of anyone who has witnessed its painfully realistic representation. The picture of Ober-Ammergau in our mind can never be dissociated from that scene. Against the evening sky stand forth the three crosses. On the central cross hangs the most august figure in the world's history. Pale, weary, dying, surrounded by foes who taunt, and friends who can but weep, he is felt by every heart to be the martyr-hero of the universe. On the peasant-audience the effect of the spectacle is deeply impressive. There is no dry eye. Deep sighs are heard from all parts of the building. Deathly stillness prevails. Then the last words, 'Es ist vollbracht'—'It is finished'—are spoken, and the patient head sinks wearily on the bosom of the expiring God." The realistic effect was much increased by an accidental circumstance. "As Christ was brought before Annas and insulted by his persecutors, the gloom of the scene was heightened by the assembling of thick black clouds in the hitherto bright sky; soon a vivid flash of lightning illuminated the heavens and the white upturned faces of the spectators; anon, a loud thunder-peal, re-echoing again and again from the surrounding crags, rent the sky. The peasants crossed themselves. The chorus were inspired with a wilder enthusiasm. Heaven seemed to appeal in wrath against the insensate fury of the murderers of Christ." The highest aims of dramatic art seem to have been attained with a large amount of perfection, investing past circumstances with a greater truth and impressiveness, and depicting human nature with a truth appealing more powerfully to the emotions than can ever be attained by the painters' or the poets'

art alone. The popular stage, as it has become degraded in many instances by pandering to the more sensual tastes of the lower strata of the public, has become associated in the minds of many people with ideas which they are unable to disconnect from their estimate of dramatic art as a whole. For such, the idea of sacred story, and particularly the life of Christ, being represented by the playwright, is no less than a wicked sacrilege. There are others, however, who think that the drama has a high future before it; and there has indeed of late years been a tendency to elevate greatly the tone of the stage in the larger cities, and the plays of famous dramatists which some time back could hardly gain an audience are coming into great popularity. Actors in setting before themselves a high ideal, and in arriving at the excellent rather than the sensational, are doing much to educate public taste to the enjoyment of what, in proper hands, is certainly one of the highest and grandest arts.

What there should be more irreverent in making a moving, living, speaking picture of sacred events, than in making an oil painting, or in writing a touching story of the same, is a question that some who oppose it would find it difficult to answer. The chief difference seems to be that the former is far more true, instructive and impressive than either of the two latter representations can ever hope to be, provided that the same pains are taken to follow fact and avoid harsh incongruities and inelegancies. There appears to be a sort of wild charm about the Passion Play as enacted at Ober-Ammergau, that a similar performance elsewhere could hardly attain to. The open theatre, canopied by the blue sky, shrouded at times with those heavy thunder-clouds which so often break upon the hill-surrounded valley, gives a greater charm to many of the scenes; while the swarthy rustics who act in the drama, seem to be the very folk best fitted to represent the old fishermen of Canaan. The whole surroundings and characteristics of place and people seem to give to the Passion Play a power of effect which remains for ever unforgotten and engraved on the mind of the spectator. The impression first created by the highly realistic paintings of Holman Hunt, who made a point of visiting the Holy Land and making careful studies from the very spots connected with the life of Christ, will be well remembered. To some the swarthy skin, and the uncompromising fidelity to nature as he found it in Palestine, created rather a shock, as contrary to old established acceptations and conventional representations connected with the same sacred subjects. It is possible that similar feelings may be experienced by some who behold or read of this Ober-Ammergau Passion Play as enacted by these German peasants. There are those, no doubt, who would rather retain their old imperfect conceptions of the scriptures than have them effused by a thrilling and more realistic representation of the stories they contain, portrayed by those who have made it the study and devotion of their lifetime most faithfully and religiously to depict the grand scenes of the greatest events in the history of Christianity.

WE have authority for stating that no such documents as the *Herald* has lately published have ever emanated from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office. The only two English copies of the Government propositions are absolutely different. The fact is, the *Herald* has made a garbled translation of the proposals from a copy in some foreign language. The *Herald* boasts, in effect, that it received a copy of the new treaty from one of the Foreign Representatives. The public will doubtless soon know whether this is true or not, as we understand that

the American, English, German and Russian Representatives have stated their entire ignorance of the manner in which the *Herald* procured a copy of the proposals. No doubt the Representatives of the other powers will give similar assurances also. It is utterly incredible that any Foreign Representative can have violated the confidence reposed in him by the Japanese Government.

WE cannot express too strongly our indignation—which is shared in by all the leading members of the foreign community—at the implied strictures and sarcasms levelled by the *Herald* at the Representative of Great Britain, for his honourable course in refusing to comply with the *Herald's* request for a copy of the confidential documents lately furnished to the Foreign Representatives by the Imperial Japanese Government. We are really astonished that an English newspaper should use such wanton language as our contemporary has done. The present British Representative may rest assured that he possesses the esteem and regard of the residents of Japan, of every nationality.

THE *Shanghai Courier* has an interesting article upon the relative positions held by the Russians and Chinese upon the Amoor. From it we learn that “by the Treaty of Peking, signed on the 2nd-14th November, 1860, Russia acquired exclusive possession of the sea province, the sovereignty of which had remained an open question from the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Argoon. The frontier along the Argoon and Amoor remained without alteration. The boundary between Manchuria and the sea province was to follow the Ussuri, and, further south, the San'gateha, and at the junction of that river with the Hinka (or Chanka) Lake, to traverse the northern part of the lake to the mouth of the River Belén; from that point it followed the ridge of mountains extending to the mouth of the River How-pi-ton, and that between the River Khoūn-tchoan (Hun-chun) and the sea. The line terminates on the River Tiūmèn, at a point distant about 20 Chinese li from where it discharges into the Sea of Japan, a little south of Passiet. The Treaty sanctions Russian trade at Kalgan and Urga, and provides for the establishment of a consulate at the latter place.” The writer naturally attaches great importance of the strategical position occupied by Russia, and thinks that while remaining on the defensive in eastern Turkestan, the forces of the Czar would strike at China through her most vulnerable point—the Amoor frontier. Our contemporary says, also, that the Russian troops in Eastern Siberia have been greatly under-estimated and gives a list of the different garrisons, from which it is shewn that not less than 46,500 men are stationed on the line from Irkutsk to the Amoor, down to Nicolajevsk, and along the Ussuri, as far as Vladivostock. In addition there are some 20,000 Cossacks available. These forces, when augmented by the regiments now either on the voyage or under orders, will constitute a strength which China may well hesitate to encounter.

WE publish to-day in our advertising columns the regulations issued by the Japanese Government for the prevention of collisions at sea. These rules are in almost all respects identical with those agreed to by the great Maritime Powers at the International Conference, held for the express purpose of deciding a question of such vast importance. The only departure from the regulations agreed to at the confer-

ence noticeable in the Japanese code, is what local experience has demonstrated to be necessary and desirable. The alterations in question merely affect fishing boats, and the optional use of a bell on ships, as a sound signal. The new rules come into operation on the 1st of September next, and afford pleasing evidence of the determination of the Imperial authorities to keep pace with western nations in the march of civilization. The Marine Department, under the supervision of Mr. Mayeshima, the Postmaster-General, assisted by energetic and courteous officials, is one of the most efficient in the Imperial service.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* on the principle, apparently, that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good" is already speculating upon the benefit to be derived by California from hostilities between Russia and China, should the existing disputes terminate by an appeal to the sword. The *Chronicle* thinks that, should the war go on, though American interests would, as a whole, suffer but little by comparison with those of England, a close blockade of the open ports of China would very considerably hurt San Francisco and the Pacific coast. The trade with Japan would, however, still continue and it might become more valuable than it is now, since California would have to draw the whole supply of tea and silk from Yokohama, whereas now a good deal of both is obtained from Chinese ports. "In the end, should the war be a long one, notwithstanding the interruption of our commerce, it might result to our substantial benefit in stimulating the cultivation of the tea-plant and the production of silk in this State. Both have been feebly attempted, and but partly failed; yet there is hardly room for a reasonable doubt that, under such favoring conditions as a long war between China and Russia, and a close blockade of the ports of the former, another and better trial would be successful."

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### VI.

#### AKASAKA CASTLE.

EVERY reader of Japanese history will be familiar with the name and some of the valiant deeds of Kusunoki Masashige, who in the time of the greatest tyrannies of the Shogunate won for himself such renown as the champion of the Imperial cause. During the despotism of the Shogun, Hojo Takatoki, the 95th Mikado, Godaigo Tenno, had been driven to such a state of degradation and powerlessness that, being unable to present further resistance towards his disloyal *maire de palais*, he retreated to the temple of Kasagi in Yamashiro. It is recorded that, whilst a refugee in this monastery, the Emperor had a wonderful dream which he interpreted as pointing to an individual, Kusunoki, as his deliverer. Upon search and inquiry being made, a man named *Kusunoki Masashige* was found who, when brought before the Emperor, declared that he was indeed ready to devote his life and utmost exertions to the succour of his Imperial master, and the overthrow of the oppression exercised by the Shogunate. The daring deeds of Kusunoki Masashige with his small army, which followed on this throwing down the gauntlet on behalf of the Mikado's cause, have built for him a pinnacle of fame in history, towards which every patriotic youth turns with national pride and devotion. The following stories of the castles of Akasaka and Chiwaya describe events with which his name is closely connected.

The former castle of Akasaka was first built by Masashige upon the slope of a considerable eminence, and was situated in such a way as to have at its base the protection of the river which wound round the bottom of the hill on the north and west; and above it, the steep slopes of the hill upon the side of which it was placed. It was one of those mountain fortresses which, by the advantage of their posi-

tion and the difficulty of approach, were able to sturdily defy the onset of large, well-trained armies. Masashige entered this castle with a small following of five hundred men, and was there attacked by a large force of the Shogun's troops. The stronghold was so small—the garrison known to be so inexperienced and few in number—that the besiegers, casting off their armour, rushed against it, thinking to easily take possession at the first onset. A violent resistance, however, met them from the turrets and battlements of the castle, which quickly drove them back to a safer distance. Just at the moment of retreat, a small force which Masashige had placed in an ambuscade outside the walls, burst upon the besiegers, causing them considerable loss and adding to the celerity of their retreat. In the interval following upon the repulse, the besieged constructed outside their line of defences a temporary stockade of wood, having an appearance of a strong structure, but, in reality, with no foundations and only held up by cords to the inner palisades. During the next onset, while the attackers were in the act of clambering over these stockades, the sustaining strings were cut, causing a great number to be thrown over; and while many were considerably injured by the weight, others were also killed and wounded by the besieged during the confusion and dismay caused by the unexpected trick. Showers of heavy stones and arrows, prepared for their reception, were thrown upon the disordered army, and it is said that this little artifice alone caused the death of about seven hundred of the foe.

The Shogun's troops, finding from these two experiences that their enemy was far more formidable than they had supposed, prepared themselves for a better organised attack. They advanced with scaling engines, grappling irons and all the mechanical aids at their command, for destroying and forcing an entrance into the castle. The besieged prepared for this third attack a copious supply of boiling water, which was pumped and thrown upon the advancing foe; and again succeeded in inflicting upon them serious injury and causing a third retreat. All violent means of attack having thus failed, the troops surrounded the fortress with an idea of starving out the garrison. Masashige, having with him only five days' supply of provisions, seized the opportunity of a dark and stormy night to make good the escape of himself and his little army, having previously lighted a large fire over the burial place of the few that had been killed. The besiegers, imagining that the castle had been set on fire, advanced again at daybreak, and meeting with no resistance, concluded that the whole garrison had, as was not unusual in extremities, sacrificed their lives. This opinion was confirmed by the presence of ashes and bones, of bodies and armour, which were found in the embers of the fire. The troops thinking that all fear was over with regard to Masashige, returned to Kamakura and assured the Shogun that all need of anxiety was at an end.

#### CHIWAYA CASTLE.

Masashige, after his escape from the castle of Akasaka, selected this spot as a suitable one from which he could hold his own and give further trouble to the troops of Takatoki. The castle of Chiwaya was also in the province of Kawachi, not far from Akasaka, and situated like the last named fortress upon hilly ground. This new stronghold was larger than the other, being one *ri* in circumference. Great care was taken to render it self-sustaining, and conduits were secretly constructed conveying the water from natural springs above the fortress into large reservoirs built within the walls. Masashige then divided his men, who had considerably increased in number, into three parties. One body was sent to re-occupy the castle of Akasaka; one he himself took command of in the castle of Chiwaya; and the third party was sent to protect the vicinity of the Emperor at Yoshino. Yoshino is well known for the beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded, the whole valley presenting in the spring-time a continuous sea of cherry blossoms. It was near this lovely spot, in the temple and monastery of Kasagi, that Godaigo Tenno spent his days of banishment. Yoshino and Akasaka were, however, taken by the troops of the Shogun in seven days, and they at length attacked Chiwaya castle. They attempted to storm the stronghold, but were repulsed and defeated with such violence by the garrison, that it is said to have taken twelve scribes in the enemy's camp three days and nights to write out the lists of the dead. The

besiegers next attacked the castle with red hot arrows, thinking thus to set it in flames, but the besieged having at their command an unfailing supply of water, prevented the fire from spreading. The enemy, wondering at the inexhaustible quantity of water which appeared to be at their disposal resolved to cut off the supply, and sent a body of men under Nagoya to guard the springs and streams at the foot of the hill, thinking that it was thence that the garrison obtained their water. No attempt, however, was made on the part of the besieged to make a sortie in this direction, and after a time Nagoya and his men became careless and unwary.

Maasashige, suspecting that after a time such would be the case, sent a number of men from the castle to surprise and attack this isolated force, inflicting upon them a serious defeat, killing many and taking possession of the standard of Nagoya. Maasashige, anxious to inflict as many losses as possible upon his outnumbering foe, exhibited this standard derisively from the walls, crying at the same time for the rightful owner to come and receive it, as the device on it being a wrong one it was of no use to him. Nagoya and his retainers enraged at this insult added to injury, advanced furiously, a great number climbing the escarp and attempting to force an entrance into the castle and thus satisfy their wounded honour. The besieged, already prepared for such an attack, rolled upon them huge trunks of trees and stones, crushing and injuring many and causing a speedy retreat.

After this reverse, the enemy again withdrew to a safe distance and resolved to invest the castle, waiting patiently until the garrison should succumb to exhaustion and starvation. Maasashige, however, feeling that delay was of great disadvantage to him, prepared a number of straw images and, clothing them in armour, placed them at night below the slope of the castle hill. Just before daybreak, a number of armed men were sent to station themselves behind these figures; their instructions being to set up a hideous cry at daylight, and fire upon the enemy from their hiding places. Having done this they were to retire into the castle.

The besiegers, hearing the war-cry, and seeing a number of armed figures, supposed that Maasashige had made a sortie from the castle. Advancing to the supposed enemy they were met with a hail-storm of stones and arrows from the walls, doing much damage among their ranks. They again retired and, after deliberation, constructed a large movable wooden tower, to which was given the name of *Kumo no kake hashi*, for the purpose of scaling the walls.

This construction being finished, wheeled near to the castle, and filled with a crowd of armed men, Maasashige and his retainers throw torches and fire-balls, and pumped upon it a large quantity of oil which soon set it on fire. This caused the collapse of the framework, and the death and injury of a great number of the foe.

Thus, by continued ingenuity and stratagem, did Kusunoki Maasashige contrive to defeat and keep at bay for a considerable time, the numerous and experienced troops of the Shogun.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, SAPPORO.

THE first celebration of the academical course of four years, was held on the 10th of July instant, in the Agricultural College, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The college has now been in active operation for four years, and was established by the Kaitakushi, who quickly recognized the necessity of training for their service, men who possessed special qualifications for aiding in the development of the Hokkaido. The importance of having those men educated near the scene of their future labors, in order that they might become fully acquainted with the natural resources of the country, and learn in the most thorough manner, how to properly develop them and overcome attendant difficulties, led to the abandonment of the former policy of sending students abroad. The establishment of a college in Hokkaido, for the express purpose of educating men with a view to their employment as officers for special work in the department, then followed as a matter of course.

After a careful examination of the various institutions of similar character in other countries, the Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts, was selected as the model, and

its president and two graduates were appointed to found a similar institution at Sapporo.

In August 1876, the doors of the Sapporo Agricultural College were opened to a well prepared class of eighteen students, taken from the schools at Tokio. At that time, but little actual preparation had been made, and, except a dormitory building for the students, there was only one building containing recitation rooms for the accommodation of classes in the college and school. The work of organization and instruction commenced at once, students and officers entering into their duties with great zeal. Liberal grants from the Government soon rendered it possible to procure the necessary books and apparatus, and to build and thoroughly equip a chemical laboratory, which should answer all the requirements of general instruction and advanced analytical work. A large tract of fine land—formerly a part of the Government farm—was assigned to the college for the agricultural instruction of students in the most advanced methods, and as a model for the farmers of Hokkaido. The necessary buildings were quickly constructed, and the requisite live stock and implements procured. The whole was then placed under the independent management of president W. S. Clark, as director. Later, provision was made for a plant-house, and the erection of a building which should contain a military hall and recitation rooms.

The promptness with which the necessities of the college have been recognized and provided for by the Government, has permitted a rapid and healthy growth; and at the present time, with its full number of students, all the departments are in a condition to permit the thorough accomplishment of the work assigned to each.

On the July 10th instant, the academical course being concluded, the first batch of graduates received their diplomas. The importance of the occasion called forth unusual excitement both within and without the college. At an early hour all was bustle and preparation. The large hall used for military drill, within the college precincts, was to be the place of meeting. This required to be decorated with flowers and evergreens, and ornamental lanterns had to be hung for the evening illuminations. All this was accomplished in due order and with a good deal of taste. The students of the college, about fifty in number, were assembled at two o'clock for drill under the command of Lieut. Kato, and the way in which they went through their exercises displayed an earnestness which did every one credit, and excited the admiration of the spectators. There can be no doubt that such exercises are beneficial in many ways. They improve the deportment of the students, they give them an upright bearing and a firm, steady gait, demand prompt attention and accuracy of movement, and so correct some of the common faults of Japanese youths. In the case of these young men the military drill seems to have had the best results. The college staff has also been diligent in producing a class ready for graduation of no contemptible attainments, and of whom no college need be ashamed. They are the first-fruits of this very important undertaking among the Japanese, and promise well for the future of the northern part of the Empire. According to the term of the bond entered into when they matriculated, they are bound to serve under the Colonization Department for a term of five years. Here, therefore, we have thirteen graduates of the Agricultural College, ready to engage themselves in the earnest work of subduing the wild but rich regions of this fertile island and its dependencies. What the results will be we must look to the future to show, but we have every hope that, with intelligent officers of government, and healthy men like these, the future of Yezo will be prosperous if the fates are propitious.

The following gentlemen, on the recommendation of the Faculty and with the approval of the Governor and Minister of the Colonial Department, received the degree of *Nōgakushi*, with its attendant honours and privileges:—

Ara-kawa Shigehide, Sato Shosuke, Oshima Masataka, Ono Kanemoto, Kuroiwa Yomonoshin, Wata-se Torajiro, Uchida Kiyoshi, Sato Isami, Ito Kazutaka, Tanouchi Suteroku, Ito Seitaro, Nakashima Shiroshi, and Yanagimoto Michiyoshi.

The graduation exercises were:—Japanese oration by T. Wata-se.—“Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful, and the most noble employment of man.” English oration, by K. Uchida.—“Scientific Training is necessary for the improvement of Agriculture in Hokkaido.” Japanese oration

by M. Oshima.—“No Battle, no Victory.” English oration by K. Ono.—“Agriculture of Hokkaido.” Japanese oration by S. Sato.—“Hokkaido and its Colonization.” English oration by S. Arakawa.—“Union is Strength; Union is competent to do everything.” There were also valedictory addresses to H. E. the Governor, to the professors of the college, and to the students of the college and school.

These speeches, which were spoken with the freedom and verve that mark well disciplined minds, contained many excellent remarks on the subject of the colonization and resources of Hokkaido.

The prizes to the successful students of the various classes were then awarded. These prizes were in money, the highest amount being five yen. The whole manner and bearing of the students during the various exercises and the bestowal of the prizes, reflected very favourably upon the college and the habits of the students.

After the names of the graduates had been called over and their diplomas had been handed to them by H. E. the Governor, Mr. Dzushio, professor Penhallow read an address to the graduating class. The vice Governor, Mr. Suzuki, and H. E. the Governor, Mr. Dzushio, then read addresses in Japanese, and the proceedings terminated about 6 o'clock. We are enabled to give the text of Mr. Penhallow's speech, which was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The day and the occasion which call us together are suggestive of many thoughts connected with the changes and improvements of the last four years, at the commencement of which you came here as strangers to aid in enterprises undertaken for the advancement of the highest interests of this part of the Empire, and as an initiative step entered this college as its first students. As such, your efforts have been attended with success, and to-day you take the second step, coming before the world equipped to fight your own battles in life, and, it is to be hoped, to promote the welfare of your fellowmen. This day should be remembered as a day of great significance. It marks the firm and successful establishment of a new educational centre in this part of the Empire—another evidence of the striking changes and improvements which are constantly being made in Japanese educational methods, and which have attracted the greatest attention from western nations. Education is a great humanizer; the foundation of a noble and useful manhood. But it is not to be completed with graduation from college; the greater part comes in after years as a superstructure upon previous acquirements, and is therefore dependent for its stability upon them. The advantages you have enjoyed in this institution, should lead you, in choosing your future course in life, to aim high; acknowledging your dependence upon an all-wise Creator, and your duty to your fellow-men; accepting whatever responsibilities may rightfully fall to your lot as duties to be faithfully performed; and feeling that in *right is might*, fearing not to deal with wrong and temptation as they deserve. Broad fields for useful effort are before you. Japan is old in years, but young in her relations to the most advanced nations of the world, and in her future progress and development, many opportunities will be presented to you. New enterprises will be opened; natural resources yet remain to be developed, and the vast mine of agricultural wealth in Hokkaido now unexplored, should encourage you to make every effort for their development, and will surely bring rich returns to those who diligently seek to gather that which nature has so lavishly provided. In whatever course your future may lead you, do not fail to continue that self-culture which you have here learned how to acquire, but push steadily forward toward a more perfect standard.

His Excellency Governor Dzushio, entertained the officials of *seinin* rank, with the professors and graduates of the college, at dinner in the dining hall, at seven in the evening. After the health of His Majesty The Emperor had been drunk, and various other toasts been responded to, Mr. Dzushio proposed the health of professor Penhallow, who is on the eve of his departure for America. He said that the success which had attended the first course of the Sapporo Agricultural College was in a large measure due to the exertions of Mr. Penhallow, who had devoted himself effectually to the success of the institution. A number of speeches in Japanese, and a general hilarity among all present, rendered the entertainment eminently agreeable.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.”

SIR,—We have had quite enough real Asiatic cholera amongst us during the last year or two, without now being called to suffer from a mere scare. I am happy to say that in a pretty extensive dispensary practice in Tokio I can, as yet, discern not the slightest trace of those promonitory symptoms which twice swept like a wave over the community, and warned some of us, at least, very effectually, of the awful disasters which were to follow. Long ere this some such signs would, I think, have been manifested had Asiatic cholera been “in the air.” Let us hope that some of the reforms initiated may soon be brought to some practical issue. Improvements have certainly been begun, and in Tokio we can hardly now complain of the drains, for there are no drains.

The rumoured appearance of cholera among the children of Kagoshima has, I think, probably no other foundation than the ordinary mortality of summer infantile diarrhoea, which is quite as common and fatal a disease in Japan, as it is in England, affecting both foreign and native children. In Europe and America this peculiarly summer trouble has been supposed by some to arise from the fermentation of milk used for infants' food. If any one thinks so, let the milk be boiled before using it. In China, however, where milk is not used as in England, the disease is quite frequent and fatal during the hot season. Heat seems really to be its chief cause and cold its best cure. The cases increase in number and severity with the rise, and decline with the fall, of temperature. Cold may be applied in the form of a sponge bath, or by giving chips of pure ice, tied in a bit of muslin, to suck. Children may safely be allowed their freedom in a large bath for a quarter of an hour, and even paterfamilias may do both his heart and liver good by watching the delighted urchins in the tub, the effect of which is sometimes quite wonderful. The form of diarrhoea spoken of is often arrested by a simple diet of milk with lime water.

Hoping that these brief hints may be useful to anxious mothers, and that they will not fail to call in the doctor—“that guardian deity of babies,” as Bakkin calls him—soon enough to let him have a little credit.

I am,

Yours truly,

HENRY FAULDS.

Tsukiji Hospital, Tokio, 20th July, 1880.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

‘FAIR CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.’

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 24th. 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 15TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 24TH DAY, DO-YO-NI.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We have to announce that Mr. JOHN CREAGH has taken Editorial charge of this Review.

## BIRTH.

On the 22nd instant, at 253, Bluff, the wife of C. J. Strome, of a daughter.

The English mail of June 4th, came to hand per the Mitsui Bishi mail steamer *Sunada Maru*, on Monday last. The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, arrived from San Francisco, yesterday evening. She brought forward telegraphic despatches to the 2nd instant. Homeward bound letters and papers went forward by the M. M. steamer *Volga*, on Friday the 23rd.

Information reached Yokohama yesterday, that Manila had been visited by a succession of earthquakes which laid the city in ruins. It is mentioned that the European population escaped uninjured, but the intelligence yet received is very meagre and further particulars are anxiously expected.

The transfer sometime since announced of Mr. J. J. Enslic, to Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan, has now been officially notified. Mr. Hodges, Senior Assistant, has been appointed pro-consul at Kanagawa, in the room of Mr. Enslic.

Turkish vernacular journals appear to surpass civilized newspapers in enterprise. A Mohammedan editor has produced a truly wonderful biography of Mr. Gladstone—who is not a favourite with the Turks—which has no doubt been read by that gentleman's opponents with much zest. "The Premier," says this accomplished romancer "was a Bulgarian. His father was a pig dealer in the valley of Kustendjo, and young Gladstone ran away at the age of sixteen to Servia, and was then with another pig dealer sent to London to sell pigs. He stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trogadier to Gladstone, and became a British subject. Fortune favored him until he became Prime Minister. Gladstone has no virtues."

The United States man-of-war *Richmond*, sails for Choofoo direct on Monday, having on board Messrs. Trecoot and Swift, two of the American Mission to the Court of Peking. Mr. Angell left in the *Ashtenol* on Monday last, and visits Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, before reaching his destination.

We observe that a very important service has lately been created at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, consisting of the establishment by the Canadian Government of a number of signal stations, in connection with the line of Montreal telegraph wires, which have been carried along the coast. There are already signal stations in operation at seven light-houses, where well-trained signal men are present throughout the entire day, ready to receive and convey intelligence by flags to passing vessels. The International signal code is that adopted, so as to render the service available to seamen of all the maritime nations. It is announced that, to a certain extent, the signalling will be made possible after dark, at any rate so as to enable regular traders to report their position.

We are informed that about 10 o'clock p.m., on the 10th of July instant, a fire broke out in the varnishing shops of the steam saw-mills, at the Government factories, Sapporo. Considerable damage was done to the stock and unfinished furniture before the fire was mastered, and the burning oils, varnish, &c., presented a scene of great brilliancy. Less loss took place than was at first anticipated.

Such of the public as have business, voluntarily or otherwise, at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, will do well to bear in mind that until the 15th of next September, the office hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, instead of from 10 to 4 as hitherto.

The letter which we publish to-day from Dr. Faulds, will have the effect desired by the writer, and tend to remove many of the unfounded apprehensions which exist on the score of cholera. The frightful mortality of last year was quite sufficient to create dread of a recurrence of the epidemic, but we are now reassured on undeniable authority. The portion of Dr. Faulds's communication which insists upon the necessity, in case of illness, of an early interview with a medical man, should be borne in mind particularly.

We observe that a change is to be made in the *personnel* of the Occidental and Oriental Company's staff at this port. The *China Mail* says on the subject:—"We learn that Mr. G. B. Emory, who has for several years past occupied the post of Agent to the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, and for some time filled the same position for the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, has been appointed Agent to the former Company at Yokohama, in place of Mr. Center. It is also stated Mr. C. H. Haswell, from the Yokohama office, succeeds to the agency at this port. The transference of Mr. Emory will remove from our midst one of the most popular of our American residents, whose genial manners and genuine worth have drawn around him a large circle of friends. To those who remember the first concert at which Mr. Emory wielded a

bow and 'brought down the house,' it will be unnecessary to speak of the great delight he has often occasioned to real lovers of music in this musical Colony. This accomplished amateur has for years been one of the great supporters of the musical entertainments held here, and his ready aid will be sadly missed by all. Our Yokohama friends may be congratulated upon their acquisition. Mr. Emory will carry with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances for his continued welfare and success in the new sphere of his duties." The public of Yokohama will be happy to welcome Mr. Emory, but at the same time we cannot hold expressing the general regret, that Mr. Haswell is leaving a place where he has resided so long and is held in such universal estimation.

The interesting report we publish of the graduation ceremony at the Sapporo college, affords pleasing evidence of the good work that has been accomplished by the President and his able assistants. The sound practical instruction imparted may with advantage be taken as a guide for similar institutions elsewhere, as there is frequently apparent a decided tendency to sacrifice utility for the sake of showy theories, from which no benefit can possibly be derived. By the return to America of Professor Penhallow, the Sapporo college has lost the services of a zealous and highly efficient officer.

The Mikado has returned by sea from his tour, and will no doubt enjoy the rest and quietness of his palace after the fatigues and turmoil of the long overland journey, and the untroubled sea voyage. Full accounts of the Imperial outing, principally translated from the very minute details given in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, have appeared in these columns, and trace the whole of His Majesty's progress from the palace gates in Tokio, to the deck of the *Fuso* Kan in Hiogo.

We think the action of Mr. Dohmen perfectly correct, in promptly repudiating any connection with the recent exhibition of Marxism, which has naturally attracted considerable comment. The secrecy sought in diplomatic matters may sometimes be ridiculously out of place, but while such is the understanding among diplomats it should be adhered to, and doubtless is by all honourable men.

The *Diario di Manila* contains the following notice relative to the new telegraph cable, which it will be well for the masters of vessel visiting the Philippines to recollect:—"The buoy of the cable in the harbour of Bolinao is painted red, and floats in ten fathoms of water to the N. 64 deg. E. of the telegraph station, and about two cables' length from it. The cable runs from the buoy towards the China sea N. 16 deg. W. and towards the shore S. 94 deg. W. To avoid anchors being cast on the cable that runs towards the China sea, no vessels should drop anchor to the N. of the buoy while the latter is stationed in any of the courses between S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.W. to S.E. To avoid the same being done on the part of the cable that connects the buoy to the land, no vessels should anchor towards the W. and S. of the buoy while the latter is situated in any of the courses between E. and N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N."

The *Shanghai Courier*, in its issue of the 10th inst, states that information has been received that an Imperial decree has been published at Peking cancelling the order for the decapitation of Chung-How, and pardoning him. He is, however, to remain in prison until the result of the negotiations of the Marquis Tseng at St. Petersburg is made known. The decree is dated the 5th Moon, 19th day (June 26th). The decree also refers to the old-standing friendship between China and Russia of over two hundred years. This all goes strongly to show that the peace party has, for the time at least, regained, if not actual ascendancy, at any rate a considerable degree of power; but this does not imply by any means that peace is certain, as Russia's views have still to be ascertained, and she may increase her demands, if she see China frightened and inclined to yield.

We are informed that the *Hirakima Maru* will be despatched from here for Shanghai and way ports on Monday, the 26th instant, instead of the usual date. This alteration is made for the purpose of forwarding the mails by the *City of Tokio*, which arrived here from San Francisco yesterday.

Writing respecting the first of the new steel cruisers of which a number are being built for the British Navy, *Vanity Fair*

says:—"The English Navy has now got the fastest man-of-war in the world. The *Iris*, which has just been commissioned by Captain Edward Seymour, can steam eighteen-and-a-half knots an hour. She will be a most valuable cruiser in a war, especially against fast privateers, and she is no small vessel, being over four thousand tons and carrying a strong armament. She is a curiosity as the first large steel ship yet afloat, and is built for lightness and strength combined. Besides ten large guns, she carries ten Whitehead torpedoes and two torpedo boats, also two Gatling guns, one of which is fitted for use in her foretop. She is built in fourteen water-tight compartments, and her captain has constant drill in shutting the doors, being resolved that they shall be efficient in case of accident. She has two screws and two distinct engine-rooms and stoke-holes, and her coal bunkers are arranged to form a sort of armour of coal to a great length of the ship. She carries electric lights; the sailing pinnace of the *Captain*, in which the survivors escaped, now afloat again for the first time: and a kedge anchor from the old *Royal George*; and a black poodle generally keeps the watch on her quarter-deck. Her lines are beautiful, and she is exactly like a large steam yacht."

Another very perceptible earth tremour occurred on Monday evening last, at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock.

The match of base-ball on last Saturday was stoutly contested, but victory inclined to the Navy, who evidently over-matched the local team. During the afternoon a number of ladies and gentlemen visited the ground, and witnessed the exertions of the players. The band of the *Richmond* was present and treated the spectators to a selection of music, played in the style for which this band is so well-known in Yokohama.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* calls attention to "the opening of a new free school, established by Mr. E. H. House, at Yushima, Tokio, for daughters of the poorest citizens, under the superintendence of a teacher named Aoki Tatsui." With reference to this experiment, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* remarks that "in Japan there are many institutions for the education of girls belonging to the higher and middle classes, but, we are sorry to say, none have hitherto been designed for the instruction of the very low and poor grade of young women,—a deficiency much to be regretted. Last month, however, a school was opened at Yushima, called Shin Ran Jo Gakko, for the exclusive benefit of those latter, who are taught without charge of any sort. The course of training provided is not of an ambitious kind, and is purposely restricted to such simple matters as reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, etc., the object being to enable the pupils to assist in promoting the welfare of their parents, or to elevate in some degree their own position in life as rapidly as possible. We trust that the attendance at this school will be abundant and that it will grow in prosperity."

In the *London and China Express* of the 4th ultimo, we read that by the withdrawal of the Chinese sub-lieutenants Soh Ching Ping and Lin Yung Sing from the *Monarch* and *Minotaur* respectively, the number of foreign officers serving in Her Majesty's ships has been reduced to half-a-dozen. Of these, three Japanese, one Siamese, one Chilian, and one Chinese. At one time China had fully six young officers under training in our Navy, but the warlike preparations of that country has necessitated the recall of these attachés.

The German corvette *Frya* will proceed to Hongkong, as a reinforcement to the German squadron in Chinese waters.

The Russian man-of-war *Crayner*, from the China Station, will be re-commissioned at Alexandria, and return with a fresh crew to the China Station.

Professor Nordenskjöld has received the German Order Pour le Mérite, in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of geographical discovery.

At the meeting of the P. and O. Company the directors' report was adopted, and the proposed dividend, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, was sanctioned.

The Chinese Government is said to have given an important order for rifles at the arms manufactory of Steyer, in Austria. A commission will come from China to examine the rifles when ready.

From Kiel it is reported that it is intended to send a German squadron to Eastern Asia, consisting of the corvette *Moltke*, the *Stosch*, and the *Hertha*, in order to protect German interests if war should break out between Russia and China. The squadron is to sail in the month of September, and will be augmented by the German vessels already stationed in the East and in the Pacific Ocean. The commander-in-chief of the squadron will be Count Monte, formerly captain of the sunken ironclad *Grosser Kurfürst*.

The *Academy* says:—"Several Russian expeditions are about to be despatched from Eastern Siberia for scientific and commercial explorations in Mongolia and Manchuria. M. Potanine who has been for some time at Irkutsk, will accompany one of them, and, after visiting Uliassutai, will explore a new route across Mongolia to Kalgan, in the Great Wall, about 150 miles north-west of Peking. Two expeditions are to examine the Sungari River, and ascertain the wheat-growing capabilities of Manchuria, and how far it will be possible to send tea by way of the Sungari to the Amoor region.

It is believed that traces of the missing *Atalanta* have at last been discovered. The captain of the *Scotia Queen*, which has arrived at Quezon from Demerara, reports having passed on the 30th April, in about latitude 30 deg. north and longitude 60 deg. west, a raft (botted), apparently made on board a man-of-war or a first-class steamer. Two days afterwards he passed several dead bodies clothed in white jumpers. Apart from the fact that the *Scotia Queen* has travelled over the track the *Atalanta* would be supposed to take in her return home from the West Indies, the "white jumpers" will probably be regarded as conclusive proof that the bodies were those of men belonging to the Royal Navy. Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has held a conference of all the captains of the men-of-war in the port to consider the best means to be taken for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the *Atalanta*. It was generally agreed that the principal committee should be held in London, and that the Lord Mayor and the First Lord of the Admiralty should be invited to belong to it, sub-committees being formed at dock-yard ports.

We notice in a native contemporary a statement to the effect that the demand for the establishment of a National Assembly is gradually becoming prevalent among the nobles. Tycugi Shigenori, a noble of the Junior 4th rank, and ex-Daimio of Yonezawa, lately visited Prince Ariwaga, Acting Prime Minister, to whom he fully stated his views with regard to the establishment of representative institutions. It is also said that more than four thousand politicians of Sendai, in the prefecture of Miyagi, are going to send up delegates to Tokio in the middle of next month, with a petition to the Government demanding the establishment of a National Assembly.

The *Hochi Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—"A Russian man-of-war is now rapidly undergoing repairs in the Yokosuka dockyard, and the Russian Minister has given instructions to have the work done as expeditiously as possible. The reason is that, when war takes place between Russia and China, Japan will certainly maintain strict neutrality, therefore, unless the repairing of the ship is completed before the time in question (the declaration of war) the ship will be useless to the Russians. From this it seems that the relations between the two countries have become very critical."

Yesterday morning the men-of-war in harbour were dressed in the usual manner, for the purpose of celebrating the return of the Emperor from his recent tour. About half-past nine o'clock the leading ship of the squadron, the *Kongo Kan*, was signalled, and when the *Fuso Kan* appeared in sight, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The *Fuso* was preceded up the harbour by the *Kongo* and followed by the Imperial yacht, the *Zungay Kan*, and anchored outside the *Richmond*. As the *Fuso* approached that vessel and the *Vincennes*, their bands played, guards of honour being stationed on the poop. His Majesty landed at the Admiralty pier at half-past ten o'clock under a salute of twenty-one guns from each of the men-of-war, the yards being manned as the large containing the Emperor passed. At the pier, His Majesty was received by the Princes of the Blood and a number of high officials and, after a short

rest, proceeded to Tokio in a special train accompanied by his suite.

At about eleven o'clock on Friday night a Japanese cargo boat, loaded with kerosene, caught fire while in the Ishikawa. There was little or no wind at the time, otherwise the conflagration might have proved serious. As it was, the boat being isolated, the oil burned itself out by daybreak on Saturday morning. We hear that two of the boatmen were injured while endeavouring to subdue the flames.

In another place we have had something to say about the remarkable performances of the *Herald* during the past few days. It is to be feared that any further allusion will be as tiresome to our readers as to the *Herald* itself. But it is impossible to pass unnoticed a small item in the issue of that paper of last Thursday. Like many other disagreeable little things this one too carries its sting at the end. "Every mediocrity can decorously be 'proper'; but it is given few to be able, and when an emergency arises to know how to do exactly the right thing at the right time. This requires sagacity and inflexibility,—a combination of qualities which some in official stations are found to be deficient of when most wanted." "The lady doth protest too much, methinks"—"most wanted"—that expresses it all. Our contemporary the *Herald* wanted something and somebody wouldn't give it. Hence these phrenetic murmurings. It has been suggested that there is a covert meaning in what we have quoted, but we do not suspect the *Herald* of any particular meaning—covert or otherwise.

An important intimation from the Engineer's office of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs is contained in our advertising columns. The contemplated change in the position of the *Kiutoan* light-vessel, and the light shown by the *Toku* light-vessel, which has temporarily taken her place, should be carefully borne in mind by seamen visiting the Yangtze.

By the death of Major-General Nozu, the Emperor has been deprived of the services of a valiant and distinguished soldier. The deceased officer has been ailing for sometime, and died on the 22nd instant, while on the way to the hot springs of Atami, where he had been ordered by his medical advisers. The deceased officer had greatly distinguished himself during the wars of the Restoration.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 19th July, 1880.

The Turkish troops are concentrating in several places for the defence of the Dardanelles. The lines of Gallipoli are being strengthened.

LONDON, 22nd July, 1880.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Bill providing for compensation to Irish tenants, and has read the Bill for Irish relief a third time.

#### THE IMPERIAL JOURNEY.

We continue the account of the Imperial progress from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.—On the morning of the 7th instant, the weather was very fine, and the imperial procession started from the town of Tsu at 7 o'clock. The travellers had a fine view of the bay of Akogi on the left hand side, and passed over the Iwate-bashi, the Aikawa-bashi, and the Kumozu-bashi; the latter being a large and strongly built bridge, completed in the month of April last. A short rest was made at Sando, and the party then reached the town of Matsuzaka, where His Majesty halted for tiffin, which was served at the Buddhist temple of Jukeiji. In this town there was a fine display of fire-works provided by the residents. The afternoon journey was resumed at 12.20 p.m., and, passing over the Kushida-bashi, the party reached Komata-mura, where a short pause was made. We then crossed the temporary bridge over the Miya-

gawa, and the procession arrived at Yamada, where we stayed for the night.

On the morning of the 8th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, the Emperor left his lodging at Yamada, and visited the shrine of *Gogu* (outer shrine) at eight o'clock, and subsequently that of *Naiyu* (inner shrine). His Majesty was accompanied by the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Minister, the Shinto priests and others. A present of 108 yen was made by the Emperor to each of the shrines, and after having performed his devotions, His Majesty had a rest in a hastily improvised building where he took tiffin.

The weather was very fine on the morning of the 9th instant, although the heat was excessive, the thermometer reaching ninety degrees. His Majesty started at 6.20 a.m. and the procession retraced its steps along the same road by which it reached Yamada on the previous day. When passing through the Komata mura, about twenty girls standing in the rice-fields were heard singing a very quaint melody, praying for the good health and happiness of the Emperor. Matsuzaka was soon reached and found to be nicely decorated as before, with the addition that the houses were adorned with artificial cherry-tree flowers. This lovely and unexpected sight delighted the members of the suite who felt as if they had entered a beautiful flower garden. However, their ecstasies were of short duration, for to the great regret of everyone, at a little past 12 o'clock, the sky suddenly became overcast, and there was a heavy fall of rain which swept away the artificial flowers, and changed the cheerful scene into one of desolation. The procession arrived at Ishinda at 5.20 p.m. where the night was passed, General Yamagata, who had previously arrived there, receiving the Emperor at Matsuzaka.

As the much-talked-of sham fight was to come off on the following day, all the houses in the neighborhood of Kameyama were occupied by the soldiery, and all the surrounding villages connected with military telegraph lines.

Governor Kagotada, of the prefecture of Shiga, arrived at Kameyama on the same day, and was received in audience with the Emperor.

On the 11th instant, the weather was very agreeable, and a great number of people flocked to Kameyama from different localities, to witness the sham fight. The Emperor left his lodging at 6 a.m., on horseback, and passing through Wadagawa, and other villages, arrived at Oda-mura. His Majesty, who was accompanied by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Fushimi, and Prince Kita-Shirakawa, the umpires Generals Yamagata, Saigo, and Yamada, the Minister of the Household, the Chief Imperial Chamberlain, and the officers of the Imperial Guard, proceeded to Hirotsuno; the fight commencing on the opposite bank of the Izumi-gawa shortly after his arrival. The discharge of cannon by the opposing forces sounded terrific to the peaceful spectators when the battle began. The Emperor took up a position on a small hill where an uninterrupted view of the proceedings could be obtained, subsequently moving to another spot as the tide of mimic war rolled in his direction. As far as could be gathered by the uninitiated, the western army was gradually driven back to the village of Kawai, fiercely contesting every foot of ground. At noon, a cessation of hostilities took place, and the general officers were presented to the Emperor, who shortly afterwards left the ground and returned to Kameyama.

The next morning (12th) His Majesty was in the saddle at half-past four o'clock, and on the way to the battle field. The engagement opened as before with salvos of artillery, bodies of men were seen to suddenly emerge from behind hills and out of thick coverts, and charge gallantly towards their foes. Then again by a skilful flank movement one party would be compelled to retire, advancing again with redoubled ardour when reinforced. The manoeuvres were carried on with a dash and spirit which infected the spectators, who at length could hardly realize that the struggle they witnessed was merely a semblance of the dreadful scenes which accompany the horrors of war.

The battle was concluded at eleven in the forenoon, and the Emperor at once resumed his tour; resting at Tsuchiyama for the night. Nothing particular occurred during the remainder of

the journey to Ootsu, except the inspection of the black tea factory, at Tsuchiyama, and the breeding ponds at Yodaori-mura where the *manu ova* brought from Yesso has been hatched out. Ootsu was reached on the 14th instant, and His Majesty entered the train for Kioto at 1 p.m., in the presence of an enormous concourse of people.

## PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 5th June, 1880.

It is believed that the death of the Empress of Russia will only aggravate the unfortunate relations existing between Alexander II. and his son, as the deceased and the Czarewitch were the chief opponents of the German element—considered as fatally dominant in the direction of Russian politics. The late Empress fell in love at first sight with her husband, and in a fever which followed her excitement, she constantly exclaimed in her delirium—"I will marry him," and did so, despite the angry opposition at first of the Czar Nicholas. Of late years she devoted her efforts to ameliorate the masses. She was proverbially religious, and looked with horror on irregular and immoral lives; hence, the pain she felt at her husband's *liaison* with the Princess Dolgourouki, who will most likely, after the days of mourning are accomplished, become the new Empress. The deceased was greatly attached to her confessor, brother of the famous General Ignatieff. He exercised great influence over her, as the mystician of the Greek church suited her sickly and impressionable nature. Her chief domestic "pleasure" was to learn through the lady of honor Countess de Baluden, the gossip respecting her rival, and to embroider canonicals for Greek priests. She was very miserly towards herself, but extravagant for others; she would have her shoes re-soled several times before ordering a new pair, but she made up for this in her mania for constantly changing the setting of her jewels, especially those in her crown. She was often imposed upon, the most celebrated feat in this line, being that of the nun Mitrofanis. On one occasion, when she returned to the Winter Palace, her feet were wet from her broken boots: her doctor ordered the soles of her feet to be rubbed with brandy, and at the close of the month the house-steward's book had the following entry:—"Three casks of cognac for the personal use of her Majesty, 300 roubles." The sudden departure of the Empress from Cannes last winter has never been cleared up, but the story is, that the Emperor insisted on her immediate return to put a stop to certain intrigues, on pain of divorcing her and marrying his Diana of Poitiers—a union death now permits. Not being able to detach her husband's affection from the Princess Dolgourouki, the Empress, according to reports, solicited an interview with the charmer before expiring, and blessed her illegitimate children.

Rochefort has positively created a little sensation. He has it on the brain that the Republic desires to kill him and his, so when his son Henry visited him at Geneva, and related the untruthful story that the police on the 23rd of May attempted to smother him—he got a blow on the head with the flat of a sword for kicking a policeman in the stomach while engaged marching a Prussian voter to the lock-up. It so worked upon the father, that the latter wrote a violent letter to the prefect of police in order to provoke a challenge. In this letter Rochefort made an allusion to the prefect's brother-in-law Kochlin, hinting that the latter had fought an unfair duel resulting in the death of his adversary, and that the prefect hushed the matter up. This is not correct, the duel was honorably fought, it was between cousins too, but by imprudence, the wounded man experienced a relapse and died. M. Kochlin is thirty years of age, was a cavalry officer, and is now a cotton-spinner at Troy. Seeing Rochefort's allusion to him in the printed letter, he telegraphed that the charge against him was a lie, and expressed the hope that if Rochefort had lost his brains, he had saved sufficient courage to defend his honor. The duel became inevitable, and was accepted as a tug between the communists and the government, as represented by the prefect of police, whom Rochefort aimed to have out. Hence the political importance of the event.

Being an outlaw, Rochefort could not enter France, so the meeting took place in Switzerland, where he resides. His antagonist having been the insulted, had the right to choose the weapons, and selected swords, evening gloves, (lavender color), to be worn during the combat. At the second pass Rochefort, excited and over-eager, failed to keep a firm grip of his sword, and, unable to parry a thrust, was run through the stomach; time will decide the rest. This is Rochefort's eighth duel. Asked by a friend was he lucky in his duels, he replied laughingly, "Never, for I have been always wounded." Paul de Cassagnac lodged a ball in his side, which was flattened against a medal of the Virgin. Murat ran him through, he was also wounded by Baroche—all Bonapartists. His challenge to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, terminated by the latter shooting Victor Noir, Rochefort's second; an event that precipitated the collapse of the empire. The first duel Rochefort fought was in 1867, with a Spaniard, the Duc de Aldama, for a skit at the proverbial piety,

prudence and virtue of queen Isabella. The combatants exchanged shots, neither was wounded, and Rochefort when honor was declared satisfied remarked, "it was not worth while putting him about for that." When Rochefort fought with Prince Murat, the Emperor placed the riding school of St. Germain at their disposal. Rochefort, the evening before, took lessons in fencing from Cham the late caricaturist, and learned so well that he was spitted by the Prince's first thrust. Rochefort is courageous to a fault, but is singularly timid under other circumstances. Thus at the funeral of Victor Noir he fainted, because at any moment the immense crowd might have become a revolution. When he acted as a second in the duel between Scholl and Paul de Cassagnac, he was so frightened when the former fell pierced through the lungs, that he ran away, leaving his co-second to care for the wounded man. On another occasion he was second for Albert Wolff, and forgot to order the carriage. He at once ran to a livery stable, found a gala vehicle with a coachman wearing wedding favors; jumped in, and conducted his principal—like a bridegroom—to the forest of Bondy. On alighting, he was asked what number of shots were to be exchanged: "ten balls at least" was his reply, but when reminded that that would be butchery, he consented to three. In reference to his own duel, which has just come off, neither combatant ever saw the other till placed face to face on the ground. They merely saluted, and never spoke a word. Odd way of meeting to make amends. The second, escaped arrest by the Swiss police by asserting they were tourists, and on Rochefort's carriage being stopped and inquiry made as to his accident, he informed the authorities he "was merely suffering from a bad stomach."

Rochefort's son, aged seventeen, was attacked by a writer in the *Gaulois* on account of his escapade with the police; now it was the same writer who came to Geneva to describe the duel. Young Rochefort challenged him, but was refused. He then disguised himself as a medical student, entered the room where the reporter was in bed and boxed his ears. The writer has been dismissed, and the head editor telegraphed that, as the son was over young to fight, he was at the disposition of papa.

The Bonapartists continue to be amusing, and are fighting over the tomb of the late Prince Imperial. They now consist of two well-defined factions—orthodox and dissenters—led by Prince Jérôme, and Paul de Cassagnac, respectively. The former have quietly celebrated a mortuary mass in memory of the ex-prince, killed on the 1st of June. The dissenters swear it has not been a real mass: the *bona fide* ceremony will be that on the 7th, as decreed by the Empress Eugénie and M. Rouher. Prince Napoleon is accused of running for the Presidency of the Republic, as the Comte de Chambord aims at the crown—two striking examples that neither romance nor comedy are dead in France.

Professor Jamin has exhibited his new electric lamp before a select scientific audience of 1,000 persons, at which Mr. Gambetta and one of the Ministers assisted. The experiments came off in the Electric Company's work-shop, a shed thirty-three by twenty-two yards. Hanging around, and over-head, were about 2,000 lamps, the electricity was produced by a Grammo machine, driven by an Otto gas engine. On touching a button, all the lamps were suddenly lighted, then as rapidly extinguished; next lowered, and moderated to the smallness of a night-light. The "candles" are a modification of the Jablockhoff system, save that they can never flicker out, and, if a lamp fails, it does not compromise the whole range. In each lamp there are three candles or sticks of carbon, and by a pivot combination when one is burnt down it lights the second. One important point is that the current of electric light can be conveyed two and a half miles through a wire only the one-twenty-fifth of an inch in thickness, and from a central machine. Volume with volume, the light is ten times more brilliant than ordinary gas. The next point to demonstrate is, can it supplant gas? the production must manifestly be cheaper than Jablockhoff's system, which necessitates a generating machine at every few hundred yards.

It was in 1863, that King George of Greece first came to Paris, en route for his new Kingdom, and what struck him most was Nadar's balloon, the *Géant*,—heavier than air—on the Champs de Mars; and next the attentions of Napoleon III. Since then he has learned the language, acquired the manners, and accepted the religion of his new subjects: he married the prettiest Princess in Europe, and has three daughters and three sons—recalling titles dear to the descendants of Pericles. The King accepts a charter of which the chief clause is, that he will allow his subjects to change their ministry as often as they please. Just what he likes: he holds sage Homer's rule the best—"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." In return, if the Greeks give him notice to quit they are to allow him a pension of 300,000 fr. a year. He is neither an Agamemnon, an Achilles, nor an Ajax; in winter he resides at Athens, in summer on Mount Paros, shooting among laurel and olive groves, from whence he comes to town once a week, to install a new ministry. If the cabinet does not live a week, the incoming ministers must drive to him. He is fond of military literature and Danish poetry, and his chief amusement is the training up of his children in the way they should go—the boys, Constantiople-

wards. He has been entertained by M. Grévy, and has been nobbled with Gambetta; with neither has he encountered either the manners or the black broth of Sparta, though Parisians claim to be modern Athenians.

The "Separation" court continues to be well-occupied with the scandals of high and middle-class life, so much so, that prudent parents now adopt the new clause in marriage contracts, providing for the event of the couple being unable to live together. A Russian-Pole, very pretty, moving in the best society, and not more than two years married, has eloped with her brother-in-law. The next day the governess, an English lady, disappeared with the baby, an only child.

Manuel Rodriguez, vice-president of the Spanish pressmen at Paris, was elected to that position two years ago, as successor to Morales, transported for stealing silver and jewellery when invited to Madame Ratazzi's ball. Rodriguez has just been arrested for stealing opera glasses, fans and coats, at theatres and balls; seventy opera glasses and twelve fans were discovered at his house.

A fisherman observing a boat drifting down the Seine rowed after it; carefully wrapped up as in a cradle, asleep, and in elegant clothing were two infants, aged fourteen and twenty-six months. A label recommended them to the grace of God, as the mother, unable to support them respectably, had just committed suicide from the boat.

Poor *Figaro* has of late more tears than smiles in his eyes. Beaten by the Parisian Bank, and forced to accept its monetary articles for twelve years, it is now sued for three-quarter million frs., for puffing up and taking the direction of a rotten oyster company. The journal represented the affair as flourishing when its exchequer was empty.

The extreme Radicals keep up a disagreeable irritation in the body politic, and at the close of the month the Jesuits will be expelled. The Chamber has nearly voted the General Tariff question, and proposes to pass a law giving ministers full powers during one year, to cleanse the judicial bench of political and incompetent judges; reduce their number, and pay respectably those retained. Old Blanqui will likely be elected for Lyons and then quashed, as he is deprived of political rights. Paris intends to elect a real working cobbler and true blue communist, as members of the Municipal Council.

In the regattas on the Seine the yachts start and arrive to salutes of—champagne corks.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

##### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

###### NOTIFICATION No. 38.

It is hereby notified that sulphuric acid may be exported, free of duty, after the 1st of August next.

Should duty again be levied upon this article, notice will be given two months beforehand.

ARISUGAWA TARUHTO,  
Junior Prime Minister.

July 20th, 1880.

##### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Matsuda, Governor of Tokio, visited the Finance Department on the 17th instant, and had an interview with Assistant Vice Minister Yoshiwara, respecting the sale of old copper money.

The police expenditure of Okinawa Ken, for 1880, has been fixed at 50,000 yen.

It is rumoured that Mr. Watanabe, Chief Secretary of Kagoshima Ken, will be appointed Governor of that prefecture.

His Excellency Kono, Minister of Education, arrived in Osaka on the 13th instant, and inspected the public schools.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, the Acting Prime Minister, has issued a notification to which is attached a code of rules for preventing collisions at sea. These regulations are similar to those agreed to by the International Conference, and will come into force on the same date—the first of September next.

The new criminal code, and the code regulating the administration of justice, were issued by the Acting Prime Minister on the 17th instant. The date on which these new laws come into force will be announced hereafter.

The Senate has completed the consideration of the proposed code for regulating legal procedure.

A native journal states that the negotiations for the revision of the treaties, will be commenced in the month of September next. The meetings will be held in the Enriokwan.

The revised criminal code having been published, and a code for regulating legal procedure being about to be issued, the Presidents of Courts from different districts will shortly meet in Tokio. Judge Ban, the President of the Matsunoto Saiban-sho, arrived in the capital on Monday last.

On account of His Majesty's return to Tokio, all the Government Offices were closed yesterday. There was also no publication of native newspapers.

The rules and regulations pertaining to native prisons are now undergoing revision. It is expected that they will shortly be completed and put in force.

The following question has been laid before the Government:—Can an official be allowed to visit China or Corea during the summer vacation? A reply was given to the effect that the *sonin* officials shall report their intended visits to the Daijokwan; while the *hannin* officials shall obtain permission from the Minister of their respective Departments.

The *Aikobon Shinbun* gives it as a current report that Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, will return here at the end of November next, fully authorized with power, on the part of Great Britain, to negotiate the revision of the treaties.

His Majesty entertained the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Ministers, and the Privy Councillors, in the palace, yesterday, on his return to Tokio.

As the Emperor has now returned from his journey, a special office is to be established in the Daijio Kwan, where the accounts concerning the Imperial Progress will be made up.

Mr. Kitagaki, the Governor of Kochi Ken, arrived in Tokio a few days ago on official business.

The officers connected with the Second National Industrial Exhibition, held a meeting on the 21st instant.

Messrs. Yamawaki and Shimada, of Niigata Ken, have addressed a petition to His Excellency Oki Takato, President of the Senate, suggesting that any memorial addressed to the Government by the people, on the subject of Legislative questions, shall be accepted.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Acting Port-Admiral Fukushima visited the American man-of-war *Richmond*, on the 16th, and was entertained on board.

The officers of the Spanish man-of-war *Donna Maria de Molina*, having applied for permission to inspect the Shiba palace and the Enriokwan, they were accordingly shewn over both places on the 15th instant, by His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, the Minister of the Navy, and Commander Suyekawa. The visitors were afterwards entertained at the Enriokwan.

His Majesty's having returned to the capital, His Excellency Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, will pay a visit of inspection to all the harbours of Japan, in the *Fuso Kan*.

The distribution of diplomas among the naval cadets who were successful at the recent examinations, took place in the Naval College on the 19th instant, in the presence of His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Nirei, Commander Motoyama, the Director, and the Vice-Director of the college, as well as several other officers. Forty-two cadets received diplomas, two of whom, Hoshi Tokujiro, and Seki Shigetada, received special certificates for their proficiency in all branches.

The Military College will be closed for the summer vacation after the 25th instant. The cadets will be exercised in field manoeuvres for six weeks from the 11th of October next.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Aikobon Shinbun* states that "according to a report recently published by the Board of Commerce and Agriculture, shewing the quantity of cotton consumed in this country for some years past, it appears the total imports to Japan from foreign countries of all descriptions of merchandise for the ten years from the 1st until the 10th year of Meiji (1868-77) amounted in value to about 246,000,000 yen. Of this sum the cotton imported represented 895,580,000 yen, and sugar, 24,710,000 yen. These two articles therefore represented respectively, thirty-six and ten per cent of the total imports for the period named. From the 8th until the 11th year of Meiji (1875-78) the quantity of cotton consumed in Japan, both native grown and imported, amounted to about 247,640,000 kin (pounds) which are valued at 89,090,000 yen.

Of this, 132,030,000 kin. valued at 44,410,000 yen, were imported. The average annual consumption for the four years was 61,910,000 kin. being equal to 1½ kin per head of the whole population of the Empire."

Thirteen thousand koku of rice were sold to the retail dealers at the Asakusa godowns, Tokio, on Tuesday last.

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that the militia stationed in Yesso number about 2,500. These men are extremely industrious, and devote great attention to the cultivation of their farms. One hundred and fifty of the military settlers have now in addition to their rice fields, vegetable gardens, and houses, accumulated sums of money varying from 100 to 2,000 yen, and the amount deposited with the Government is more than 30,000 yen. These men are therefore comfortably provided for. The term of service in the militia was four years; during the first year, the men were engaged in their military duties, and it is therefore entirely owing to their great industry and the fertility of the soil, that they have been enabled to attain their present prosperity in such a short time. The settlers were first instructed by the authorities to live on milk, potatoes, wheat, &c., the produce of their own land, thus adopting the diet of farmers in western countries. At first they found this food unpleasant, not being accustomed to it, but now the settlers are quite satisfied on this score, and the yearly allowance of rice is placed to their credit by the authorities. In the farm-houses, the old women spin hemp into thread, with which they make fishing nets, and the young girls can earn eight or nine yen a month by weaving cloth. Silkworm breeding has also been introduced; the silk is found to be of good quality and the industry is expected to attain large proportions in the near future. An important aid to sericulture is given in the months of June and July, by the authorities converting the primary schools into hatching rooms where the school children are taught practically the best method of attending to the silk-worms. To each of the military settlers the government granted 5,000 taubo of land, in addition to the ground necessary for a house, yard, &c., and operations have been carried on so rapidly and with such improved agricultural implements, that there are now more than 4,000,000 taubo of land converted into excellent rice fields.

The association lately established for conducting direct trade commenced business on the 20th instant. The office is at Nishi Kamagishi-cho, Tokio.

Some of the retainers of the Tokugawa family have now directed their attention towards industrial enterprises, and raised a large amount of capital on the security of their pension bonds. They contemplate establishing Industrial Societies and a school, in order to obtain a livelihood, and to promote public interests. They have already established umbrella, thread, tea, and stocking manufactories. Quite a number of girls above 13 and under 20 years of age have thus found employment.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—"Large quantities of Takashima coals were kept in different ports since last spring, but did not find ready sale, and consequently the price declined. A stock was also on hand at the mines. A Russian resident in Nagasaki has lately purchased the whole lot at the price of about 500,000 yen, and shipped the coal for Vladivostok. This is probably in anticipation that war will break out between Russia and China. This is what we have heard from a Nagasaki merchant, who lately arrived in Tokio."

The *Sumida Maru* brought forward on Monday last, twenty-five cases of silver coin, each containing 2,000 yen, for the Specie Bank at Minami, Nakadori.

The Agricultural Department is about to establish black tea manufactories in Kiushiu and Shikoku. Mr. Tada, a *sakau* of the 1st class, left for both places on the 21st instant.

The Niigata company sold by public tender on the 20th instant, 4,328 bags of Shonai, and 600 bags of Echigo rice. On the 22nd instant, a further parcel of 4,443 bags of Shonai rice was disposed of.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

According to the statistical report recently issued by the Nobles' Directors' Office, there are 3,229 Nobles in Japan; of

whom 1,210 males and 1,462 females reside in Tokio, and 210 males and 250 females in Kioto. 43 males and 53 females live in different other districts.

In consequence of the great amount of work which is being carried on at the Yokosuka dockyard, an extension of the accommodation is found necessary, and the Minister for the Navy, Admiral Enomoto, has applied for permission to make the required additions.

During the gale on the 21st instant, two small sailing boats were capsized off Tsukiji. The occupants all reached the shore in safety.

A native seamen's home will shortly be established in Shinagawa.

The inhabitants of Yesso are also demanding the establishment of a National Assembly, and have despatched delegates to Tokio, to petition the Government on the subject.

The railway line, 12 ri in length, connecting the mines in the village of Oshushi with those of Kamaishi, in the district of Hei, in the prefecture of Iwate, will be opened in the month of October next, when one of the Princes of the Blood will attend and represent the Emperor.

Admiral Enomoto, having furnished the members of the new Fowl and Fish Company with information as to the system of preserving fish which he witnessed in different countries while abroad, they are going to build two establishments, one on each side of Kanda-gawa, to the north of the Yorozyo-bashi (Megane-bashi). They will be about 60 ken (360 feet) square, and fish can then be kept fresh for several days during the heat of summer.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 18th July, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,150.55
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,004.24

Total.....Yen 10,154.79

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,006.97
Merchandise, &c.....	" 788.06

Total.....Yen 8,795.03

Miles open 18.

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 18th July, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 13,857.31
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,495.31

Total.....Yen 16,352.62

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 5,398.87
Merchandise, &c.....	" 989.05

Total.....Yen 6,387.92

Miles open 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

Rio De Janeiro, June 26th.—A telegram from Buenos Ayres says that fighting is resumed.

Berlin, June 26th.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has begun debate on the third reading of the bill for the amendment of the Falk laws.

Vienna, June 26th.—Ministerial changes in the Austrian Cabinet have been gazetted as follows: Dr. Dunajewski, Minister of Finance; Baron Street, Minister of Justice; Major-General Baron Welschheim, Minister of Militia; Baron Kremer, Minister of Commerce.

New York, June 27th.—The *Tribune's* cable says: The famous beauty known as "The Jersey Lily," Mrs. Langtry, contemplates appearing shortly in private theatricals at the Cromwell House. She is rehearsing with Coghlan.

Constantinople, June 26th.—The Commission, composed of four Bulgarians and three Turks, and other foreigners,

which investigated the recent atrocities upon Mussulmans by East Roumelia militia, find that 16 Mussulmans were killed—12 without colorable pretext, and that there were 60 cases of rape, and much robbery. Captain Vashreoff, the Russian commander of the militia, and four other officers and 31 privates, have been arrested.

London, June 26th.—A correspondent at Pera, describing the famine in Asia Minor, says he learns that the British Consuls, Armenia Relief Committees, and American missionaries have been the most active, and have done all in their power to alleviate the miseries of the famished population.

Berlin, June 26th.—The line of frontier adopted by the supplementary Conference, is as follows:—On the east it follows the northern valley crest of Salambrias, at a considerable distance from the river, up to the northward, around Metzaro; slices a way a little more than one third of the Greek-speaking province of Zagoro; thence strikes across the country to and includes Janina, and joins the Calamas considerably above the middle point of its course, and, following the bed of this stream, falls into the Strait of Corfu, with the northern arm of the river.

Constantinople, June 26th.—The Porte has addressed a note to the Persian Ambassador, stating that it is informed that the Conference at Berlin has adopted a frontier line giving Janina to Greece. The note reminds the Powers that, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, they have only the right of mediation, not of final decision in this matter. The Porte also announces its intention of occupying the districts ceded to Montenegro when the agitation among the Albanians has subsided, and of compensating Montenegro for the expenses she has incurred in connection with this matter.

Havana, June 26th.—Chief Limbano Sanchez has surrendered, with 33 officers, 254 privates, 133 arms of all kinds, 28 women and 11 children. The surrender frees from insurgents the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Berlin, June 26th.—Bismarck has conferred with Benjaminsen, leader of the Moderate Liberals, and Paughtamp, Parliamentary leader of the Conservatives, with a view to effecting a union of the two parties in regard to the Church bill.

Rome, June 26th.—The Papal Nuncio to Belgium will have very large instructions for an amicable solution of all controverted points.

London, June 26th.—The resolution of Stevenson (Liberal) in the House of Commons, to close public houses on Sunday, in England and Wales, was amended to express the opinion of the House, that provision should be made in the country for the sale, during limited hours, of malt liquors, for consumption off the premises, and for the needful requirements of the metropolitan districts.

Cape Town, June 26th.—After three days' debate in the House of Assembly, on the proposal for a conference of South African Colonies and States, the previous question was moved and accepted by the Ministry—the Premier stated that, looking to the evenly-divided feeling in the House, the Government would not feel justified in advising the Governor to convene a conference on the confederation question, and the matter would therefore drop.

Paris, June 26th.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The Powers have been considering what compensation shall be offered to Turkey for the territory ceded to Greece. They have decided that this compensation shall consist in facilitating Turkey's financial position, the Powers giving it their assistance and co-operation.

Paris, June 26th.—Some Magistrates have resigned, rather than execute the decrees of March 29th against the Jesuits and unauthorized congregations.

Madrid, June 26th.—The Moorish Conference has settled, in the conciliatory form proposed by Italy, the questions of the tax payable by Moorish subjects under the protection of foreign Consuls. It is believed that it has also settled the question of religious liberty.

London, June 27th.—The *Standard*, this morning, says: "We understand that, after a somewhat excited meeting of the Cabinet, a resolution was adopted to support Labouchere's motion to rescind the vote of the House regarding Bradlaugh. The motion will not formally be made a question of confidence, but many Liberals who voted in the majority on the last occasion will abstain from voting on it."

Bradlaugh addressed ten thousand persons at South-

ampton, on Saturday, and after his speech a unanimous vote of confidence in him was passed. He also addressed a large meeting in London, on Saturday. Various other meetings have been held in London and elsewhere in his favor.

The *Times* understands that the Government has determined to recommend that the House on Tuesday adopt a general resolution admitting the right of members to affirm who may claim to do so, instead of taking the oath. It is thought that the Liberals who were absent when the division took place last week will support the resolution, and that Conservatives and Liberals of last week's majority will be willing to let it pass. The validity of such a resolution would be liable to be tested by an action at law against any member, not being a Quaker, etc., who ventured to sit and vote under its authority.

Pesth, June 27th.—Many revolutionary pamphlets and books have been seized in the houses of well-known agitators here.

Pera, June 27th.—There is a complete absence of security for life and property here. Assassinations in and about Pera are of daily occurrence, and the assassins are permitted to escape. Some Turkish refugees have murdered an Armenian steward of Robert's College, in open day. Colonel Comneroff's assassin remains unpunished.

Paris, June 27th.—Several Jesuits have left for England and Christiania. Four nunneries have asked the Government for legal authorization as religious bodies.

London, June 27th.—A correspondent at Sentari has been informed by the chiefs of the Albanian League that if the Montenegrins attempt to occupy Dulcigno 20,000 men will advance from Central Albania.

London, June 27th.—The strike of 10,000 Staffordshire potters has collapsed.

Pera, June 27th.—Baron Von Calico has been nominated Austrian Ambassador to Turkey.

St. Petersburg, June 27th.—General Skobeloff's troops had an encounter with Turkeomans. No details are published.

London, June 27th.—The Russian floating battery *Kremlin*, which was proceeding to the Pacific, came into collision with a Danish steamer in the Gulf of Finland. The *Kremlin* was severely injured and put in at Helsing for repairs.

London, June 28th.—In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Foreign Secretary, stated that in consequence of communications proceeding between the American Government and the Crown law officers upon the Fortune Bay question, the production of the correspondence on the subject would be delayed. Forester, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed Parnell that he must oppose his Relief bill granting £200,000. It would do more harm than good.

St. Petersburg, June 28th.—A despatch from Mamonsk reports that locusts have invaded the Steppes of the Don. The wheat crop is regarded as lost. Complaints of the ravages of the insects are universal throughout the country.

Copenhagen, June 28th.—Carl Petersen, the celebrated Danish explorer of the Arctic regions, is dead.

London, June 28th.—The latest despatch from Buenos Ayres announces that the city was surrounded by national troops on the 26th instant and summoned to capitulate within twenty-four hours.

Berlin, June 28th.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day rejected clause 4 of the Church bill on its third reading. The motion of Herr Rauchkampt, proposing a substitute for Clause 1, was rejected by 198 to 197. Clause 3 was adopted without amendment. After adopting the remaining clauses of the bill, either in the form agreed to on the second reading, or in accordance with the compromise between the Conservatives and the National Liberals, the Diet passed the bill in its amended form by 206 to 202.

Paris, June 28th.—The Bureau of the Senate to-day elected a Committee on the Plenary Amnesty bill. Six of its members oppose the bill and three support it. The former received 113 votes and the latter 103. Thirty Senators were absent, and there were 23 blank voting papers. The Committee elected Jules Simon, President, who speaking on the Bureau prior to the election of the Committee strongly condemned the Amnesty bill. He said it was easy to see that the Government and the Chambers were willing to pardon the Communists, but it was not at all so certain that the arrested persons would be disposed to act in a

similar spirit. He did not believe the opinion of the country was in favour of amnesty. In conclusion, he said that if the Senate wished to play a useful part in public affairs, it ought to give resolute expression to its convictions.

Berlin, June 28th.—The Conference unanimously approved the final draft of the document prepared by Count de St. Vallier, embodying its definite decision. The new Greek frontier commences on the east at the mouth of the Maurolongos, and passes thence over the highest peaks of the Olymps and Pindus ranges. At Kanballacki it strikes the river Kalamas, the course of which it follows to its mouth. Turkey retains the Zagovi district.

The Conference afterwards disposed of the question of ensuring freedom of worship in the ceded territory, the settlement of the claims of Mussulman landowners who may prefer emigration to Greek rule, and the amount of the Turkish debt to be transferred to Greece.

London, June 29th.—A Paris despatch says that in the voting of the Bureau of State, yesterday, for the Committee on the Plenary Amnesty bill, 88 pronounced for amnesty, 119 against it, and 4 for an amendment to the bill excluding murderers and incendiaries, and there were 17 blank votes and 70 absentees, so that the fate of the bill is uncertain. The Conservative Senators mostly voted for amnesty, and Moderate Republicans opposed it. Although these proceedings are not conclusive as to the ultimate result, the coincidence of the Anti-Jesuit decrees and the Amnesty bill is not favorable to the chances of the latter. Many Senators recoil from the triumphant entry of the Communists at the very moment when the Jesuits are driven out.

Rio de Janeiro, June 29th.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres announces that the city made peace proposals to the National Government on the 27th instant, and the negotiations are expected to result favorably.

London, June 29th.—A telegram from Montevideo reports that peace has been concluded at Buenos Ayres.

Nicosia, June 29th.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Haifa, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, between the Christians and Mussulmans.

The British gunboat *Bittern* has been despatched hastily to the Syrian coast.

Paris, June 29th.—The evening journals announce that the directors of all the religious houses have made preparations in expectation of the action of the authorities to-morrow. All the doors of religious houses will be closed, and the police will be obliged to effect forcible entrance and break open each individual cell. The Jesuits' houses only will be dealt with to-morrow. Up to the present time thirty magistrates have resigned sooner than execute the religious decrees. The Minister of Justice filled their posts without delay.

Constantinople, June 29th.—Famine continues in the districts of Bayazid, Alashgord and Van, and the inhabitants are flying to Russian territory. Ten thousand persons chiefly Kurds, are reported to have perished from hunger.

London, June 29th.—A despatch from Corfu says that Abden Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a confidential circular to the Chiefs of the Albanian League, stating that he has reason to believe that the decisions of the Supplementary Conference at Berlin will not be prejudicial to Albanian interests. At the same time, he counsels the Chiefs not to remain inactive. He says the Porte will protect them against the covetous designs of their neighbors. The circular concludes as follows: "Remain united and firm. Such is the supreme will of the Sultan."

Liverpool, June 29th.—The steamer *Humboldt*, arrived here to-day from New York, took fire on the 18th, and was obliged to throw overboard fifty bales of cargo. The fire was extinguished, but the bulkheads and decks were considerably damaged.

Brussels, June 29th.—It is announced that the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Papal Nuncio in Brussels that the Belgian Government would, from the 28th instant, cease diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Rome, June 29th.—The Vatican has sent fresh instructions to the Belgian Bishops, which recommend prudence, and, while opposing the new educational laws, advise the Bishops to keep strictly within the limits of the laws of the country.

Brussels, June 29th.—The rupture of relations with the

Vatican was brought about by the Bishop of Turunay, who is now in complete disagreement with the Papal See, communicating despatches establishing the duplicity of the Vatican.

Paris, June 29th.—In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the merchant shipping was resumed. The clause granting bounties to French ships in proportion to the length of voyages was adopted by 223 to 183.

Paris, June 29th.—If the Amnesty bill is not voted by July 14th, the official journal will, before that day, publish decrees granting universal pardon and leaving the Senate nothing to contend for but the refusal of political rights to a very few persons.

Capo Town, June 29th.—Ex-Empress Eugenie has embarked for England.

London, June 29th.—Bradlaugh addressed a large meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, on Monday night. Also meetings in various towns and provinces.

A consultation of leading Conservatives in the House of Commons has been determined on, to consider the course to be taken on Gladstone's resolution in regard to Bradlaugh, which will be introduced on Thursday.

O'Donnell has written a long letter, fiercely attacking Parnell and other Homo Rulers for supporting Bradlaugh, whom he describes as a revolting Atheist.

From 15,000 to 20,000 persons were present at Bradlaugh's meeting. In Trafalgar Square, under the impression that Bradlaugh would proceed to the House of Commons after making his address, some thousands of persons, who had been attending the meeting, rushed down Parliament street to the Palace Yard, and some three or four thousand got into Westminster Hall, but the police charged them and drove them through the gates. Meanwhile several thousand persons had assembled outside the railings. Reinforcements of police, however, removed them to the opposite side of the street in order to clear the way to the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, A. M. Sullivan gave notice of an amendment of Gladstone's resolution allowing all elected members to affirm, etc., to exclude Bradlaugh from its operations.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced that he would move the rejection of Gladstone's resolution, providing that all elected members shall be permitted to affirm who may claim to do so, instead of taking the Parliamentary oath.

London, June 29th.—A Constantinople despatch says that the Porte has ordered a state of siege to be immediately proclaimed throughout the provinces on the Greek frontier.

London, June 30th.—A bailiff, who had been serving ejectments, was shot and killed by ambushed assailants, in the neighborhood of Balla, County Mayo, Ireland.

London, June 30th.—A Paris despatch to the *Times* says before the present Chamber of Deputies breaks up, Gambetta, President of the Chamber, will again appear in the tribune to advocate the re-adoption of the *Scrutin de liste* system of voting. This system will certainly be adopted, as all who opposed it would know that their names would not appear on the list supported by Gambetta, and very few on the Left care to run such a risk of non-election. Gambetta's own name will appear as a candidate for every department. The country will be appealed to in favor of the programme drawn by him. His election by a large majority of the departments will constitute a *plébiscite* in his favor. He will be President of the Republic in 1882, if President Grévy, by remaining in office, allows him to wait till then.

London, June 30th.—A despatch from Constantinople says the Foreign Ambassadors have given the Porte clearly to understand that if the Porte accepts the suggestion in regard to the surrender of Dulcigno, it must execute it without delay, or the Powers will insist upon the immediate execution of the previous Convention.

London, June 30th.—It begins to be clear that Gladstone's resolution concerning Bradlaugh's case will be carried.

Dublin, June 30th.—About one hundred gentlemen sat down to a banquet given to-night to the American and Irish teams, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. After the Royal toast, Barrows, United States Consul, responded to the toast to President Hayes and the American Nation, and Col. Bodine replied to that to "Our Guests, the American Team." Mayor Leech made a speech on behalf of the

Irish riflemen. The reception of the Americans was exceedingly cordial on all hands. An invitation was extended, by Col. Bodine, on behalf of the New York Rifle Association, to the Irish Rifle Association, to send a team to New York to compete for the "Palma" Centennial Trophy. The invitation was favorably received, and Mayor Leech intimated that an Irish team would probably be organized for that competition.

London, June 30th.—In the case of *Burnard vs. Rhodocanach*, in the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Coleridge decided that the defendant, a merchant who had obtained the net sum of £2,804 as compensation for tobacco destroyed by the *Alabama*, must hand the amount to the plaintiff, an underwriter with whom the tobacco had been insured and who had paid upon it as a total loss. Lord Coleridge said the defendant being possessed of money to which, according to the principle of English law, the plaintiff was entitled, an English Court must give it to the plaintiff, despite the Act of the Congress of the United States excluding the claims of underwriters.

Paris, June 30th.—Intelligence is received from Buenos Ayres that a treaty of peace has been signed. Tejadas has withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. The provincial forces laid down their arms in Buenos Ayres.

St. Petersburg, June 30th.—The volunteer cruiser *Russia* has left Cronstadt for Vladivostok with 1,276 men, a number of torpedo-boats, and a large quantity of munitions of war.

Madrid, June 30th.—The subscriptions to the Cuban loan opened to-day in Madrid and Barcelona, and have been so liberal that the loan is already twice covered.

Ragusa, June 30th.—A deputation from Dulcigno went to Sentari to ask the Turkish Governor for explanations with regard to the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The Governor replied that he had no official information, and exhorted the deputation to take measures to defend the place. The League has, consequently, sent 600 men to Dulcigno, the regular garrison withdrawing to Sentari.

Madrid, June 30th.—At the meeting of the Morocco Conference, to-day, a unanimous agreement was arrived at on all points.

London, June 30th.—The quarterly return, just published, shows that the gross revenue of the United Kingdom, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, was £81,962,063, against £83,220,327 last year; and, for the last quarter of the present year, was £19,619,958 against £18,922,050 in the same period of the previous year.

Nicosia, June 30th.—The conflict at Haifa occurred between German colonists and Bedouins. Many were killed on both sides.

Bombay, June 30th.—The British Commissioner at Cabul has been summoned to Simla, to confer with the Viceroy on the state affairs in Afghanistan.

Vienna, June 30th.—News has been received here that a force of 5,000 Albanians is marching into the northern portion of the ceded districts.

Pera, June 30th.—Invitations to revolt have been largely circulated in Syria, and find great favor among the Moslems. Arabs in Pera profess to know that a great movement is on foot for the establishment of a Syrian-Arab State.

John E. Gorst, Conservative member for Chatham, raised the point that Gladstone's motion, relative to Bradlaugh, was out of order, as it referred to a point which had already been decided this session. He maintained that Sir Stafford Northcote had hitherto endeavored to prevent the House from breaking the law, and to prevent Bradlaugh from being smuggled into the House.

There were cries of "Order," in consequence of Gorst applying the epithet "disorderly" to Gladstone's motion.

Gladstone said the legislation was not opportune. The course now pursued was intended to preserve the dignity of the House. He added that he was not aware that a duly elected member should be questioned as to his belief.

Gladstone's speech was good-tempered, and threw the onus on the Opposition.

The speaker ruled that Gladstone's motion was in order, and Gladstone then moved it.

Northcote opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that it be rejected.

Gladstone, in further support of his motion, said that if a member were permitted to take his seat, with a warning that he might be proceeded against in a Court of law, the

consequence might be an unequal collision on questions of privilege between the House and the Courts.

At the close of the Gladstone speech, the House divided on Northcote's amendment to reject the motion. The amendment was defeated, by a vote of 303 to 249.

A. M. Sullivan moved an amendment making the resolution moved by Gladstone prospective instead of retrospective. This amendment was rejected, 274 to 236.

The resolution agreed to by the Government, and moved by Gladstone, admitting all elected members to affirm who may claim to do so, instead of taking the oath, was then adopted without division, and a subsequent motion, by Gladstone, that the resolution be a standing order, was also agreed to without division.

Paris, July 1st.—The report of the Committee on the Amnesty bill, which will be read in the Senate to-morrow, recommends the rejection of the proposal for plenary amnesty.

Berlin, July 1st.—The International Conference to-day met for the last time, signed the final protocol, and agreed upon the terms of an identical note to be addressed to the Porte. The proportion of the Turkish debt to be borne by Greece, and the liberty of worship, are among the subjects mentioned in the protocol.

Rome, July 1st.—The Turkish Minister has presented to Premier Cairoli a note protesting against the decisions of the Berlin Conference.

St. Petersburg, July 1st.—A great fire is raging in Reazan. Sixty houses are already destroyed and the flames are spreading rapidly.

Dublin, July 1st.—The famine fever is increasing.

London, July 1st.—The weavers in Mosley District have joined the strike.

London, July 1st.—In the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke confirmed the statement that the Plenipotentiaries at Berlin had arrived at a unanimous agreement as to the Greek frontier. He said it had not yet been decided how to communicate their decision to the Porte and to Greece.

Constantinople, July 1st.—The Sultan, in consequence of his fears relative to the secret designs of the Powers, has an idea of rendering the Dardanelles impregnable by torpedoes and forts, and has ordered the preparations of plans and estimates.

Madrid, July 1st.—The Envoy of Morocco has annexed to the protocol of the Morocco Conference a letter from the Sultan, commanding him to denounce and punish all native officers, Judges and other authorities, who may have refused justice and protection to Hebrews. The Sultan severely blames and intends to chastise severely all who are guilty of outrages against non-Mahomedan subjects. He says he wishes all his subjects to be equal before the tribunal.

St. Petersburg, July 1st.—The volunteer cruiser *Russia*, which sailed from Cronstadt for Vladivostok, took four Generals, 71 officers and a number of engineers and artillerymen.

London, July 1st.—In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington stated that the question of the renewal of relations with Burma is now under consideration by the Indian Government. A renewal, he said, depends upon obtaining guarantees for safety to a Mission.

Premier Gladstone, replying to Philip Callan, Liberal member for Louth, said that in view of what was happening in some parts of Ireland, he did not consider the present a fitting time to allow Condon, Clark, Luby, O'Donovan Rossa, and other Fenian prisoners, to return from exile.

Callan, in his question, pointed out the amnesty granted to Communists in France, and to the treatment of Secessionists in the United States.

Constantinople, July 2nd.—The Foreign Secretary has informed the Ambassadors of the Powers that the Porte cannot consent to the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The enrollment of volunteers is actively and openly proceeding.

Berlin, July 2nd.—It is believed that Turkey and Greece will accept the decisions of the Supplementary Conference. Reports relative to the despatch of English and French squadrons to cruise on the Greco-Turkish coast are not in harmony with the present situation, although such a step is not impossible at a later period.

Madrid, July 2nd.—Every Ministerial, Conservative, and Radical organ deprecates the carrying out of the anti-Jesuit decrees in France. The Spanish Government has granted

numerous applications for permission to establish in Madrid and many parts of the peninsula, monasteries and Jesuit colleges. The greatest sympathy is shown for the Jesuits by the Court, the aristocracy, and all classes of society.

Paris, July 2nd.—At Bezieres, in the Department of Herault, there is considerable agitation against the monastic orders. Yesterday a deputation of Republicans waited on the Sub-Prefect to demand the expulsion of the Franciscan Brothers, and in the evening a mob of a thousand persons surrounded the Franciscan Monastery, some even entering the house. The military ultimately dispersed the crowd.

Paris, July 2nd.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, there was a heated discussion on the expulsion of the Jesuits. Monsignor Frappel asked the Government why violence had been used in the execution of the decrees, and why they were executed without legal warrant. He asked if the Minister of War authorized the army to assist, and protested against acts of barbarity unworthy of the nation. He hoped that better days were about to dawn for this unhappy country.

Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, said the decrees had been executed according to his orders and on his responsibility. He stated that Monsignor Frappel had left the Chamber to go to Angers, and when the Commissary went to the Jesuits' house, the first person he encountered was Monsignor Frappel, who himself provoked the violence of which he now complained. No one could be allowed to transgress the laws.

Monsignor Frappel rejoined: "If by decrees you can force bolts and violate domiciles, you will do it on all occasions. With this mode of proceeding, no security exists. Every election will henceforward be fought on the issue of liberty."

After further discussion the subject was dropped.

Lyons, July 2nd.—When the Public Prosecutors, recently appointed in the place of those who resigned their posts as a protest against the anti-Jesuit decree, entered the Court of Appeal to take the oath of office, all the members of the Bar quitted the Court in a body. There was a similar demonstration in another Court.

London, July 2nd.—The Americans were again successful in shooting in the Abercorn competition at Dollymount, which was concluded to-day. Though two Americans made the highest scores, they could not win the cup, the competition for which was confined to Irishmen qualified to represent Ireland in the match for the Elcho Shield. The Americans, however, won the highest money prizes. The weather was unfavorable. The wind was variable and gusty. Twenty shots each were again allowed at 1000 yards range, making the total number of shots fired by each man at all the ranges in both days 100.

Paris, July 2nd.—The report of the Committee on the Pienary Amnesty bill, was read in the Senate to-day. The Committee reject it by a vote of 6 to 3, the majority consisting of 5 Republicans and 1 member of the Right. The reports state that the country does not desire amnesty, and this is not the time for allowing assassins to return, when religious congregations are being expelled. The only concession the report makes is to recommend the Government to be empowered to grant numerous pardons.

London, July 2nd.—The *Standard* announces that Bradlaugh, on leaving Westminster Hall last evening, was served with a writ at suit of Henry Lewis Clark, claiming to recover a penalty of £500 of the defendant for affirming in lieu of taking the oath, and afterwards sitting and voting in the House of Commons.

Scutari, July 2nd.—Three thousand Albanians have been posted at the most suitable places to prevent the session of Duleigno. Every position of advantage, forming a continuous line from the Adriatic coast to the shores of the lake, is now occupied by the Albanians.

Constantinople, July 2nd.—It is currently reported that orders have been given for the mobilization of the Indian Army corps. It is believed here that the Porte is determined to resist the decision of the Powers. It is also believed that Greece will imitate the example of Montenegro, and not attempt to take forcible possession of the ceded territory. The Porte, in its reply to Montenegro, says that, in view of the resistance by the Albanians, it would be impossible to surrender Duleigno, or Bojana district.

Vicenza, July 2nd.—There is good reason to believe that

an Anglo-French squadron will shortly be sent to the Levant, and that some Italian vessels will join it.

Blois, July 2nd.—Francois Auguste Bonheur, the painter, a younger brother of Rosa Bonheur, is dead.

Constantinople, July 2nd.—The news which has reached the Government concerning the International Conference, has produced astonishment and indignation in official circles here, and among the upper ranks of the Mussulmans. The semi-official *Vokyt* says the Conference has flagrantly violated the spirit of the Berlin treaty. The rumor that the Porte is secretly inciting the Albanians to resist the Greeks, and that considerable military preparations are being made, is confirmed. Troops are being moved in the direction of the Greek frontier, and quantities of artillery ammunition have been sent to Salonica.

#### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. D. VAN BUREN, Consul-General, Judge; and Messrs. P. HUSSEY and G. FARLEY, Jr., Assessors.

Tuesday, the 20th day of July, 1880.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY vs.  
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This was an action to recover the sum of \$5,000 for the carriage of the American mails between Shanghai and Yokohama by the steamer *Nevada*, in the month of January, 1877, and for the detention of the said vessel in Shanghai for the purpose of conveying the said mail. The plaintiffs also claimed interest on the said sum of \$5,000 at ten per cent.

Mr. Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hill for the defendants.

From the opening address of plaintiffs' counsel, it appeared that on the 16th of October, 1875, an agreement was executed between the parties by which the plaintiffs contracted to purchase (*inter alia*) the steamship *Nevada*, employed on the line between Yokohama and Shanghai, and chartered the steamer for fifteen months from the 1st of that month. Under the contract, the vessel was to be transferred to the plaintiffs upon the 1st of January, 1877. The plaintiffs also agreed to run the *Nevada* exclusively between Yokohama and Shanghai calling at the intermediate ports, and once every month during the continuance of the charter, to carry a mail between Yokohama and Shanghai and back, as provided by the United States contract with the defendants. The *Nevada* was also to be run at the exclusive risk of the plaintiffs, who were to indemnify the defendants in case of any failure to carry the mails, and in case of the loss of the *Nevada*, the plaintiffs had to provide another vessel to carry on the service. After the expiration of the 15 months mentioned in the agreement, the defendants called upon the plaintiffs to carry a further mail leaving Shanghai for Yokohama on the 14th of January, 1877. Considerable correspondence ensued, in which the plaintiffs denied, and the defendants asserted, that the plaintiffs were obliged to carry the mail in question. During the course of the correspondence, the plaintiffs stated that they would charge \$5,000 for carrying the mail, but would consent to the question standing over. The correspondence closed with a letter from the defendants' agent, claiming the performance of the agreement under the charter-party, and adding in a postscript, that the January mail from Shanghai terminated the defendants' contract with the United States Government. The plaintiffs delayed the steamer four days in Shanghai and carried the mail as required by the defendants. Under the 11th paragraph of the agreement of the 16th of October, 1875, all disputes between the parties arising out of the contract, were to be referred for settlement to the arbitration of the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan, and the plaintiff accordingly had the necessary document prepared to bring the dispute to a settlement, but the defendants refused to refer the matter to arbitration, and it has ever since stood over in the hope of an amicable arrangement. Mr. Kirkwood remarked that, from some cause which was quite incomprehensible, the defendants refused to carry out the solemn agree-

ment they had entered into to submit all disputes to arbitration, and thus forced the plaintiffs into litigation. The seventh paragraph of the answer, said the learned counsel, appeared to set up a defence upon some extrinsic evidence that the executed contract was not, in point of fact, the actual agreement between the parties. It was unnecessary for him to remark that this was no defence at law to the action, and that any such evidence must be excluded. The charter was for 15 months only and expired on the 1st of January, 1877. The agreement was to carry 15 mails from Yokohama to Shanghai and 15 mails back. At the time the correspondence took place the mail which the defendants insisted upon the plaintiffs carrying was the thirty-first mail. The defence seemed to be based also upon the third clause of the agreement, which stated that the plaintiffs were to carry between Yokohama and Shanghai all mails which the defendants were then bound to carry for the United States Government. This clause can, however, only be taken to mean that for fifteen months the plaintiffs were to carry these mails, and, when the fifteen months had expired, the liability of the Mitsui Bishi Company expired also. If the defendants contention be correct, then there was no object in mentioning fifteen months so particularly. It would have been far better to have said that the plaintiffs chartered the steamer for the remainder of the defendants' contract with the United States Government, but this not being so, effect must be given to the words of the agreement, about which there was no ambiguity, latent or otherwise. It was altogether immaterial whether the contract between the defendants and the United States Government was for fifteen or any other number of years, the contract of the Mitsui Bishi Company was for fifteen months only. This view was supported by the clause of the agreement which provided for the plaintiffs finding another vessel in case of the loss of the *Nevada*. Suppose the *Nevada* had been lost after the 1st of January 1877, could the defendants have called upon the plaintiffs to supply another vessel? Then again, the agreement stipulated that immediately after the expiration of the agreement of the 1st of January, 1877, the defendants were to transfer the vessel to the plaintiffs, who were thereupon relieved from all further responsibility. It was therefore evident that the plaintiffs could, during the currency of the agreement, have entered into a contract for the sale of the *Nevada* to a third party on the 1st of January, and, if the defendants refused to transfer the vessel on that day, then most certainly an action for damages against them would have accrued to the Mitsui Bishi Company. Unless new terms were imported into the agreement, the learned counsel failed to see how the contention of the defendants could stand. The only other question which remained was the amount to be awarded by the court. The plaintiffs claimed \$5,000 and interest. The \$5,000 were asked for on two grounds, the first of which appeared amply sufficient. That was, that the sum in question was named by the plaintiffs as the terms upon which they were willing to carry the mail. It was altogether a special arrangement, and the plaintiffs had a perfect right to fix any price they thought proper. They were under no obligation to carry this mail, and as the defendants had knowledge of the sum that would be charged them when they tendered the mail to the plaintiffs, that amount should now be allowed. The second ground was, that the service performed was worth the money.

His Honour:—Evidence should be adduced shewing the value of the services performed. There was no compulsion used to get the mail carried, and there is nothing to shew that defendants agreed to the sum named by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The Act of Congress provides for the annual payment to the defendants of \$500,000 for carrying the mails between Shanghai and San Francisco. This would be something over \$20,000 for each trip. From Shanghai to Yokohama is about one-fourth of the whole distance between Shanghai and San Francisco, and the \$5,000 claimed is less than one-fourth of the sum received by the defendants from the Government for each trip.

His Honour:—The Court cannot be asked to draw inferences in this way without any evidence. How can anyone tell from the Act of Congress, whether the defendants were receiving from the Government twice what their services were worth, or losing money by carrying the mails?

Mr. Kirkwood:—Then I will call Mr. Bramsen of the Mitsui Bishi Company and Mr. Haswell the agent of the O. & O. Company, to prove the reasonableness of the claim. It should also be borne in mind that the *Nevada* was detained in Shanghai, waiting for this mail, for four days, which necessitated no vessel running for ten days, and thus interfered with the business of the plaintiffs. The witnesses will also prove that a fair charge for the demurrage of a steamer like the *Nevada* is \$500 per day.

Mr. Hill:—Did you say demurrage, Mr. Kirkwood?

Mr. Kirkwood:—Yes, I said demurrage.

Mr. Hill:—Oh, all right. I only wanted to be quite sure of the word you used.

Mr. Kirkwood put in evidence, by consent, the agreement between the two companies of the 16th of October, 1875, (marked plaintiffs' exhibit A) and called the attention of the Court to the Acts of Congress providing for the subsidies paid to the defendants for carrying the mails between China and San Francisco.

Mr. Kirkwood called

William Bramsen, who having affirmed, said:—I am the senior foreign employé, now in Japan, in the office of the plaintiffs. I have been in their employment since February 1875. From the 1st of October, 1875, to the 1st of January, 1877;—i.e. 15 months, the steamer *Nevada* carried 15 mails from Shanghai to Yokohama, and 15 from Yokohama to Shanghai. The last of these was delivered in Shanghai in January, 1877, and left here on the 29th of December, 1876. The document produced is a copy of a portion of the log of the *Nevada*, shewing the dates of sailing with the American mails between Shanghai and Yokohama. This copy was made by myself. (Put in evidence and marked plaintiffs' exhibit B). The mail arrived once a month from San Francisco; generally in the latter part of the month. The mail left Shanghai once a month, at the same time the Pacific Mail steamer left Hongkong so as to connect in Yokohama. The *Nevada* was detained to carry the mail plaintiffs claim for, four days. By the contract between the two companies the plaintiffs are obliged to bring the mails to Yokohama within forty-eight hours from the sailing of the defendants' steamer for San Francisco, and as that steamer was advertised to sail on the 24th of January, 1877, the plaintiffs' steamer had to arrive here between the 22nd and 24th. It was in consequence of the correspondence that took place that the *Nevada* was delayed in Shanghai. In consequence of delaying the *Nevada* until Sunday, the 14th, our next steamer sailed three days after the regular day. I consider that the plaintiffs' business suffered in consequence of the delay. I think \$500 a day a fair charge for the demurrage of the *Nevada* in Shanghai. I think between four and five thousand dollars a fair charge for the conveyance of the mails between Yokohama and Shanghai, exclusive of detention.

Adjourned to 1.30.

On resuming the following order was made by the Court:—It is understood that, in the copy of the letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Ness, dated Dec. 25th, 1876, in the position, after the words "leave Shanghai," the words "not later or before the 14th January, prox," shall be inserted.

The cross-examination of Mr. Bramsen, was then proceeded with by Mr. Hill:—I have been employed by the plaintiffs for several years, and am familiar with the greater part of the business connected with the steamers, which took place some four or five years ago. I believe I stated in my former evidence that during the whole time of the contract we were obliged to bring the mails here within 48 hours before the departure of the steamer for San Francisco; that was a mistake. I ought to have said that the steamers carrying through passengers and cargo should be here 48 hours before, but there is no mention of mails.

Mr. Hill:—Were you present at any of the conferences between the parties before the contract was made.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the question.

Objection overruled.

Witness:—I was not present at any of the conferences between the parties at which the terms were fixed. I am not an expert in matters respecting damages and value of such services as carrying mails. I only have had to do with them in this company. It is impossible to estimate them

exactly. In my former evidence I answered what I considered to be proper.

Mr. Hill:—Are you acquainted with the rates charged by the plaintiffs for carrying mails?

Mr. Kirkwood objected to the question.

Objection overruled.

Witness:—The plaintiffs are a mail steamship company. I am familiar with the amounts received by the company for the carriage of mails. There is no special payment for the carriage of the mail which comes through from Shanghai for transmission to San Francisco. In my statement in my direct examination, I meant that the 15 trips each way, one a month, was the whole duty required of the *Nevada*, under the charter contained in the general contract read in Court. I know the date of the contract; it was signed on the 16th of October, 1875. At that date I think she was on her way to Yokohama. I think I can say for certain by reference to the log. (After reference to the log.) She left Shanghai on the 7th of October, and arrived here at 10.24 p.m. on the 13th. She was here in Yokohama when the contract was signed unless she sailed before that date, which I do not think she did. Having recalled those dates, I still state that the *Nevada*, as I understood it, was under the charter to make 15 round trips. I was in Tokio on the 13th of January, 1877. I myself sent the telegram which caused the detention of the *Nevada* in Shanghai. It was my duty. It was an extraordinary thing stopping the ship, after the 1st of January, 1877. It would not have been extraordinary during the term of the charter. When she left Shanghai on the 7th of October, 1875, I believe she flew the Pacific Mail flag. I think she must have flown the same flag on her arrival here on that voyage. She flew the Mitsu Bishi flag on her first voyage after the 16th of October, 1875. On her arrival from the trip of the 13th of January, 1877, she flew the Mitsu Bishi flag. I can tell by reference to persons in the employ of the company, when the flag was first hoisted. (After reference to the logs.) There is no log kept between the 13th and 21st October, 1875. I should think the *Nevada* was under the Mitsu Bishi flag on 21st, when the new log begins, but there is nothing said about it in the log. The log kept in the book supplied by the defendant ends on the 13th. I cannot state from the log whether, up to the 13th, she flew the P.M.S.S. flag. I cannot say whether there was a falling off in the receipts of the company in consequence of postponing the date of sailing. I cannot of my own knowledge say the amount of loss on any one occasion. I was informed by correspondence that the day of sailing of the P. M. steamer to San Francisco would be the 24th of January. I saw several drafts of contract before the one finally signed. There were some modifications in the final one.

Mr. Kirkwood objected to a question as to what those changes were.

Mr. Hill:—I know and state as a matter of fact that there were some changes made at the request of the managers of the Mitsu Bishi Company, and amongst them the change of date was not considered essential in fact by defendants. These changes are the main point on which the case hangs, and I must claim the right to examine on them.

Mr. Kirkwood objected on the grounds that there was an attempt by the defence to vary the contract by parole evidence.

Mr. Hill said that the intention was not to vary the contract but to explain its meaning. The meaning of the contract was the most important point in the whole case.

Mr. Kirkwood did not believe the witness knew anything about these modifications.

By the Court:—I know the meaning and scope of these modifications, but cannot state them, as they were confidential.

Mr. Hill:—The Court will instruct the witness that there is nothing in the nature of a privileged communication in these matters.

Mr. Kirkwood wanted to know what point it was that counsel for the defence required to bring out, so that he might be ready to meet it when resuming after the adjournment.

After some discussion between counsel

His Honour said that when this question of the meaning of the contract was brought up, he wanted it fully argued,

and that therefore it would be better to adjourn at once and have full arguments from both sides at next sitting.

Case adjourned till Thursday, July 22nd, at 9.30 a.m. the Court to sit till noon.

Thursday, the 22nd day of July, 1880.

Mr. Hill said that the matter before the Court was whether questions could be put which would have the effect of eliciting evidence to explain what was really the agreement between the parties. He proposed to examine Mr. Bramsen respecting the modifications in the contract of which the witness had knowledge, and which would shew, he was instructed, that the clause was inserted with a totally different object to that now contended for on behalf of the plaintiffs. He thought that the contract was one of the most ill-drawn he had ever seen, and one which few professional men would care to acknowledge the paternity of. The document seemed eminently calculated to provoke litigation, and as it comprised matters extending over a period of thirty years, he had little doubt but that there would be plenty of litigation before the term expired. It was altogether incorrect to call the agreement under which the plaintiffs had possession of the *Nevada* a charter, it was nothing of the kind. The mere use of the word charter, however, was of little consequence, when it could be shewn that there was no charter at all. A man might just as well contract to sell a horse, and then call it a frog in the written agreement; it would still remain a horse all the same. Here the contract between the parties was for the sale and purchase of certain steamships, &c., for \$780,000, and certain services to be performed by the plaintiffs. This fact makes it a conditional contract and the question now was whether it was to be carried out. The transaction was no charter, it was not a loan or hiring of the vessel. In the case of a charter, if the vessel is lost the shipowner has to find another, but here it was precisely different and amounted to no more than a contract to do certain services. The Court should put altogether on one side the idea of a charter. Counsel contended that the vessel was not to be transferred until the agreed services were performed, and then only in a place where the transfer could be legally made. He would shew that the terms of the written agreement were incompatible with the services to be performed, and therefore evidence must be given to explain the real meaning of the contract. The written agreement also mentions certain times, &c., specified in another document,—that is the contract between the defendants and the United States Government, and it was therefore plain that further evidence was absolutely necessary to explain what was there meant. The position taken by the defendants was, that the period of fifteen months mentioned in the agreement commenced from the 21st of October, and not from the 1st. It was a fact that the defendants had paid all the expenses of the vessel up to the 21st. The plaintiffs were in this dilemma, that under the agreement as they read it, they were bound to carry the mails from the 1st of October, but it was admitted they had not done so. The defendants were entitled to put in evidence any documents recited in the agreement, and he should therefore ask that the contract between the United States Government and the defendants be produced. He would thus shew where the latent ambiguity existed. The learned counsel stated that, as he was informed, it was suggested when the agreement was signed that some date should be mentioned, and the 1st of October was accordingly inserted. The date when the 15 months was to run from was then treated as of little moment, because it was well understood between the parties, and their only intent was that the plaintiffs were to carry the mails of the United States Government for the remainder of the defendants' contract. It was plain that this was the intention, because if the *Nevada* was lost, the plaintiffs had to find another vessel and carry the mails under the United States flag. Everything goes to shew that the contract was for the performance of certain services as well as the sale of ships, and the point is whether the date inserted in the agreement governs when the services were to commence. The witness, Mr. Bramsen, had stated that the flag of the Mitsu Bishi Company was hoisted after the date named in the contract, and he now proposed to ask him:—Was not the date of the 1st of October inserted in the written contract as a mere matter of form, and considered of no moment?

Mr. Kirkwood remarked that the only ambiguity seemed to him to be that the plaintiffs contracted to carry the mails for 15 months, and the services performed were inconsistent with that provision. Mr. Hill had apparently lost sight of the primary object of every charter—for this document is a charter notwithstanding what has been said—for the hire of a vessel. Clause 3 stated distinctly, that it was a chartering of the steamer, and \$780,000 was mentioned as being paid for that and other considerations. Under the agreement it was arranged that the plaintiffs were to run the steamer for 15 months from the 1st of October, 1875, between Yokohama and Shanghai, and during that period of 15 months—not afterwards—carry the mails mentioned in the defendants' contract with the United States Government. There was nothing in the charter to show that the plaintiffs were to carry the mails after the 15 months mentioned. The charter refers to those particular 15 months only, and there is nothing in the document to show that the contract between the defendants and the United States Government is not still in existence. Again, the Acts of the United States, one of which is sought to be imported into the case, are not binding upon subjects of this empire.

His Honour:—No one contends they are. This is a question of the construction of a contract. An Act of the United States is referred to in that contract and has a material bearing upon it.

Mr. Kirkwood:—To make it perfectly clear that time was the essence of the contract, I will refer to clause 4, which states that the ship was to be transferred immediately after the expiration of the 15 months. It is plain that the plaintiffs could have made an agreement to sell and deliver the ship at any time after that day, and, if the defendants refused to transfer they would have been liable to an action for damages at the instance of the plaintiffs. The Mitsui Bishi Company were under no obligation to run the vessel at all in January, the 15 months had expired, they were in possession of the vessel, and had paid the whole of the purchase money. The mere formal act of transfer was of no moment whatever. The learned gentleman referred to "Greenleaf on Evidence," Sec. 87, in support of his view. If there was no object in mentioning a time, why was it done. The author referred to laid down, that effect must be given to everything in a contract, and that oral proof cannot be substituted for a written contract, which must be looked upon as the final intention of the parties. Section 275 of the same work says, in effect, that, if the contract is clear, no previous conversations will be allowed to vary the terms of it. A case is cited by Greenleaf, where in the charter party of a vessel it was mentioned that the voyage was to be between two specified places, and evidence was not admitted to prove the intention was the voyage should terminate at an intermediate port. Again, where a certain date was mentioned in a deed of partnership, evidence was not allowed to show that a different date was intended.

His Honour:—There is no dispute about that. The only question involved is this:—Clause 3 contains two elements, and which is the controlling one. The clause specifies a term of 15 months, and also that the Mitsui Bishi Company are to carry the mails at the times mentioned in the defendants' contract with the United States Government. Is any explanation required of what that really means.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The plain object was that the plaintiffs were to perform certain services for a particular time and no longer. If the *Nevada* had been lost after the 1st of January, 1877, what obligation was there for the plaintiffs to provide another vessel to carry these mails?

His Honour:—As far as I can judge, neither party then knew exactly when the contract with the United States Government expired.

Mr. Kirkwood:—What object could the plaintiffs have had in putting in a date, unless they wanted to have no doubt when their liability terminated? I can prove that the plaintiffs refused to enter into any contract with the defendants unless the time when their liability to carry the mails was expressly stated. If the defendants are allowed to call witnesses I shall do so too, and prove what I have stated by persons who were present.

His Honour:—I have already stated about half a dozen times, that we have made up our minds that if the *Nevada*

had been lost within the period of 15 months, the plaintiffs would have had to provide another vessel, not for the term of the United States contract with the defendants, but for the remainder of the 15 months.

Mr. Hill:—I submit that the 15 months commenced to run after the date mentioned in the contract, because on the 1st of October the *Nevada* was at sea, and the 15 trips to and from Shanghai were to be made after the agreement was executed.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The sole object of the plaintiffs was to fix a date when this liability would cease. If this had not been done they would have refused to enter into the agreement.

Mr. Hill:—I want the decision of the Court whether the document of the 16th of October, 1875, is a charter of a ship, or an executory contract of sale. I refer your Honour to "Addison on Contracts," page 337, respecting latent ambiguities. I repeat that the document in question is not a charter, but a contract for the sale of certain vessels, one of which is only to be transferred after certain duties have been performed. What I wish to ascertain is when those duties commenced. I also refer to "Benjamin on Sales," page 274. I contend that the plaintiffs had no power during the currency of the agreement to contract for the sale of the *Nevada* after the 1st of January, 1877. Under the statutes of the United States, American vessels were obliged to carry mails between ports abroad, on being required by the proper officer, for two cents a letter. The Act under which the mail was carried stated that there were to be twelve round trips between San Francisco and China, to commence from the departure of the first steamer from San Francisco. This tends to prove that the controlling feature of the contract between the parties was the services to be performed, and that the date was not the essence of the agreement. The fact that, in the event of the loss of the *Nevada*, the plaintiffs had to find another vessel to carry on the service and run her under the United States flag, also went far to prove the contention. The agreement itself shows that the contract was to commence with a trip from Yokohama, and, as matter of fact the first trip was in the latter part of October.

His Honour:—The Court think it is quite evident what was the agreement between the parties, but having entered into a contract in which an express time is mentioned, are you not bound by it?

Mr. Kirkwood:—The ambiguity in the act just quoted is exactly what the plaintiffs wished to avoid, and therefore a specific term was mentioned. As to the agreement being dated after the 1st of October, it must be borne in mind that the document was going backwards and forwards between the Japanese for a considerable time after it was prepared, and was intended to have been signed before it actually was.

His Honour:—The first mail was carried under the agreement on the 2nd of November. How then could the contract have commenced on the 1st of October?

Mr. Kirkwood:—The plaintiffs' agreement was to carry whatever mails were tendered to them, and the mail of the 2nd of November was the first so tendered.

His Honour:—You contracted them to carry in a vessel which was not in your possession?

Mr. Kirkwood:—That was all taken into consideration when the sum of \$780,000 was fixed.

His Honour:—Then that requires to be proved.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The term is mentioned in the same way as a retrospective term in a lease.

His Honour:—That is a different thing altogether and has nothing to say to the question. Here there were certain services to be performed.

Mr. Hill:—We want to be rid altogether of this date of the 1st of October, which means nothing. Why the agreement says that the expenses of the *Nevada* were to be paid by the plaintiffs from the 1st of October, but, as a matter of fact, the defendants paid them until the 21st of October when the flag was changed. This is further evidence that the making 15 round trips was a controlling element of the contract.

His Honour:—The Court holds that it was impossible for the contract or condition of sale set up in the 3rd clause of the contract of sale in evidence, to commence running on the 1st of October, as the vessel was then on the high seas, and the first service performed by the plaintiffs under said

conditions was not performed until the 2nd of November, 1875, and could not have been performed until the 21st of October, 1875; that, therefore, the term of 15 months mentioned in said conditions, if important at all, must be conceded to have commenced from the 21st of October, 1875, the time when the *Nevada* was taken possession of by plaintiffs. The object therefore of the letting of the vessel, as set forth in clause 3 referred to, having apparently been the carrying of the mails in the manner and at the times set forth in a contract then existing between the U. S. Government and the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., it is proper that said contract be produced in evidence, and that parole evidence is proper to explain the real meaning and intent of the parties.

Mr. Kirkwood took exception to the ruling.

Mr. Hill then asked for the production of the contract between the United States Government and the defendants, which was recited in the agreement and referred to in the petition.

Mr. Kirkwood:—We have not got it.

Mr. Hill:—Then I tender in evidence an informal copy which has been used in the local office of the defendants for some years past.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The plaintiffs cannot admit the copy, as it was not here when the contract was made.

Cross-examination of Mr. Bramsen resumed by Mr. Hill:—I cannot say when the *Nevada* first hoisted the plaintiffs' flag. I cannot now say when the plaintiffs first commenced paying the expenses of the vessel. I cannot say when the expenses commenced within eight or ten days. I think they commenced probably when the flag was changed. The document produced is the bill of sale of the *Nevada*. It is dated the 23rd of January, 1877. I am familiar with the correspondence mentioned in the petition.

Mr. Hill then read from the bill of sale, and contended that a recital in it estopped the plaintiffs from setting up the present claim, the bill of sale being subsequent to the correspondence. He could prove that the recital was inserted purposely at the request of the defendants' agent to prevent this very claim arising. The recital stated that no further payment or compensation was to be made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Kirkwood argued that in the recital the name of the Pacific Mail Company was inserted by mistake, instead of the name of the Mitsui Bishi Company. Besides a recital was not binding.

His Honour:—I hold that the statement in the bill of sale is not a recital, but an absolute contract.

Mr. Hill then asked for the dismissal of the case with costs.

His Honour refused the motion, taking a note of Mr. Hill's exception to the ruling.

Mr. Bramsen re-examined:—I remember an alteration made in the contract, restraining the defendants from running a steamer to Shanghai, via Hongkong. The words "without any further payment whatever" were inserted by us. The words "15 months from 1st October" were inserted by us. I was only present at conversations between Mr. Iwasaki and Mr. Krebs.

Mr. Kirkwood:—I shall apply for a commission to issue for the examination in London of Mr. Ness, in order to shew the circumstances connected with the contract.

His Honour:—We will consider that at our next sitting. Court adjourned to Monday, the 26th July at 10 o'clock.

## YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

### A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE JAPANESE HERO.

BY K. SUYEMATZ.

#### PART V.

We come now to the personal history of Genghis. As we have repeated more than once there are no reliable and uniform accounts of his origin; and those which have been handed down to us differ and contradict each other. Some say he was born a prince, others that he was a smith or the son of a smith; others, varying from both these statements, say he was really a man of humble birth, whose elevation was

due to his extraordinary merit only; and again, the accounts given in favour of these several stories differ greatly on several important points. This being the case, if we take up all these various stories and compare and contrast them, they appear mutually to destroy each other, and nothing remains on which we are able to rely; and the very fact of the existence of such a striking variety of accounts appears to me a most convincing proof, not only of the uncertainty that hangs over his origin, but of the confusion and obscurity in which all the stories given by different writers are involved. There seems to me only one reasonable solution for all these discrepancies, the fact, namely, that Genghis being a foreigner who appeared conspicuous on the scene of his conquests only about the age of forty, nothing was known certainly by the Mongols of his real origin and antecedents; and without touching other matters, the fact that every old author, though he does not state Genghis himself to have been a comer from outside, traces the origin of his blood to some foreign country, appears to me to give no small additional strength to this solution.

But he who chooses a weak contest is no true hero, and, therefore, I will put aside all other stories and criticise that which represents him to have been a prince, and which is really the best supported.

Now it is true those authors, and among them Abulghagi, say he was born a prince, but even these never represent his father as reigning over more than three or four thousand families; even the history of Yuen, which also strives to trace his birth to a noble source, never attempted to connect it with that of the so-called Mongols, which was a name adopted by a Mongolian prince for his tribes prior to Genghis Khan. From these facts it appears to me that, whatever may be said of his origin, even if we take these statements for granted, he cannot be looked upon as being anything more than the son of a chief of a small and obscure tribe. There can, therefore, be very little consistency in tracing the rise of his wonderful authority to the influence of birth or position, and consequently it would not necessarily follow were we to say that the elevation of Genghis was accomplished by his being a native of Mongolia, and a prince of the country.\* Now let us see what was the name of his supposed father. It was Yezokai. This, I have a strong belief, was only a corruption of some tradition of Yoshitsune having come from Yezokai, i.e., the sea of Yezo. It is stated, then, that this supposed father died when Genghis was thirteen, some say fourteen years old, which is the only allusion positively made to his age before his fortieth year by any writer, and two-thirds of the tribe under his father revolted and went over to his enemies; so, if we make a calculation of their number, only about a thousand families remained in allegiance to him. How insignificant a number! How then could his wonderful success in after life have been due to his being native born, or to the aid derived from such paltry numbers; or what use would such a position have been in the making of his fortune? If this be so, and a great work can be accomplished without the aid of birth, position, or great numbers, provided there is talent and capacity, there is no reason that a foreigner so endowed could not perform such great works in the country of his adoption. My opinion touching the statement of the age of Genghis at his father's death, is that this might also be a corruption, and its true meaning be that the space of time since Yoshitsune left Yezo was thirteen or fourteen years to the date of his becoming famous, which is a fact that we can establish by a comparison of dates, remarking that the very beginning of the victorious career of Genghis commenced exactly in the thirteen or fourteenth year from Yoshitsune's second and new life, namely, his escape from Japan. Misinterpretations of such a nature are most common in legendary histories.

We next see that Genghis Khan, according to the account given, had to contend with his revolted subjects, but Abulghagi says nothing more than, "It is true he did his best to remedy this evil at its commencement, and fought a sanguinary battle with them, though so young, but was obliged to temporise till about the fortieth year of his age, when he, having learned that his confederate enemies, such as the Merkit and the Tartars, intended to surprise him, encamped with thirteen hordes, consisting of thirty thousand men, placing

\* It must be borne in mind that he is said to have been called Temgjin, and not Genghis Khan, before he became powerful. To those names I will give special consideration hereafter.

his baggage and cattle in the centre. In this posture of defence he awaited the enemy, and, having engaged them, gained a complete victory." Then the author continues to show that, gaining another great victory over the Khan of Keraite, in the following year, he made himself master of that country.

In one of these battles, it is said, five or six thousand of the enemy were slain, and many prisoners taken. He ordered the principal leaders of the revolt to be thrown headlong into seventy cauldrons of boiling water. This action, to use the words of the *Conversations-Lexicon*, was the first example of his cruelty, which put all Asia under the terror of his power. Of course this story is very problematical, as Mr. Howorth says, and there is much room to doubt its exact truth. However, it is an unquestionable fact that every author regards this period as the outburst of the triumphant impulse of Genghis Khan's victories, and there would be great wonder if something of the kind did not occur at all, as Gibbon, noticing this story, says:—"In a state of society in which policy is rude and valour universal, the ascendancy of one man must be founded on his power and resolution to punish his enemies and recompense his friends;" and this would be still more the case if that "one man" were not a native of the land in which he began to figure as a conqueror.

Thus Abulghagi accounts for no career of Genghis previous to his age of forty, but merely says that he was obliged to temporise. This age (forty) falls in the year A.D. 1202, which is just between thirteen and fourteen years after Yoshitsune's escape from Japan.

Again, looking into the history of Yuen, though it narrates short and obscure stories about Genghis Khan's early life, it does not make any reference whatever to his age, or to the date of any event, before A.D. 1202, the first ever given. This year he defeated the Naiman, and in the next the Khan of Keraite, who came to attack him, and this was rapidly succeeded by many other wonderful triumphs. This is the reason why, in a previous chapter, I drew attention not only to the obscurity but to the scantiness of the details of the early life of Genghis Khan, and also to the fact that the period in which his public career began "shows sufficient agreement to point to a correspondence between the two characters, with respect to dates, to connect them."

Turning to the pages of Petis de la Croix, who is now considered far less authentic than many others, we see that he also describes Genghis's triumph over the Keraite as the first battle. Nevertheless, he gives many more particulars than any other writer, but their real substance appears to me nothing more than the spinning out of a few events into such length that they spread over many years in order to make out the early life of Genghis, which if he were Yoshitsune, was never passed in that country in the same manner as we read the first chapters of Chinese or Japanese primordial history, where we find one mystic or allegorical personage often occupying several hundred years of life, so as to make up all the primitive state of the nation with a few individuals. To summarise what Petis de la Croix says, he (Genghis) on his father's death, fought against the revolters with good success, but fortune finally turned against him. He was beaten and fell several times into the hands of his enemies, but always had the luck to escape. Next year, which, from the data afforded us by this writer, we found to be Genghis Khan's fifteenth, a powerful party of the inhabitants of Merkit, having learned that he was absent from his kingdom on an expedition, invaded his land to plunder it, and carried off his wife, Burta Cougin, whom he had espoused in the previous year. This wife, who gave birth to a son during her captivity, was restored to him by Wang Khan, of Keraite, to whom this lady was presented by the plunderers.

This story of the first wife of Genghis ought not to be passed over without some attention. The word Cougin is spelt Fudgin by several authors, like D'Osmon and others, and is asserted by them to be the Chinese title for a "high lady," and also this said lady had the pre-eminence among all other wives of Genghis. Now, in looking into the Chinese history, we find this word is only represented phonetically by Chinese characters, which are not the same which have the meaning of a title for a lady, and it is not recognised as being derived from Chinese. Therefore, if Genghis was Yoshitsune, and this title was given by himself, the question as to its origin becomes easily answered, because in Japan the title Fudgin, as in China, is often affixed to the names of ladies of high rank and position. Hence I conclude that this title of Gen-

ghis's wife was not derived immediately from the Chinese, but from Japan; and also, this marriage, if it really took place, seems to have occurred at rather an early age; but if we at once admit the fact that Genghis was Yoshitsune, the above assertion and story become intelligible. After this event the author immediately continues his account:—"And now, although Genghis had continued to support a war for seven or eight years after his father's death, yet of necessity he must at last sink under the weight of so many enemies, and therefore it was no wonder that in the end he was taken prisoner by the tribe of Tanjout; but what was more grievous to him than his prison was that his own tribe of Niron, seduced by his enemies, revolted at the same time, and took up arms against him. He had, however, the good fortune to escape from them, and then he began wisely to consider that though he had again escaped, he must now yield to necessity and provide a retreat for himself, and after trying in vain to effect a reconciliation with his enemies, at last resolved to seek an asylum with the King of Keraite."

These stories seem to me incredible, because, first of all, to continue a perpetual war among wild tribes, where the tide of fortune daily turns, according to its direction, the eyes of the people from or towards their idols, and to preserve the chieftainship for so long a duration as seven or eight years, by one so young, is most improbable.

Again, the repeated captures and escapes of Genghis are also highly improbable. I say improbable, because, if he so often fell into their hands, and so repeatedly escaped, why did his enemies not put him to death? Him, their worst antagonist, and the chief cause of the war amongst them, a war which had caused them so much blood and effort? Or, at least, why should they not have kept a stricter guard over him when they again made him prisoner, so as to prevent him from repeating his escape? Or, if this story of repeated imprisonment and escape was really true, how was it that his subjects remained so long faithful to him during his captivity, and maintained their organisation without a leader against the inroads of a victorious enemy? Such a state of things is rarely met with even in peoples of higher civilisation, and I am convinced that they are almost impossible amongst such fierce and barbarous tribes.

Returning to our author, he shows that he (Genghis Khan) at last went to the court of Keraite and was received as a royal guest. This event is mentioned neither by Abulghagi nor in the history of Yuen, though Manlung, a Chinese author alluded to before, says pretty much the same thing; but then, both circumstances and locality are quite different. He merely says Genghis Khan, was, in his youth, captured by and served as a slave under the Kin for more than ten years; and thus every author gives stories so widely differing in important particulars of his life, that they have very little historical value. However, I will not stop here to compare all these varying accounts, but continue by giving what Petis de la Croix further says. Genghis took refuge with the King of Keraite, which, according to this author's data, happened at the early age of twenty. Here he soon acquired such unlimited power from the King that he was honoured by being called his son, and by being placed even above the princes of the King's own blood, and, finally, the conduct of the royal army was entrusted to him in a war carried on against the King of Tanjout.

Genghis made his courage appear on this occasion, and some Mongul Khaus, who refused to pay the tribute they usually paid to Wang Khan, also felt his valour. He behaved on all these occasions with so much prudence and wisdom that Wang Khan undertook nothing without first consulting him. All this success, says our author, and the confidence Wang Khan had in him, seemed to secure him the King's favour for ever; but his virtues created him enemies, enemies more dangerous than those who caused him to fly from his own kingdom. Here is a romantic story related by this author, who says: "The daughter of the King, charmed with the valour and person of Genghis Khan, fell in love with him and rejected the offer of Shamuca Khan, of the tribe of Jagerat, who had asked her in marriage with some earnestness. The King gave her to Genghis, and this marriage was celebrated with as much pomp as if it had been the King's own. Shamuca could not patiently endure this, he saw himself slighted and rejected. His love and honour, both injured and affronted, enraged him so much that he resolved to revenge himself, first on his rival, and next on the King himself." If this were a fact, it is a very important

one in the life of Genghis Khan, but we find no mention whatever of this marriage either by Abulghagi or the history of Yuen, and such marriage is totally denied by some other later authors.

On the contrary, there is a story both in Abulghagi and the history of Yuen, that at a much later period after Genghis Khan had already become powerful, there was some intention between Wang Khan and Genghis of a reciprocal marriage between their sons and daughters, which, however, never took place. Discrepancy between these authors, on such an important fact in his life, seems ridiculous, and more and more tends to convince me of the inaccuracy of all their accounts of his early life. To continue, however, with what the same author says:—"Shamuka, now despairing and desperate with love, easily found people disposed to join him; a thousand envious wretches offered themselves to assist him in his revenge. Yet, notwithstanding they were all combined against Genghis, and their impatience to ruin him great, it was many years before they could bring it to pass. The credit of this young prince, whom the King had made his first minister, the great number of his friends, and the services he rendered the monarch, defeated all their schemes and their villanous designs for a long time; but Wang Khan, who lacked nothing but a mind firm and proof against sycophant whispers, at last suffered himself to be influenced by calumnies, but before he gave ear to Genghis Khan's enemies many great events had happened."

"The Khan of Merkit," the story continues, "the head of those tribes who had before fought to ruin Genghis Khan, seeing their attempt did not succeed, broke friendship with Wang Khan, who had given protection to Genghis, and joined with the Khan of Tanjout; and they, leagued together, had so formidable an army that they doubted not of overthrowing the father and son-in-law together, Wang Khan and Genghis;" and, according to the same author, Petis de la Croix, it is stated that about eight years had elapsed from Genghis Khan's coming under the protection of Wang Khan to this time.

The length of this period is also incredible. In the first place, it is most improbable that such an energetic character as Genghis would have passed so long a time without displaying some great and independent action; and, secondly, it is most surprising that, if he were really a Mongolian prince, and spent so long a duration as seven or eight years and even more than double this number, if we include the years after this time which I am going to notice, such a fact would be totally unnoticed by other writers, Abulghagi and the history of Yuen, &c., &c.

To proceed with the same author. The King and Genghis Khan, having received intelligence of all this hostile confederation, prepared for war, and, to anticipate their enemies, Genghis Khan asked to go against them in person. Half of the army was given him; to this force he joined his own Mongols, whom he had taken with him to Keraite, and, having set up his standard, he marched to the border of Tanjout. While he was on this expedition the Naiman, one of the confederate tribes of his enemies, taking advantage of his absence and the diminution of Wang Khan's forces, invaded his dominions, deposed him, and put his brother on the throne. The former being thus totally defeated, Wang Khan fled to his so-called son-in-law Genghis, whom he found on the point of going forth to battle with the Tanjout and their allies.

From this event to the restoration of Wang Khan to his throne, more than two years is asserted to have elapsed, yet all that this author accounts for during this time is simply to this effect, that Genghis Khan was greatly amazed when he saw the King in his camp, and comforted and consoled him with hopes of revenge. In pursuance of this they fought a desperate battle, which was animated by the appearance of Genghis Khan in the van of his army, who, encouraging his soldiers by his words and example, severely defeated the Tanjout. But this great victory did not satisfy Wang Khan's revenge, he must regain his throne, and punish the rest of his enemies.

He commanded Genghis, therefore, to levy more troops, which was immediately done. Genghis issued forth his commands, and by his care had assembled in the following year a formidable army in Keraite. The confederate Khans were not idle on their side, and the Khan of Naiman advanced in person at the head of his troops. These Genghis met with his army. Placing himself at its head, a very

obstinate, and, it is said, the most sanguinary battle that history has ever recorded, took place, and a great victory being gained, the king was restored to his former throne of Keraite. Thus two more years were added to the seven or eight, making the number altogether about ten since Genghis Khan took refuge under the Khan of Keraite up to the date of the above event.

To this length of time I attach great discredit. Moreover, this event is told in very different ways by Chinese and other authors, which is only naturally to be expected, as their stories of previous events are different. But however variously this event is narrated, it is true that the battle fought by Genghis Khan with the Naiman is related in the history of Yuen, the date of which is placed in 1202 A.D., as stated before, and which is really the first date ever given in the early life of Genghis Khan in this history. This date falls in the fourteenth year after Yoshitsune's flight from Japan. Our author, however, continues to this effect, that the year after this victory Shamuka, who was the instigator of the war, still being an enemy of Genghis, and still holding correspondence with the confederate Khans, obtained leave to return to the court of the king by the mediation of Prince Sancoun, the king's son; and then the author goes on to show how this Shamuka intrigued with the envious courtiers, and especially with Prince Sancoun, and endeavoured to destroy the credit of Genghis with the monarch, who was at last persuaded to seize him.

This dates about ten years after Shamuka began his second plot to destroy Genghis; and now affairs became critical, and, to quote the same author, "At this time Genghis was encamped with his troops by the king's orders, who had sent him from court under the pretence that his presence was necessary with the army, but in reality to separate him from his own guards, for all his soldiers adored him, both on account of his brave exploits performed in the field, and his liberality to them on all other occasions, of which they had a grateful sense." When the day on which Genghis was to be attacked in the night was determined, information of this was given to him by two of the king's slaves, by whom it had been overheard. Now Genghis had no other alternative but to prepare to meet, with a much inferior force, the large army of the attacking body, headed by Prince Sancoun and Shamuka. This was done most skilfully, and they were totally defeated. This battle soon made Genghis Khan master of Keraite, and the author thus speaks of it:—"This first battle was a presage to him of a great many other victories. 'When divine providence,' says an Arabian poet, 'throws down to thee the cable of good fortune, all creatures shall combine to render thee happy; even thine enemies shall contribute thereto.' This was what befel in the end Genghis Khan; those who strove to abase him were the cause of his rising."

This battle took place, the author asserts, when Genghis was about forty years old. And thus he must have spent altogether twenty years in Keraite.

Such are the stories related by Petis de la Croix, who gives the most detailed account of the early life of Genghis. These are yet most inconsistent and contradictory when compared with those of other authors; so their minuteness adds nothing to their credibility. Moreover, the length of time assumed in connection with these events is very open to question and doubt, as I before pointed out. However, as matters of history are often uncertain, it might turn out that, after all, other writers are less, and Petis de la Croix, more, close to facts; yet, even in that case, there is no sufficient reason to suppose that those few events detailed in the narration but scant in number, would necessarily occupy so large a space of time as thirty years, assigned to them by Petis de la Croix. Were Genghis, Yoshitsune, the thirteen or fourteen years of interval would doubtless amply suffice for such few events. Moreover, according to the same author, whatever may have been the origin of Genghis, his uprise was most certainly not effected at his birth-place, and his subsequent greatness was not owing to his hereditary advantages, but to the affection of the soldiers and the people of an alien country whose very monarch he had destroyed. This being so, what objection is there to suppose Genghis Yoshitsune, a comar, as Napoleon was, from the outside, instead of a neighbouring prince; or, as our Yamada, who went to Siam as an adventurer, was engaged as a general, subdued the king's enemies, and was made a prince of that country? It may be said, though Genghis was not a native of Keraite, he was able to

succeed in his enterprise because he happened to be the prince of a neighbouring region; but were he Yoshitsune he would have been a foreigner, a man quite strange to such people, and would not have been able to perform such a grand work as he has done. But this does not at all follow necessarily. In my opinion, such a difference between nearer and farther is of very small consequence in the matter, provided one had suitable talent and ability. Nay, I would rather say, those who come from the greater distance often have greater advantages and more astonishing success. Such instances often occur in our daily social life in every country, where talented foreigners meet with a higher favour and quicker appreciation than the natives with whom we are accustomed to live, and to whose merits we are sometimes blind.

This equally, or even more, applies to military genius, and when a country is in peril the prejudice of nationality is easily overcome, or counts for nothing in the matter. Such examples are too numerous and too well known, both in Oriental and European history, to need producing here. I will mention that in China, in the Taiping rebellion some years ago—a country unique in its detestation of foreigners, passing over the fact of the Government side employing European auxiliaries—it became well known afterwards that the rebel party had also engaged the services of foreign adventurers, some of whom actually escaped to Japan. Another recent example is that in the rebellion which broke out last year in southern China, foreigners were also said to have been employed, and much the same things are now occurring in Europe itself. If, therefore, Yoshitsune did go to Mongolia, what difficulty is there in supposing him to have been engaged by some prince or people of the country by whom his military talents had been recognised; or, if not so engaged, would he not have distinguished himself by his great qualities, and become eventually a leader? Another may again say, all such instances may apply to a country which is more or less advanced in civilisation, but not to wild tribes. I say, however, that this point also makes very little difference. Nay, I will say, if one were successful at first, that success would become continuous and more permanent in a less advanced than in a higher state of civilisation; for if he once became famous or proved his ability among the former, they follow him more blindly and devotedly—a following which would daily increase, like a swarm of bees gathering round their queen. This was just the case with Genghis; for even assuming that he was originally a small Mongolian chief, his vast army, which became the terror of the world, was composed principally of Turks and others, the number of Mongols being comparatively very small.

It might also be asserted that the regions of Mongolia and Tartary could not be so barren as I have described them, since the Tartars were always a restless and aggressive race, from whose incursions China has often suffered.

It is true, I admit, that they were a restless and aggressive race, but they were never a fixed and consolidated nation, but nomadic even to the present day, nor had they any fixed process of civilisation. Their periodical inroads were nothing more than the exodus of an undisciplined mass of people accidentally coming together for this reason. Their only want was a leader of ability, trained in a system of civilisation and discipline superior to their own. Such a one was found in Yoshitsune. Of course there were certain parts of Tartary near the great wall which were a little superior to those I refer to; yet the locality whence Genghis is said to have issued forth was remote from these parts, and was most inferior in state, and where no such great organiser as Genghis could be produced, as I have before strongly asserted.

Anyhow, I assert that Genghis was a comer from outside. Hugh Murray says, in his "Accounts of Discovery and Travel in Asia," that "this daring chief (Genghis) appears to have been originally little more than a private individual among the Mongols. His countrymen being engaged in a war with their neighbours, elected him their commander." And I believe this statement, though apparently simple, is consonant with facts, and I firmly believe that if Genghis was Yoshitsune, his first appearance in Mongolia could not be very much different from that of a private individual, and this being the time when the Mongols were threatened by intestine conflict, it is most probable he was engaged as their general. This fact will be confirmed, not by any single point of evidence, but by the general tenor of a number of

scattered but significant facts, of which I give the bearing and tendency.

At the ceremony of the coronation of Genghis, the display of white banners formed a conspicuous and essential element, and it is also stated by Manhung, that the march of Genghis was always preceded by a banner of pure white; this point also deserves our attention. This, even the most sceptical of our readers would admit, is, at least, a startling coincidence. The family flag of the Gen (Yoshitsune) was pure white, distinguished from the red banner of their adversaries. No evidence perhaps could be stronger than the conspicuous use of the pure white flag by Genghis. Wherever a military adventurer might wander, and into whatever distant lands he might stray; whenever he again stood forth as a general there should we expect to see the traditional flag of his family waving over himself and his troops.

One may object, however, that any general might choose any colour he wished for his flag, and the identity between the flag of Genghis and that of Yoshitsune might be merely accidental. Such identity taken alone might be possible but improbable, but when viewed in connection with many other points it becomes a very strong piece of evidence.

Moreover, the colour white is associated in most countries with peculiar sentiments. Thus in Europe the white flag is held sacred, and became a sign of conference or surrender. In China, white is the colour for mourning; hence, also, in the battle-field it is held sacred. Therefore, I should argue this colour would probably be the very last to be chosen for the flag of a "parvenu" general, but when looked upon as the family flag of Yoshitsune, its use becomes natural and a matter of course.

It must be remembered, too, that Genghis was not called Genghis till after he had attained his greatness, but Temugin. These names and the circumstances of their adoption require our further attention. According to the statements of many writers, these circumstances of the adoption of his name Genghis are surprising and various. It is asserted that he adopted it on being proclaimed emperor, some say it was certain years before this time, when he was elected military chief or ruler. Saanan, called the indigenous chronicler, tells such strange tales, as that when Temugin was forty-eight, 1189 A.D., and was proclaimed Khokan on the banks of the river Keruton, for three mornings before the ceremony, a fine coloured bird came and sat on a square stone in front of the royal yard, and screamed out "Genghis! Genghis!" which he, therefore, adopted as his middle name, his title in full being Satu Boyda Genghis Khokan. Another author, whose name I now forget, says that in A.D., 1206 he was acknowledged by assembled armies, Mongolian chiefs and generals, as their sovereign at the head of the river Onon by a general cry of "Chingis!" A note in this work runs as follows: "Kingkitse, or rather Chingkiz, is the Mongolian word expressing the cry of a bird to which is ascribed extraordinary qualities, which makes its appearance a presage of good luck. This seems to be some fabulous bird like the Chinese Fong Whang." Again, Abulghagi says:—"In the year 1202, A.D., Genghis Khan being forty years old, all the Mongol tribes submitted to him, acknowledged him for their Khan, and a great feast was given. At this solemnity one Kokyza, surnamed 'the image of God' because in winter he went barefoot and very thinly clad, pretended that he was sent from God to inform Genghis Khan that thenceforth he should assume the name Genghis, and that all his posterity should be Khans from generation to generation. He also gave out that a white horse came to him from time to time and carried him to heaven, where he conversed with the dead." Pétis de la Croix writes thus:—"Temugin, A.D., 1203, conformed to his friend's recommendation, having more plans in his head than he communicated to his Mongol subjects. Besides the methods he had already made use of to gain their hearts, he had recourse to revelations, telling them that God had assured him that he should become master of the world, but that it was his pleasure that he should change his name to Genghis."

Then he goes on to show that there are other authors who state this revelation to have been pretended and made by another person, but this story I shall not repeat, as it closely resembles the one already related. So much inconsistency, so much obscurity, involves the circumstances of the adoption of this title, that I can attach but little importance to all these stories. Nevertheless, as these authors most probably could not be conversant with the true meaning of the adoption of

this name, they have been obliged to invent some import belonging to it, and give some reason for the change; and it was interpreted by Abulghagi to have meant "most great" in the Mongolian language, which explanation we find adopted by many other writers. Of the word Khan they say nothing, considering it a mere title common in the country. Whether the word Genghis really means "most great" is, in my opinion, open to question; because, though Abulghagi may be said to have been of Mongolian blood, he was not himself acquainted with the Mongolian language; hence, if he was ignorant of the real origin of the word, yet tried to give it a meaning, he might have been easily led into erroneous opinions on the subject, and unless we dive into the real roots of the Mongolian tongue we shall be unable to determine the point. Some say Genghis means ocean, in the Mongol tongue, this meaning being probably derived from its sense of most great; yet ocean may be called Genghis without this meaning, and it would not follow to say that Genghis means most great. Thus the stories concerning the adoption of this title are most shadowy and unsatisfactory, but if my view of this matter be adopted the question will be soon solved.

It is true that the name Genghis Khan is spelt in many different ways by different writers, as are all other Mongolian names; as Mr. Howorth says, "there are scarcely two authors of those I have consulted who spell names in the same manner, and very often the spelling is so different that it is almost impossible to recognise the names under their various forms." And again:—"The way in which Mongolian names are pronounced at Shiraz or Teheran is no doubt to be gathered from Persians, but hardly the way in which they are pronounced in Mongolia itself."

For this same reason the name Genghis is spelt in many different ways, viz., Zenghis, Chintchis, Kinchiz, &c., but which among them is the correct method is disputed. Yet, after all, it must have been a sound resembling in degree the spelling I have adopted here, which is the most commonly used, especially among Japanese scholars. Now, concerning this name Genghis Khan much consideration is given by the scholars of our country, viewing it as being identical with Genghi Kei, which is no more than another way of pronouncing Minamoto Yoshitsune. This assertion, I believe, is far more probable and explainable than those obscure statements given by those authors. It is really no matter of surprise if the sound of Genghi Kei has been corrupted into that of Genghis Khan or something similar, which was the cause why different authors spelt it in so many different ways. It is true that G in the name Genghi Kei sounds hard, while that in Genghis Khan is commonly supposed to sound soft, yet this difference of sound matters very little to my argument, because the sounds of the letters G, K, J, in the Mongolian tongue are said to be very intimately associated, and are freely interchanged by foreigners. It is also true that the latter word in Genghis Khan is not Kei, but Khan, and therefore foreign writers hold the opinion about this word Khan to mean the Khan, a Mongolian title; but this is of small consequence, since it is not at all improbable that writers meeting with the name Genghi Kei, which might have been indistinctly heard, knowing the existence of the Mongolian title Khan, have corrupted the latter half, namely, Kei, into the familiar term Khan. Here it may not be irrelevant to remark that the title Khan itself is not one which would attract or satisfy the ambition of a great leader. The title Khan in these countries, Mongolia, Tartary, and even Persia, is a very common one, implying no particular or pre-eminent distinction of rank; it may be used by a prince, but at the same time by one who is no more than a kind of knight, hence it is not likely that such a title would be assumed by so great a conqueror; yet, according to the statements of historians, this title in connection with Genghis was first adopted by him after he was proclaimed emperor, or about that time; I cannot comprehend what charm or temptation could exist in such a title. Those of contrary opinion say, the Khan in Genghis Khan was not merely Khan, but Khokan, meaning the Great Khan, and therefore it was adopted by Genghis for his imperial title; but, for the sake of simplicity, people, or rather writers, express it as Genghis Khan instead of Genghis Khokan. Well then, they might omit Khokan altogether, and call him simply Genghis. Yet why, if they use any title at all, should they mutilate that one which was given to him as a special distinction, and give one which is scarcely any distinction? Moreover, it is rather surprising that people always employ the expression Genghis Khan just as if it, in fact, formed but one name of this great

conqueror; which, if a corruption of Ghenghi Kei, it would be, never Genghis Khokan, and seldom Genghis alone.

It may be asked, if Genghis were Yoshitsune, why did he not at once adopt or renew the name Minamoto Yoshitsune, instead of Genghi Kei? This, I am convinced, was because Minamoto Yoshitsune is pure Japanese, and rather long; therefore he preferred what, after all, was only another way of pronouncing the same characters. This is a very common practice with many Japanese, who have to associate with Chinese or Koreans, because in writing, if we wish our names to be pronounced as pure Japanese, we must employ different characters, and more in number, and even then it becomes very difficult to make out. Not only this, but the names of many heroes are often read out, not by pure Japanese, but by another pronunciation derived from old Chinese. Thus the very name of Yoshitsune is often read out as Gihkei; such practice of reading out names in their simpler sounds has become extremely common at the present day. The readiest example of this is my own personal name, which is, in pure Japanese, Norizumi; yet no one, not even myself, pronounces it in this way, but always "Kenchio." The same practice most probably affected Yoshitsune's choice of a name, therefore there is no mystery at all in his expressing it as Genghi Kei instead of Minamoto Yoshitsune.

Even conceding, however, that Khan in Genghis Khan was really meant to be a title, and adopted by himself, it is also not improbable that he did so, because the ending "Kei," in the name Genghi Kei being nearly similar to that of Khan, he has done so purposely, changing Kei into Khan, and took the name Genghi Khan. Such words have doubtless been used both before and after his time, and in this case the adoption of the title Khan would not be so absurd as it otherwise would be. Or, we might even produce another argument, and say the title Genghis Khan might be meant by him to signify the "Khan of the 'Genji,'" and this because Genji in Japanese means "the Gen," a name which can be equally applied in the singular to one, or collectively to many.

Whichever of these three views may be correct, they all equally point to the identity I am endeavouring to prove; indeed Genghis did not call himself, when he first appeared on the scene, Genghis, hence we may question:—If Genghis was Yoshitsune, and the name being identical with Genghi Kei, why did he not call himself so from the first? I would answer thus:—Because he was a fugitive from his country, and therefore in all probability he did not like his real name to be made public, and so assumed the temporary appellation of Temugin; but in the course of time, when he came to be powerful, he once more assumed a name which had a connection with his clan. Now, if Genghis were Yoshitsune, this would be most natural, since every unfortunate wanderer, exiled from his country, and compelled by circumstances to take another name, would, on becoming successful and famous, desire to return to his true name, or at least one which had some connection with his family. This seems to have been exactly the case with Yoshitsune, who used the temporary appellation of Temugin, and thus the obscure circumstances relating to the adoption of this name will be at once cleared up.

Now, with regard to the earlier name of Genghis, viz., Temugin, some do not give any derivation, some say it was given to him by his father, Yezokai, because he was born when the latter defeated his enemy called Temugin, to perpetuate the victory; but this story is valueless, as such stories are easily invented by after generations, and this becomes more so when even the very existence of Yezokai is disputed. We have said that this was only a temporary appellation adopted by Yoshitsune; and to inquire into the reason why he came to adopt this, it may be possible that there was a Mongol chief called Temugin, and, having defeated him, he called himself after that name, not to perpetuate the recollection of the victory, as asserted, but to assimilate himself with native names. Yet, what we hold most probable is different from this. We think it is derived from the Japanese word Tenjin, as it is referred to in a note by Mr. Griffiths, meaning in Japanese the "heavenly god," which was a title of great reverence, and applied to a great statesman after death. It seems that Yoshitsune and his party assumed this title for him when they entered Mongolia, partly from their not liking to publish their real name, partly it may be in jest, but, at the same time, with the object of exciting the respect of the inhabitants.

While I was writing the above, I obtained a long abstract from the diary of the late Mr. Sewaki, Japanese Consul at Vladivostock, which was given me by Mr. Tomita, Japanese chargé d'affaires in London, who had kindly written to Japan for it, and to this diary I shall refer more particularly hereafter; but in this place I shall only quote so much as applies to the present part of my subject:—

"Ban Nobu-Yuki [a Japanese scholar who lived half a century ago] states in his work, *Chin guai keii Den*, deducing arguments from various sources, that at the time Yoshitsune crossed over from Yezo to Muh-kuh, anciently called Soo-shun, he changed its name to Mantchoo, a name taken from that of his celebrated ancestors, and by his ability and popular favour made himself master of those regions. His successors, also inheriting his bravery, at last invaded China, and became Emperors, and called his dynasty Yuen or Gen, taking the pronunciation of his family name."

This passage requires a little explanation. The family name of Gen was given, as before mentioned, by the Emperor Seiwa to his grandson Tsunemoto, who had eight sons, from whom different branches of the Gen family sprang. The eldest of these was Mitsunaka, generally known by another pronunciation, as Mantchoo. The branch of Yoshitsune's family belongs to this descent; this is the reason why the author referred to says that the name Mantchooria was derived from Yoshitsune's ancestor. Next, coming to the second part of the quotation, that is the dynastic name, every one will remember that the name of the dynasty descended from Genghis, and established in the Chinese Empire and Mongolia, was called 元 which is pronounced Yuen (modern Gen) by ancient Chinese, and always the latter the Japanese.

I have yet more to say on this point. Though the character representing the family name Gen, and that of the dynastic name, are different, it is remarkable enough that both the characters are intimately associated with each other in their literary use. Not only is their pronunciation exactly the same, and therefore belongs to the same stem of *in* (a sort of rhyme for poetical use), but both are employed for conveying the same idea; that is to say, the character by which the dynastic name is represented signifies origin, or source, root; and that of the family name, strictly speaking, water-source; yet it also means origin, source, &c. For this reason, either of these two characters is applicable, and used for the same purport, and are often interchanged, and therefore the adoption of this name for his dynasty by Genghis's grandson cannot naturally escape comment. Moreover, the circumstance of the adoption considerably strengthens our opinion. Previous to the Yuen dynasty there were in China no less than twenty of the so-called legitimate dynasties, and a still greater number of usurpers, and pretenders, yet there were none who did not adopt their own dynastic name from the title of nobility borne before their accession, which is commonly derived from the name of some province or district, or at least from the name of the place whence they sprang. Even the "Kin"—a peculiar name meaning gold—the name of a dynasty before that of Gen, and which sprang from the Loantung, was adopted because that family arose on the banks of a river named Ngan-Chu-hu, signifying gold in the native tongue. Now, in the case of Yuen, there is no such connection whatever either with place or circumstance. Before the adoption of this title, the dynasty of Genghis Khan was called Mongu or Mongol, because the success of Genghis took its rise from the region of Mongolia, but the name Yuen is totally unaccountable. It is true Chinese authors say this name was adopted at the suggestion of a literary officer, and taken from the word kon-yuen (heavenly cause) in the sacred book *I-t'ing*. This suggestion might possibly have been made, yet unless there had been some deeper reason for the choice than the mere suggestion of a scholar, it is almost impossible to suppose such a universal and long-established custom to have been departed from on this occasion, and the existing name to have been done away with for no weightier reason than caprice. It must be remembered that the name Mongol was adopted by Genghis merely from policy, and hence it must so have come down to his grandson Kublai, who also, in all probability, must have had some information concerning their real family name, and was led into this idea of changing it. But it appears very likely that he, not liking to excite popular remark by stating his real reason, used for a pretext the suggestion of the scholar, and pretended

to have taken it from a sacred book of Confucianism, highly esteemed by the Chinese, and thus the different characters, but alike in sound and meaning, came to be used for the name. Or it may be that the real character and origin of Gen was unknown to Kublai, but only the pronunciation and phantom-like traditions concerning it, and therefore he was induced to adopt that character.

It may not also be totally useless to remark that Genghis's first son was called Fuji, which is the name of the most celebrated and also almost sacred mountain of Japan. Again, two great generals of Genghis, who, by his command, invaded Persia and southern Europe, Suida and Habbé, otherwise spelt Subtai and Shuppi respectively. Two conspicuous followers of Yoshitsune were Saito Benkei and Washinowo Saburo. Saito being originally a monk, his name is not read in two ways like other Japanese names, because all monks assume names peculiar to themselves, which are always pronounced in the ancient Chinese way only; therefore, if he had been with Yoshitsune in Mongolia, he would still have pronounced his name as Saito, while the name Washinowo, being the pure Japanese pronunciation, in another way of reading would be Shubbi. There is no great improbability therefore, in supposing an identity between the above-mentioned generals of Genghis, and the two devoted followers of Yoshitsune.

In the same diary of Mr. Sewaki it is also stated that "Siebold [the well-known Dutch botanist, who lived half his life in Japan] told certain Japanese that when he visited Russia he saw swords and bows of Japanese make in a collection of antiquities brought from Mongolia, and also that there is a gateway (Torii) after the Japanese style, before a shrine on the Olga (?), which was said to be that of some remote ancestor of the Yuen dynasty, and that therefore these things may have some historical association with Yoshitsune, whom he had often heard had crossed over to Mantchooria from Yezo."

These remarks also claim our attention, and, if they are borne out by facts, there cannot be a moment's doubt in the mind that our attempt to identify Genghis with Yoshitsune cannot be viewed as an unsupported theory.

(To be continued.)

#### H. I. M. THE MIKADO AT OTSU AND KIOTO.

(Official Opening of the New Railway.)

KIOTO. 14th July, 1880.

The most important event during the tour of H. I. M. the Mikado is the official opening of the Kioto-Otsu section of the Imperial Government Railways, which took place to-day. The railway system of Japan is gradually extending; traffic on the lines increases largely every year, and there is no enterprise which the Japanese Government has taken up that has been more successful. The line from Kobe to Kioto was opened on the 5th September, 1876; the Otsu section was carried as far as Otane nearly a year ago; and the line has just been completed between Otani and Otsu, so that there is now a line right through Kobe, (the rising port of Japan, and which promises to be the chief centre of trade), at the head of the Inland Sea, to Otsu, at the south end of Lake Biwa, a line of 58 miles in length, and which will continue to increase in traffic, since the link is now completed so far that all the cargo from the shores of Lake Biwa can be placed on the railway loading banks close to the side of the Lake, and brought on to its destination with all the expedition of the railway. Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan, is about sixty miles in length, and between the north end of it and Tsuruga Bay, on the west coast, there is only a distance of eleven miles, over which a railway is to be constructed, and the extensive fish trade from Tsuruga will go over the line, down the Lake in steamers, and by rail again to Kobe instead of, as at present, going by sea from Tsuruga Bay. It was intended to build the railway along the east shore of Lake Biwa, from Otsu at the southern extremity to Shiotan at the northern, but this section will not be made just yet. It is projected also to make a line from Baba Junction, on the line newly opened, across the country to Tokio, but this scheme will not be accomplished for many years. The Kioto-Otsu section was surveyed by foreign engineers four years ago (as also the other projected lines above mentioned); and the line between Otani and Otsu is famous in having the biggest tunnel which has been made in Japan, and which the Japanese consider a very great work, although it is, when compared to tunnelling on any ordinary line in England, a very small affair. Foreign engineers have done all the work for the line, in the plans and in supervision, but the Japanese railway engineers, who have been trained by the foreigners in the work on the other lines, have had more to do with this line than any other; and they take to themselves all the honour and glory, and when the Mikado opened the line, the Japanese officials seemed to say "See the great railway which we have built."

The Imperial train left Kyoto to-day, at 11 o'clock, to meet the Mikado at Otsu. The composition of the train was as follows:—Engine, brake van, 2 third-class carriages, 1 second, 1 first, the Imperial saloon, 1 first, 1 second, 1 third, 1 brake van. The engine, and in front, round the tunnel, along the sides,—on the canopy—was covered with flowers and green festoons, and although the decoration was not heavy or very imposing, it was tasteful and pretty. The Imperial saloon, which was built at the railway works in Kobe, is a four-wheeled vehicle, something similar to but of much smaller size than the saloons on the royal train of the L. & N. W. R.; on the outside it is well mounted, and the rich upholstery in light blue satin makes the interior look very handsome. When the train left Kyoto the Imperial saloon was covered with canvas, to keep it free from dust; the other vehicles of the train were all polished up, and looked like new, although they were only done up for the occasion. As the train moved out of the station, a large number of Japanese were crowding alongside the line, to watch its departure, and they looked in wonder and admiration at the gaily decked engine, the fine carriages, and the canvas-covered saloon in the centre. As we passed along the line, groups of people in the fields, at the villages, and travellers on the public roads, which are crossed several times, all watched the Imperial train with interest. Surface men were stationed along the line at short intervals, to watch the line, so that no obstruction should take place. The national flag, with the red fireball, was hanging over the door of every village on the route. From the survey report published in 1876, we gather a few facts regarding the line from Kyoto to Otsu, which is 11 miles in length. The line commences, in a direction nearly due east, at the west side of the Takeda-kaido at the Kyoto station, curves on 20 chains radius to the right, passing through the north-east corner of Genza-mura, and half a mile from the station it crosses the Kamo-gawa, which is 500 feet wide at this place, on an iron bridge. The line curves again to the right, and running along the west side of the Fushimi-kaido, crosses that road on the level. The line goes by the west base of the hills which form the Kyoto valley, to the village of Taniguchi, the ruling gradient being 1 in 100; after this village is passed the line is more tortuous and the gradients from 1 in 57 to 1 in 40, by the latter of which the summit is reached; and from this point the line descends into the valley on the east side of the Kyoto range, also on a gradient of 1 in 40, the distance being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The valley now reaches separates the Kyoto range of hills from the ranges which surrounded Lake Biwa, the lowest point in the valley being 440 feet below the summit,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther on. By a gradient of 1 in 40, in a series of curves of quarter miles radius, the line goes for three miles winding its way along the base of the hills, until it meets a gorge running down from above the village of Koyama, which is crossed by a heavy embankment. The Koyama-gawa is then crossed, and a spur which comes far out in the valley is passed through in a deep cutting, but only for a quarter of a mile. The line then enters the second hill pass at the village of Oiwake, and is carried over the Tokaido by a bridge of 20 feet span, and then along the north side of the road until the precipitous nature of the hills in front renders tunnelling necessary.

This brings the line to Otani, to which it has been in operation for some time, and the further part of the section is that now finished; but although the line from Otani to Kyoto has been in working operation, the passage of the Mikado over the line is reckoned as the official opening of the whole section. The Osaka-Yama rises beyond Otani station, the level of the line there being 894 feet above the level of Kyoto station, and the summit of the hill pierced is 265 feet still higher. The tunnel is 740 yards long, and although it was expected that it would be rock throughout and much lining with brick would be avoided, it is, as far as we could see, lined with brick throughout. The line descends through the tunnel at an inclination of 1 in 40; the Tokaido is again crossed at the other side of the tunnel, and the line descends at a gradient of 1 in 40 in a deep cutting through the spur of a hill, and out into more open country, at a level of 47 feet above the lake; the line passes above the town of Otsu, and terminates at 9 miles length, at Baba junction, from which a branch line of about a mile in length runs down past the suburb of Ishiba to the town of Otsu, the station being close to the side of the Lake. From Baba junction the projected main line will extend up the side of Lake Biwa to Tsuruga, and the other line across the country to Tokio.

The scenery along the Kyoto-Otsu section is much more picturesque than at any part of the Kobe-Kyoto line; the rice fields in the valleys, small villages dotted here and there at the base of the hills; the winding highways, the shallow river beds, the tea plantations on the spurs of the hills, and the whole country of great fertility, present a pleasing view; while the hills are thickly wooded, with fir trees on the summits and bamboo groves round the base of the slopes. The scene looking upwards from the Otani station is very fine indeed. Osaka-Yama stands there in front, covered with trees and rich foliage; at its base there is the horseshoe arch of granite blocks, the mouth of the tunnel, and straight through at the other side is seen a horseshoe of brilliant light, where the rays of the sun, reflected from the sand on the line, pierce through the gloom of the tunnel. The hills surrounding Otani are all of them very picturesque and rise to a good height, the slopes being very steep, covered with trees and shrubs in various shades of green. The village itself consists only of rows of small houses along the sides of the Tokaido, the road passing through a narrow gorge round the base of the tunnel hill. The view from the line after passing through the tunnel is one of the best to be seen in Japan. Down below are the roofs of the town of Otsu, the great Lake stretches away as far as the eye can reach, and on either side it is bounded by grand mountain ranges: most of the hills are dark green, covered with vegetation from base to summit, and some appear to be well wooded, although others have great slopes without any trees upon them; other hills are barren and their white sand ridges shine bril-

liantly, reflecting the rays of the sun. On the Lake, hundreds of white sails of fishing boats and junks are seen, and here and there a small toy-like steamer is flying over the Lake and leaving a long trail of smoke behind it. The spurs of the hill on which the line passes are covered with tea plants, and bamboo thickets, and the lower ground between the line and the Lake, where not built upon, is occupied by submerged rice fields. On a hill above Otsu is seen the famous old temple of Mideri, and a white obelisk stands out from amongst the trees, a monument to soldiers who have died for their country. Otsu is a great military post, and away over from the town, at the base of a hill, the military barracks are seen,—a very large square of two-storied white-washed buildings. To-day, Otsu presented a charming sight, as viewed from the high elevation of the line. On the Lake, close to the shore, and at the point where the railway station is situated, there was a fleet of small lake steamers, and every one was a mass of brilliant colours. These tiny little boats were "dressed" with flags of every description, from the national fireball on white ground to the auctioneer's flag of blue and white squares; the festoons of flags stretched from stem to stern over head of the small tooth-picks of masts, and on some of those steamers which have tiny yards the flags were also hung on them. The decks seemed to be a blazing mass, which was produced by the thousands of lanterns in all shades of red, from dark crimson to magenta. The flags and decorations at the station also showed conspicuously at a distance, while over the whole town there were flags flying from almost every house.

The Imperial train reached Otsu station a little after twelve o'clock, the branch line from Baba junction to Otsu being alongside the Lake; and at one part between the half way station of Ishiba and Otsu there is water on both sides of the line, the rails being laid on a strong stone wall like a breakwater. An hour had to be spent here until the departure of the train with its imperial passenger.

The scene at the new station of Otsu was very gay, and although the station buildings are only temporary erections of tarred wood, the profuse decorations with flags, evergreens and flowers veiled the unsightly nature of the sheds, and made them appear as nice looking as could be desired. On the east side of the platform, a roof shed was glorified gorgeously to fit it for the reception of the Mikado; on the gravel pathway of beautiful matting was laid down for him to walk on over the platform to the train; the ten or twelve pillars which supported the roof were covered with spiral wreaths of evergreen, studded with flowers in full bloom; from the eaves and under the eaves of the roof, red and white flags were hung out on small bamboos, the national flag being predominant. As the time wore on, till the station clock showed that only a few minutes had to pass until the hour for the arrival of His Majesty, the dismounted cavalry soldiers formed a phalanx on one side of the broad pathway from the entrance gate to the glorified pavilion, and on the opposite side there was a phalanx of black-coated gentlemen with the bell-topper hats. The train had now been moved down till the Imperial saloon stood opposite the pavilion; the waiting was an eager one of suspense until about five minutes past one o'clock, when an escort of lancers entered the station ground and formed line on each side, and in a few seconds more we caught our first sight of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. A fine chestnut horse, with long and heavy mane, came slowly and majestically into the open space in front of the pavilion; it was gaily caparisoned, and walked with pride, as if it fully realised the dignity of its rider. His Majesty wore uniform similar to that of a field marshal; polished riding boots, white buckskin pants and a dark coloured tunic; across his breast he wore a bright sash of blue and red, fringed with gold; and a golden chrysanthemum of large size shone brilliantly on his breast. His exceedingly dark complexion, and dark moustache and other tufts about his face, his coarse features, and his black cocked hat with black feathers in it, gave him an uncouth appearance, which detracted from the brilliance of his uniform. He dismounted, and after staying a few seconds under the pavilion, he entered the saloon in company with one or two members of his suite. There was a good deal of scrambling until all his retinue obtained seats in the eight carriages of the train. At ten minutes past one, the train moved off, and thousands of natives were seen crowding the street leading to the station, along the side of the line, and on every spot of ground, and on every boat in the canals, from which a view of the train could be obtained. We forgot that it was a Japanese crowd, and expected to see waving of hats and to hear loud hurrahs from the thousands of people, but not a sound came from them, and they bowed down their heads, some even going down on their knees in paying obedience to their ruler. But if the crowd of spectators on the shore were dumb, their silence was made up for by what took place on the twenty little steamers on the edge of the Lake; for as soon as the train passed out of the station, and for two or three minutes afterwards, the steam whistle of every vessel was blown at full power, and they seemed to rival each other in their shrill and deafening blasts. The train stopped at the Baba Junction for a few minutes, and here the work of constructing a "turning table" is being carried on; the table was nearly opposite and only a short distance from the Imperial saloon, but the men engaged at work on the table were an exception to all other Japanese we had seen, for unlike the others, they did not stoop down or bow their head to imperialism, but kept on at the most violent clanging they could possibly produce in driving the rivets in some of the iron plates of the turning table, and they never even looked round to the Imperial train. Two engines, one pushing in the rear, brought the train up the Otsu branch, and the rear engine also gave a shove up the incline to the tunnel. While the train was on or near the Tokaido bridge on the Otsu side of the tunnel, a halt was made for a few seconds to allow the Mikado to see the tunnel before him, the incline up which the train had come, and the beautiful panorama of Lake Biwa and the ranges of hills with which it is surrounded. Another halt was made at Otani station

for a similar purpose. All along the line from Otsu to Kioto,—at the villages, railway stations, in rice fields and tea plantations, and on the public roads,—the people watched the passing train and nearly all of them bowed down as it passed. The policemen standing guard along the line in the vicinity of the various stations were the most formal in their observance; they doffed their caps with large white sunshades and bowed forward with great reverence. The number of old people to be seen was astonishing,—at every place there were feeble, grey-haired old women, who looked like like octogenarians, and who came out stiff in hand to witness the royal progress. In the rice fields women were seen standing up to the ankles in mud and water, and when the train came along they bowed down till their hands were also sunk in the mud.

When the train arrived at Kioto at 2.15, His Majesty walked across the platform, through lines formed by soldiers, his retinue, and railway officials, and went out by the side of the large building which is the frontage of the station. Here a state carriage,—drawn by two fine bay horses, with a liveried driver and footman on the box, and two liveried servants hanging on behind,—was in waiting, and His Majesty and one of his Ministers entered it. In the large broad street which leads from the station, and all round about the neighbourhood, there were dense crowds of spectators. The procession was led by about a dozen mounted police officers, followed by several Lancers, (the Imperial body guard); the state carriage with His Majesty came next, followed by about twenty Lancers; then two or three carriages, containing members of his suite; next a host of jinrikishas with all the representatives of the native press, and in their wake a motley crowd of natives, both young and old, on foot and in jinrikisha, followed the glorious cavalcade. The procession left the station at 2.20, and marched to Ni-shi Honganji, now the largest temple in Japan,—a most striking pile of old wooden buildings, with roofs of extraordinary size and richly ornamented. The chief priest of this temple is related to the royal family, and His Majesty went to the shrine there to offer his devotions to Great Buddha. The procession afterwards left the temple and marched to the Gocho,—the old Royal Palace. The imperial state carriage passed through the portals of the gate of the Palace Park at four o'clock, so that an hour and forty minutes had been occupied in a three mile march, and half an hour's stay at the temple. At the entrance to the Park, there were large crowds of natives of all classes, but the concourse was not so great as might have been expected there; however, a large number of people were scattered over the Park and along the road through it to the Gocho. As we mentioned before, it was reported that a salute of 100 guns was to be fired, but not a sound was heard. On arrival at the Gocho, the Mikado will find himself at the home of his youth, in a palace of the old style, with no foreign innovations, and there he will find rest for his feet and sleep for his eyelids, which he will no doubt much require at this stage of his overland tour.

Of the various peculiar characters to be seen in the imperial retinue, we must say a few words about the Lancers. They were well mounted, their uniform is after the French style, and a troop of them seen at a distance may look decent; but close at hand they are a ragtag and bobtail lot. The uniform is of dark green, and the tunics were as full of dust as though they had never been brushed since they left Tokio; their caps are old looking and bashed out of shape, and their riding boots are old, worn out, and dirty; altogether they are a most slovenly squad of troopers; if an English cavalry soldier came out to parade in his suit of old uniform for stable work, he would look as tidily as any of the Imperial guard of Lancers. One of them in particular, who was dismounted, and was walking alongside the train while it lay at Otsu station, was the dirtiest, most slovenly looking specimen of a soldier we ever saw.

The most extraordinary feature of the imperial retinue is the presence of a score or more of old and young gentlemen who are the editors and reporters of the Tokio and other Japanese newspapers. We do not wish to say anything disrespectful of any of them, but we would really advise them to wear Japanese clothes, or else stay at home. The whole of them are dressed in black clothes, embracing all the fashions in frock coats and swallow-tailed coats that have ever been in vogue in England, and a good many specimens which are neither one fashion nor another. The black coats are comical enough,—such as one made out of thin alpaca, which is a cross between a dress coat and a Christy minstrel's long tailed coat for a plantation song and dance; or others like the coats of parsons and undertakers, with as much spare black cloth in the tails as would cover a coffin;—but while there was a great variety in the coats, the host of native members of the press have the same fault, that is that the wearer has got too long legs or the legs of the trousers are too short; some are wide, and others almost as tight as a jockey's knee breeches. The hats are even more absurd than the coats and trousers; such bell-toppers, tiles old and new, from the English fashions of the 17th century to the present day; hats with broad brims and hats with narrow ones; hats with a small crown and others spreading out as broad as the brim; hats that once were new but now are old, and hats that are fit only for being kicked to pieces. It was most amusing to see these people doing penance in this most absurd of all conceivable kinds of dress for an overland midsummer journey: heavy and big boots, tight and short black trousers, tight and uncomfortable swallow tailed coats, and crowned with tall black hats! When they might as well, and a great deal better, have dressed in native clothes, or white summer clothes if they will ape the ways of foreigners, is it not penance worse than walking with pens in the shoes for these men, who wail about the unfortunate and deplorable condition of their country, to march by the Tokaido in the broiling July sun and wear such unbecoming and uncomfortable attire? At the station at Otsu, in the train, and at the Palace Park, we frequently observed them taking off their bell-topper hats, wiping the perspiration off their foreheads, and enjoying a breeze round

their bare head for a few minutes; and the expression on their faces showed that from the depths of their souls they might cry, "Oh, my God, what a relief!"

The new line from Otsu to Omi was opened to day for passenger and goods traffic, and all the trains hitherto run from Kioto to Otsu now go right through to Omi. There will be ten passenger trains run each way every day, besides good trains and specials. The traffic will no doubt be largely increased by this extension of the system. From an official report we take the following:—

Not only is there a considerable passenger traffic converging on and passing through Otsu, but the goods traffic also should be large, judging by the carrying trade now in existence. Goods arriving at the shores of Lake Biwa are transported to Otsu by water, thence by land carriage to Kioto and to the sea coast via Fushimi. Fish, charcoal, grains, and roots, silk, tea, and other products, besides manufactured articles and bale goods, are among the exports or imports passing through Otsu.

The town of Otsu will be visited by a large number of people, taking advantage of the new facilities now available, and the place is well worth a visit. Although there is nothing to be seen in the town itself, the surroundings are exceedingly fine, and the view from Miidera Temple, on the hill above Otsu, is perhaps the finest to be seen anywhere in Japan. We visited Otsu to-day and found it is a pretty large town, and although wretched looking in many quarters there are signs of a large trade being done in cargo from the Lake, so that the opening of the railway will greatly improve it. At present there is no place in Otsu for foreign visitors to obtain food or refreshments; but it is most likely that some enterprising Japanese will establish a house fit for the reception of foreigners.—*Hongo News.*

### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC, OF JULY 17TH, BY "QEAM."

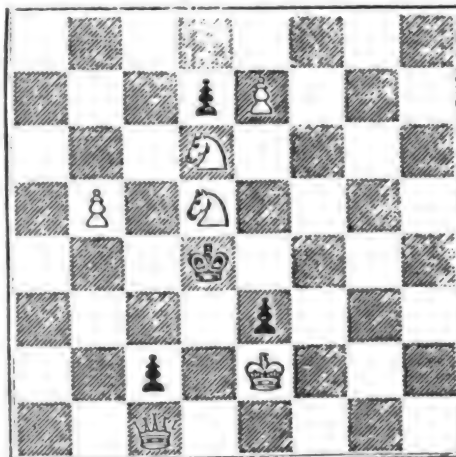
<i>Japan</i>		<i>Punch.</i>
J	a	P.
A	m b i g	U
P	i	N
A	n o m a l i s t i c	C
N	i g	H

No correct answers received.

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 17TH, BY J. B. OF BRIDPORT.

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| White.                     | Black.            |
| 1.—Q. to R. 6.             | 1.—K. to Q. 3.    |
| 2.—Q. to K. 3.             | 2.—K. to Q. B. 3. |
| 3.—Q. to Q. Kt. 6 mate.    | If 1.—K. to Q. 5. |
|                            | 2.—K. to Q. R. 5. |
| 2.—Q. to K. 3 ch.          |                   |
| 3.—Kt. to Q. B. 7 dismate. |                   |

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., and Mater pulchra.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

#### DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	

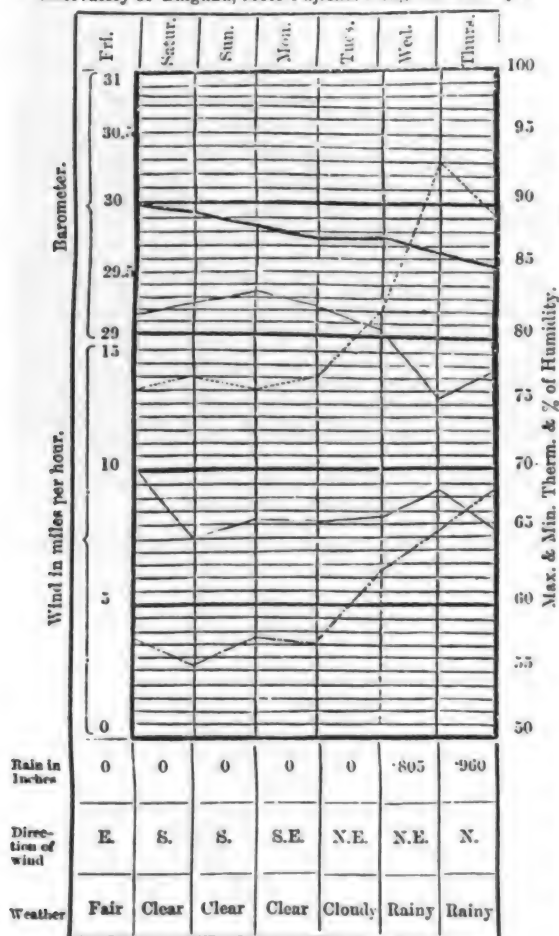
#### UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dotted line—percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 16.0 miles per hour on Wednesday, at 1 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 30.023 inches on Friday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.554 on Thursday, at 10 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 83.5 on Sunday, and the lowest was 65.0 on Saturday. The maximum and minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 90.8 and 64.4 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was 1.765 inches against a trace for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

July 17, Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Draumond, 1,240, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 18, American ship *Matchless*, Dawes, 1,198, from London, General, to C. Illies & Co.  
 July 19, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 19, British barque *Clyde*, Romney, 562, from Newcastle, N.S.W., to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 19, Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 20, Japanese steamer *Tamara Maru*, Carrow, 877, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 21, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,046, from Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 July 21, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, from Kobe, General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 21, Russian corvette *Naisnuk*, Captain Kalogeras, 1,400, 8-guns, 250 H.P., from Kobe.  
 July 23, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 23, Japanese steamer *Wakamura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 July 23, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

July 23, Japanese steamer *Kicorio Maru*, —, 810, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—  
 From Kobe: Messrs. Paul Heinemann, Yamaguchi, Matsu and No-shima, in cabin; 101½ Japanese and 3 Chinese in steerage. From Hongkong; 1 European, 1 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per American ship *Matchless* from London:—Mr. K. Livingstone.  
 Per British barque *Clyde* from Newcastle, N.S.W.:—Mr. H. Murdoch.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru* from Hakodate:—1 European and 5 Japanese in cabin; 34 Japanese in steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—1 Japanese from Southampton, and 4 Chinese from Hongkong.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and way ports:—His Excellency Ito, His Excellency Matsugata, Mrs. Rudale, Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, Captain Abbott, Mrs. Matsuo, Messrs. C. Macy, A. Wilson, H. Ahrens, J. L. Blackmore, H. B. Whitmore, Burchard, Grigor, J. West, O. Anz. T. A. Rathbone, Iwasaki, Nikaido, Honda, Kunagai, Kobayashi, Matsuo, Dantsuka, Teshima, Hoshina, Tani, Iwakura, Imanura, Adachi and Nishiyotsuji in cabin; 2 Europeans, 14 Chinese and 241 Japanese in steerage. For Liverpool, Mr. J. L. Mullins.  
 Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco:—Mr. William Till, Mrs. Verbeck and three children, Mr. G. Kuush, Mrs. Gen. C. A. Jones, Messrs. Jas. Simpson, Jas. Dykes, and Wm. Yeomans in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

July 18, Japanese steamer *Togoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 18, Japanese barque *Atsushima Maru*, Creighton, 660, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 18, American ship *North American*, Creelman, 1,584, for San Francisco, Ballast, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 July 19, German barque *Anna Bertha*, Krause, 568, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 July 19, American corvette *Asheclot*, Commander Johnson, 1,370, 6-guns, 700 H.P., for Kobe.  
 July 20, Italian corvette *Vettor Pisani*, Il R. M. Duke of Genoa, 1,800, 12-guns, 400 H.P., for Kobe.  
 July 20, British barque *Alex Newton*, Newton, 308, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 July 20, German gun-boat *Wolf*, Captain Becks, 423, 4-guns, 340 H.P., for Kobe.  
 July 21, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Couner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 21, Spanish corvette *Donna Maria de Molina*, T. Ollerio, 1,500, 10-guns, for Kobe.  
 July 22, German barque *Black Diamond*, Veal, 670, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.  
 July 23, French steamer *Volga*, Guirand, 1,502, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 23, British barque *Singapore*, McKenzie, 656, for Kobe, General, despatched by C. Illies & Co.  
 July 23, Japanese steamer *Shurio Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 July 24, British barque *Ullock*, Swietoslowski, 779, for Kobe, despatched by C. Illies & Co.  
 July 24, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
 Mr. and Mrs. Kinashi, Miss Barney, Miss J. Gulick, Mrs. Yamagaki, Messrs. A. Silverthorne, Iwanaga, Fujii, Honda, Hasegawa, Takachi, Ota, Kamada, Doudedebe, Maeda, Sakurai, Kongo, Dali and child, Kano, De La Peyriere, Swift, Battelle, Bilbier, Bannerman, Fleming, Midgi, and Doderlien.  
 Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—Messrs. C. J. Van Doorn, Horn, and A. Sai.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—  
 Mr. and Mrs. Pernet and 2 children, Messrs. Yamamoto, Takasu, Yasui, Kamada, Grigor, and Yamada.

## CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—  
 Treasure ... .. Silver Yen 250,000.00  
 Per British steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong via Nagasaki:—  
 Transhipment... .. 769 pkgs.  
 Sundries ... .. 860 "  
 Sugar ... .. 5,331 bags.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$ 5,200.00  
 Per French steamer *Volga* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk, for France ... .. 71 bales  
 " " London... .. 46 "  
 Total ... .. 111 bales

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 10th July, at 1 a.m.; arrived at Kobe on the 15th, at 9 p.m.,

and left there on the 17th, at 6 p.m. Arrived in port on the 19th at 4 a.m. Experienced fine weather throughout the entire passage. The Japanese steamer *Shario Maru* reports:—Left Hakodate, 16th, 8 p.m. Experienced fine weather throughout. Arrived at Yokohama on the 19th June, at 9 p.m.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports:—Experienced light winds and fine weather from Hongkong to Nagasaki and through Inland Sea. From Oshima to Rock Island very heavy S.E. swell and strong N.E. winds; ship rolling very much. From Rock Island very heavy N.E. squalls, thence to port fresh northerly winds.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Sailed from San Francisco July 3rd, at 12.30 p.m. Died, July 13th, at 2 p.m., Bernard, infant son of Maria Verbeck, aged six months, body embalmed. To July 17th, had light variable winds and fine weather. July 18th and 19th moderate gales from S.E. to E.N.E. and squally, and thence to port fresh gales from E.S.E. and cloudy. Arrived at Yokohama, July 23rd, at 3.30 p.m.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 4th*
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	July 27th†
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 3rd
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 2nd
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	July 29th

\* Left San Francisco, 15th July, *Belgic*.

† Left Hongkong, 10th July, *Tanaka*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 3rd
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	July 29th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 6th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	July 27th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 7th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 5th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	July 26th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Apr. 25	Forward Ho!	LONDON	Yokohama
May 1	Ellen Goodspeed	"	"
Nov. 10	Claverhouse	GLASGOW	"
Mar. 23	Haze	NEW YORK	"
Apr. 20	Panay	"	"
" 23	Wakkyre	"	" & Hio-go
May 23	Zola	"	"
Feb. 24	Valo of Nith	CARDIFF	"
Apr. 14	Charger	"	"
May 13	Polycasian	SHIELDS	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
June 4	Emo	LONDON	Yokohama
" 4	Athelstan	"	"
" 4	Canton (s.s.)	"	" & Hio-go
" 4	Escambia (s.s.)	"	"
" 4	Menzelch (s.s.)	"	"

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

(Corrected to 9 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 24th July, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Satz.		Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
	A. M.	Closing.				
Monday 1880.						
Monday.....July	19 37½	37½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday....."	20 37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....."	21 37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Thursday....."	22 37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Friday....."	23 37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Saturday....."	24 37½	37½	—	—	—	—

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag F. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

## CASH DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.

Policies issued on buildings of every description, and their contents, at lowest current rates.

From this date—

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premia charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

INSURANCES effected for periods not exceeding

Ten days at..... 1/8th,  
Four days at..... 1/16th,  
of the Annual Rate.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR JAPAN have been framed in recognition of the fact that the climate involves no greater hazard than a residence in Europe, and, viewed in connection with the liberal conditions of the Office, will be found worthy of attention.

The undersigned are authorized to accept risks on first-class lives resident in Japan, at Home Rates.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, August 19, 1879.

tf.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
City of Tokio	Mauzy	American steamer	5,079	San Francisco	July 23	P. M. Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haswell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	July 23	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Seaton	British steamer	1,046	Hongkong via Nagasaki	July 21	P. & O. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bohemia	Frask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Burrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Ceres	McWilliam	British barque	454	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Clyde	Romney	British barque	562	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Cyane	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostok	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Flecher	Corlyon	British barque	730	Kobe	July 14	MacArthur & Co.
Lucile	Talbot	American ship	1,394	New York	July 4	J. Middleton
Largo	Brown	British barque	751	Antwerp	July 13	A. Reimers & Co.
Malamo Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Matchless	Dawes	American ship	1,195	London	July 18	C. Illies & Co.
Oleander	Joass	British barque	342	Nagasaki	July 4	H. MacArthur & Co.
Ophelia	Efford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Frazar & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
River Lagan	Quinn	British barque	851	Hamburg	June 25	J. D. Carroll & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Glasgow	July 12	Malcolm & Co.
Susan Gilmore	Carver	American ship	1,204	New York	July 3	Frazar & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
Richmond ... ..	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Nagasaki	Captain Benham
BRITISH—Vigilant ... ..	2	983	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annealey
GERMAN—Vineta ... ..	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zinzow
RUSSIAN—Naica ... ..	8	1,400	250	Corv. etc	Kobe	Captain Kalogeras

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ... ..	Tanoura Maru	M. B. Co.	About 27th July, at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ... ..	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	July 25th, at daylight
Hongkong ... ..	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	July 29th, at noon
Hongkong ... ..	Flecher	H. MacArthur	Quick despatch
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	August 7th, at 6 P.M.
London via Kobe and Havre ... ..	Oleander	H. MacArthur	Quick despatch
New York via Hongkong ... ..	Susan Gilmore	Edward Fischer & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	About August 3rd
San Francisco ... ..	Cyane	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Lucile	J. Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	California	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About August 31st
San Francisco ... ..	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About August 17th
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	July 26th, at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—A fair business in most kinds. *Yarn*—sellers current, buyers disposed to wait, prices weak at quotations. *Shirtings* firmer, but without any large transactions. *Turkey Reds* wanted at quotations. *Velvets*—better feeling. *Woollens*—more inclination for business at last. *Lawns* weak and lower.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$27.00 to 30.50
" Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.50 to 34.00
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$28.50 to 30.50
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.00 to 35.00
" Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.50 to 38.00
" 38 to 42 .. ..	"	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.30 to 2.60
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.74 to 0.75
Taffetas:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	5.00 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.75
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... .. 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... .. 54 " to 56 " ...	0.35 to 0.60
Union ... .. 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—A further reduction is noticeable, and holders show some desire to realize.

**KEROSENE.**—The market remains unchanged.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.03
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.00
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah...	"	\$6.00 to \$7.50

Daitong ... ..	per picul	\$3.90 to \$4.00
Japan Rice ... ..	"	\$2.90 to \$3.25
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.60
Newchwang Peas ... ..	picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—We have another quiet week in Silk to report. Only about 120 shipping bales have changed hands, and our buyers show very little inclination to operate, the news from home being still very discouraging. Prices are unchanged, but stocks are accumulating and it appears probable that the Japanese must ere long make some concessions.

Stock of unsold Silk in Yokohama about 750 Japanese bales of new, and 1,100 bales of old Silk.

Shipments to date 582 bales against 334 bales at the same period last season.

	Exchange 3/0½	Exchange 4.86
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 and 2½.....	\$500 to \$505 = 16 10 to 17½ = fcs. 46.50 to fcs. 47.50	
" " 2½ and 3 .....	\$490 to \$490 = 16 3 to 16 7 = " 44.75 to " 45.75	
" " 3 and 4 .....	\$450 to \$460 = 15 3 to 15 7 = " 42.25 to " 43	
Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21 8 to = " 60	
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best \$600 to \$650 = 20½ to 21 8 = fcs. 55.50 to fcs. 60.00		
Kakeda.— " to " \$560 to \$620 = 19½ to 20 8 = " 53.75 to " 57.50		

**TEA.**—There has been a large business done during the past week, settlements amounting to 9,600 piculs, comprising all grades; the bulk, however, consisting of Medium and Good Medium qualities. Prices have advanced fully \$3 per picul on Common to Good Medium, and \$2 per picul on the higher grades, settlements at both ports are now fully as large as last year's at the same date. The *Fleura Castle* is expected here about the 27th instant. The American ship *Lucile* has been put on the berth for San Francisco, the O. & O. S. S. Co. granting through Bills of Lading to New York, at 2 cents per lb. gross.

Common { ... ..	\$19 to \$21	Fine ... ..	\$28 to \$29
Good Common { ... ..	\$22 to \$23	Finest ... ..	\$31 to \$32
Medium ... ..	\$26 to \$27	Choice ... ..	\$34 to \$35
Good Medium ... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$37 to \$40

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3 9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	72
" Bank Bills on demand.....	3 8½	" Private 10 days' sight.....	72½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3 9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90½
" 6 " " .....	3/10	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.86	" Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	1 ½ prem.	KIN SATZ .....	37½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	par.	GOLD YEN .....	390 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The arrivals have been the *Clyde* from Newcastle, and the *Matchless* from London. The *North American* has gone to San Francisco, for which place we understand the *Lucile* and *California* are also loading. The *Opheelia* is reported chartered from Manila, and the *Ceres* to load rice from Kobe to Melbourne. The *Singapore* and *Ullock* have gone to Kobe, and the *A. Newton* to Nagasaki.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



[TRANSLATION.]

## NOTIFICATION No. 35, of DAJOKWAN.

16th day, 7th month, 13th year of Meiji.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, shall come into operation on and after the 1st day of the 9th month of the present year, and the existing Regulations (Notification of Daijokwan, No. 5 of the 7th year of Meiji) are, on and after the beforenamed date, hereby annulled.

(Signed.) TARUHITO SHINNO,  
Sa-Daijin.

## REGULATIONS

FOR

## PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

## PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship, and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

## RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship, when under way, shall carry:

(a.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(b.) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(c.) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(d.) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Art. 4. A steamship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steamships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steamships are required to carry.

Art. 5. A ship, whether a steamship or sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter. These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steamship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

Art. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use, and shall, on the approach of or to, other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side. To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 8. A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern, of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Art. 9. A pilot-vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes. A pilot-vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

Art. 10. Open fishing boats, and other open boats shall be required to carry the side-lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing vessels and open boats, when at anchor or attached to their nets, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

Art. 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

## SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 12. A steamship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog-horn and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows; that is to say,

(a.) A steamship under way shall make with her steam-whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(b.) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(c.) A steamship and a sailing ship when not under way shall at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

## SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steamship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

## STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, viz:—

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- (a.) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship that is close-hauled.
- (b.) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c.) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d.) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e.) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other, in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorised or required by these regulations, a steamship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz. :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steamship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

## RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

## SPECIAL LIGHTS FOR SQUADRONS AND CONVOYS.

Art. 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war, or for ships sailing under convoy.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 120.

## CHINA SEA.

## YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

## "KIUTOAN" LIGHT-VESSEL.

*Temporary change of Light-vessel and in Fog Signal.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Kiutoan" Light-vessel will shortly be withdrawn from her station for repair, and that the "Taku" Light-vessel will temporarily take her place.

The "Taku's" Light is a fixed white dioptric one, elevated 35 feet above the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible from a distance of ten nautical miles.

The Light-vessel is painted red with the word "Taku" in white letters on each side, and she has one mast, surmounted by an 8 feet black ball.

In foggy weather a gong will be sounded at one minute intervals.

## Change in position of "Kiutoan" Light-vessel.

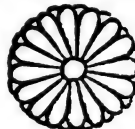
After the "Kiutoan" Light-vessel has been repaired, she will be moored in 3 fathoms of water on the north side of the channel with the Kintoon Lighthouse bearing S. 67° W., magnetic, and distant about 2½ nautical miles.

In order to avoid the south-eastern part of the Blockhouse Shoal, vessels when within four miles to seaward of the "Kintoon," in her new position, should not bring her to bear West of N. 37½° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
*Engineer-in-chief.*

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 9th July, 1880.



## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## KANABUSE OR FISHERMAN'S ROCK BUOY.

## SHIMONOSEKI STRAITS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Buoy with white and black rings, which was moored directly to the South of KANABUSE OR FISHERMAN'S ROCK, East of Shimonoseki Straits, has broken adrift from its moorings.

It will be re-moored in its position on an early date of which due notice will be given.

BY ORDER.

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Benten, Yokohama.

24th July, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cape of Good Hope Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, shewing a *fixed red* light from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E., a *fixed white* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 8½ E. and a *fixed red* light eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 8½ E. till it is shut in by Ma-urh Point. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather, the *white* light should be visible at a distance of 15 Nautical miles and the *red* light at 8.

The tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The tower, dwellings and boundary wall are painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude,..... 23° 14'.

Longitude, .....116° 47'.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## Mr. J. C. H. IBURG,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

FORMERLY OF SHANGHAI.

BEGS to announce that he is prepared to give LESSONS on the

Violin, Pianoforte, and in Singing.

Also,

*Accompaniment Lessons,*  
VIOLIN & PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTE'S TUNED.

TERMS MODERATE.

For further information please apply at Room No. 43  
GRAND HOTEL.

Yokohama, 16th July, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

## CHINA SEA.

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sugar Loaf Island Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th instant.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, shewing a *fixed white* light varied by *red* flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea and in clear weather, it should be visible 8 Nautical miles.

The tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The tower and lantern dome are painted red and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude,.... 23° 19' 8".

Longitude, 116° 44' 25".

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Swatow, 31st May, 1880.

## JUST OPENED.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of very fine ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, BAKE DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, and ICE PAILS.

MANILA CIGARS:—No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 sizes.

HAVANNA CIGARS:—26 varieties, part of which are put up in tin foil, especially for the dam Summer weather.

ONE COPY

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c.,

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## THE EXTENSION OF COMMERCE.

THE military operations undertaken by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland nowadays generally mean business in the strictest sense of the word. If the Government sends troops to Africa, India, or Afghanistan, the primary idea may be, indeed, the rounding off of boundaries, the possession of a scientific frontier, the punishment of refractory tribes, or the maintenance in other respects of the dignity of the nation, but underlying the more immediately prominent motive will be found, as is most desirable that it should be, the inevitable commercial consideration. This too is a thing not at all to be regretted. Happily under the present dispensation, armies and navies are not made use of as on the Continent of Europe, to overawe the people at home, nor as a perpetual menace to neighbouring governments, but to open up new markets for home trade, home manufactures and home enterprise. In this way the "man on horseback" as well as the "wooden (or rather the iron and steel) walls" execute a function largely, if not wholly, in harmony with the progress of civilization, and to some extent recoup the enormous expenditure rendered necessary by the state of preparation for active hostilities, which appears the normal condition of nations in the latter portion of this nineteenth century. Take as an example of the truth of our view, the uncivilized portion of South Africa. No sooner were the intractable Zulus reduced to a proper degree of subjection, than the material resources of the country became an object of peculiar interest, and public meetings of influential persons were held in London to discuss the most desirable ways and means for their speedy development. At one of these gatherings no less a personage than the Duke of Manchester presided, and the statements which were made by parties who had

recently returned from an exploration of the country were certainly calculated to stimulate the commercial energies of their audience. One of the speakers—Dr. Emil Holb—had been through the northern districts and was surprised to find several good roads leading far into the interior—one to the north, one to the east, and one to the west. Traders were already there consisting chiefly of Englishmen and South-African colonists. Trade had been established with the Bechuanas, who lived in six independent kingdoms. Dr. Holb divided the interior into five divisions; not geographically, but solely with reference to the exigencies of trade and commerce with the Northern Bechuanas, and with the Southern Bechuanas, with the Matabele Mahatla, with the Marutse, and with the tribes tributary to the Marutse. The articles of present trade for the first division were soft goods, saddlery, waggons and ploughs, and the same for the second division with the addition of wire and beads; with the Matabele, calico, beads, and wire. In the Marutse country the king himself was a keen trader. With respect to the Portuguese traders and those associated with them, Dr. Holb was astonished to find that parts of the Continent which had been regarded as a *terra incognita* were long and well known to them. This Portuguese trade had, according to all trustworthy accounts, vastly increased during the past two years and was full of promise for further expansion in the future. The decrease in the supply of ivory, however, had caused a great collapse in trade in several parts of the districts of which he spoke. Scarcely one-tenth part of the number of elephants were now killed compared with the number killed some years since. In fact, the elephant was virtually an extinct animal in four of the five districts. In the fifth, elephants were still to be found; but for ostriches, which were once so plentiful, they would have to go farther north. The natives were willing to work, and they only needed European teachers to make them good agriculturists. There were whole forests of trees from which oil might also be obtained.

But it is not alone in the southern portion of the "Dark Continent" that efforts are being made to extend the ramifications of commerce. It is quite within the range of possibility that the Red Sea will ere long become, not only the great channel for the interchange of European and Oriental trade, but will also develop an important interior trade along its littoral of over a thousand miles. The African commerce with Arabia is mostly a thing of the future, but there is a rapid growth of business at the ports. Suez imports annually, for interior consumption, to the value of about \$3,000,000, and exports to the value of about \$2,600,000. Jeddah, on the Arabian coast, has an almost exclusive privilege of the Mecca trade, and an immense export in salt is carried on there. The method pursued in Jeddah for transacting commercial affairs would, however, scarcely recommend

itself to business men elsewhere. There are no such things recognized as insurance or bills of exchange, no receipts are given for money received, but thirty days are allowed for the delivery of goods. Mussowah, at the southern extremity of Nubia, is a port which has lately attracted a considerable amount of attention among European traders. There can be no question that the importance of the Red Sea route is fully appreciated. In order to obtain commanding positions in that region, we find that the French have in recent years acquired the sovereignty of the important island of Socotra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, and also of the port of Obock at the entrance to the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is also rumoured that a German colony is to be founded in the same neighbourhood, and the recent advances of Russian cotton manufacturers and growers into Egypt, afford another proof of the commercial pressure of that country towards the south.

The progress of railway extension in those regions is a circumstance which bids fair to stimulate the extension of regular trade. The Nile, in general importance as a highway of commerce, would rival the greatest of rivers, were it not for the cataracts which present insuperable obstacles to navigation. The railway from Wady Halfa—the point of the second great cataract—to New Dongola, on the western bank, is three hundred and fifty-five kilometres in length, and will bring Khartoom within reasonable distance of Alexandria. The new era of prosperity opening to Egypt in consequence of the financial arrangements carried out under the authority of the Great Powers, will attract a vast amount of European capital, and thus tend to the development of the commercial capabilities of the country, and of the thickly populated regions reaching inland towards the equator.

It is remarkable, however, that with all the well-known activity of Englishmen in exploration, they are, so far as equatorial and northern Africa is concerned, much behind the French and Germans. The latter are undoubtedly very anxious to found a great national colony and, since the Samoan scheme has fallen through, the leaders of the movement turn naturally to Africa as the goal of their hopes and aspirations. At the same time the names of Barth, Rohlf, Nachtigall, Schweinfurth, &c., are abundant evidence that the Sahara and Soudan regions are regarded by Germans as their special field of exploration. The possession of Algeria gives the French a *point d'appui*, the great advantages of which only the want of colonists and the passive resistance of the Great Desert can neutralize. But a Trans-Saharan railway, the route of which has been already explored, would not only give France the means of crossing the Great Desert, but would also unite the French possessions of Senegal, Gaboon and Algeria, and bring the wandering tribes into final subjection. The dromedary usually takes five months, it is said, to make the journey, while the locomotive could go through in seventy-two hours. Much popular misapprehension seems to exist on the subject of the sterility of the Sahara region, travellers who are familiar with it assert, that it is a desert only in part, clover five feet in height has been obtained in Ouargla, and water lies in many places within a few feet of the surface. The recent voyages of Zweifel and Moustier, deserve to be taken into account as having an important bearing on the question of the coast trade of Africa. They say that even at Ghât, in the northern Sahara, where an annual fair is held, the trade requires the services of no less than thirty thousand camels, which are loaded with grain, wool, indigo, gold-dust, wax and skins. Some idea of the capabilities of these regions, and

the vast and promising field they offer for commercial enterprise, may be gathered from this one pregnant fact.

It may therefore be reasonably concluded that, if no fresh political disturbances or wars break out, we may expect ere long, to witness a rapid multiplication of railway and colonization projects, stimulating anew the spirit of enterprise, and presenting new outlets for capital and speculative ventures. It will be contrary to all the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to all previous history, if English-speaking people do not occupy the foremost position in the great work, already inaugurated, of bringing the "Dark Continent" within the pale of civilization.

#### HORSE-RACING AND HORSE-BREEDING.

IN addition to the amusement afforded by horse-racing, it may undoubtedly be regarded as furnishing one of the greatest known incentives to the improvement of the breed of horses, that can possibly be initiated in any country. Here in Japan, a very considerable demand exists for remounts to supply the requirements of the Imperial army and, owing to the almost universal want of roads suitable for vehicular traffic, innumerable pack-horses are as absolutely necessary in conducting the internal trade of the country, as they were in England itself during the last century. This well-sustained demand would, it might possibly be thought, have been found in itself sufficient inducement to breeders, and have caused them to direct their attention towards the improvement of horses; but, as we are aware, such has not been the case. Japanese ponies of any value, it is well known, are scarce, and it has hitherto been the custom to seek from the stables of the Government departments and officials, and, in some few instances, from among young pack-horses for such animals as the local racing cracks have proved themselves. Rarely, however, have ponies thus chosen turned out well; indeed success in the speculation has been so isolated, as to form the exception necessary to prove the rule, that few, if any, animals are to be obtained from the sources mentioned.

The establishment of the Nippon Race Club, and the certainty that, with the growth of horse-racing in Japan, a constantly improving price for really good and well-bred animals must always be obtainable, is calculated to encourage and promote in the highest degree, a careful system of horse-breeding, such as has never hitherto been carried on to any appreciable extent in this Empire. It will not, however, be alone sufficient that the horses are to be had; due facilities must be provided for free intercourse between seller and buyer, and therefore, an increased number of fairs may with advantage be instituted, where ponies from Tosa, Nambu, and other horse-breeding districts, may be collected at certain definite intervals. With improved ponies, greater interest will be felt in racing, and thus one pursuit be found to react favourably upon the other.

It would, of course, be absurd to say, that no steps whatever have been taken to raise the hog-necked Japanese pony, with his remarkable deficiency of shoulder, to something more like what a genuine specimen of the equine race really should be. As yet the praiseworthy efforts made have had little or no apparent result, and we look to the success of the Nippon Race Club, to furnish the great incentive, which will induce that combined action in the many, necessary to bring to fruition the desultory and unnoticed labours of the few.

And we must not overlook the fact that a number of

half-bred ponies will soon be available for sale at the Government establishments, when we trust an opportunity will be afforded the public of securing some of them. These ponies are by imported racing or trotting sires, and unless due information is supplied, much discrimination will be necessary by a purchaser when selecting an animal, so as to insure the possession of a pony fitted for the purpose in view. We have little doubt, however, that if the Government decides, as we hope it will, to offer these half-breds to outside competition, every necessary information will be afforded to prevent the possibility of dissatisfaction. All speculation regarding these ponies is at present rather premature, some being only two years old, while the large majority are mere yearlings. We feel very confident that, if a fair number of half-breds, with a respectable (and reliable) pedigree, is offered for sale at regular stated periods, whether by the Government or private breeders, a remarkable impetus to racing will be the result. The movement too, will not be confined only to Japanese, it will, we think, extend also to foreign residents, many of whom are now shut out from active participation in the glories of the turf, owing to the necessarily large expenditure involved in purchasing one of the few good ponies that are offered for sale.

Half-breds and Japan ponies worth attention being almost unobtainable, foreigners have been compelled to turn for assistance to China, where a far-and-away superior animal is readily procurable. The China pony is more easily trained than either the Japanese or half-bred and, having the advantage of a strain of Arab blood derived from the sires left in the country by the Anglo-French expeditionary forces, after the conclusion of the war in 1860, comparison with the Japan or half-bred pony both in symmetry and turn of speed, is, as Mrs. Malaprop would say "odorons." Combined with the good qualities of the China ponies themselves, the constant and unfailing supply has, in great measure, contributed to the success of the Shanghai Meetings, which are so renowned throughout the Far East; and, until we find in Japan a vast improvement in the native ponies, coupled with a full supply for all requirements, we can never expect to see the turf in as prosperous a condition here as it is in the "model settlement." However, we look upon the attainment of this desirable consummation as one of the great ulterior objects of the Nippon Race Club, and from what that institution has already accomplished, and has now announced for the immediate future, we have no anxiety but that it will worthily fulfil its great, although self-imposed, mission.

The programme of the Autumn Meeting has been already issued, with the good effect of ensuring a large field of China Subscription Griffins, which would scarcely have been the case if the committee had delayed publication until a later date. The events announced present some new features, and it may, perhaps, not be inopportune to review them now cursorily, reserving further comment until a later date, when the final determination of the committee is made public.

The programme, taken as a whole, seems a very excellent one, carefully prepared, and calculated to produce a considerable amount of good racing. We notice, however, that the trial stakes for old beaten ponies, to which we have so long been accustomed, is omitted, but no doubt this departure from precedent received full consideration before being decided upon. The first two events announced the first day are for Griffins, and the distances are good ones. Number three, an open mile race, should bring forward the old ponies, among whom we trust to see *Kien*, in order to

ensure good competition. We heard, however, at the Spring Meeting, that he was not likely to be again entered. The fourth race is confined solely to China Subscription Griffins, of which, it is said, there are some ten or a dozen to be entered. This cannot fail to be an interesting contest and go far to ensure the success of the Meeting, even if no cracks are discovered; it will also, we believe, introduce some new patrons as yet unknown upon the local turf. If we may express an opinion, however, we fear that the limit of cost has been fixed a little too low. Number five—half a mile—should bring good Japan ponies together and be a close thing. The winner of number one, we observe, is allowed to compete in this event. In number six, the 5 lbs. allowance should, to our idea, have been allowed to competitors non-winners, there are China ponies here good enough in three-quarters of a mile to pull off the race from natives. Number seven will give new half-breds a chance with 7 lbs. allowance in their favour over winners at the Spring Meeting; we expect full entries and a spirited competition for this event. Number eight, is for China ponies simply, and number nine should furnish some good racing, as it gives new ponies an opportunity by excluding the winner of number three and, perhaps, number six.

The first event on the second day is virtually another Griffins' race, but non-winners at previous meetings may also compete. Number two is a mixed race, China ponies carrying 7 lbs. over scale, and if winners, 7 lbs. accumulative, which will prove trying and possibly exclusive. Number three, is simply a half-mile stretch to bring new and old half-breds in the field without penalties and ought to be a good race. The conditions of the fourth event are very judicious, and we look forward to a well contested struggle. Number five, for China and Japan ponies, will probably bring a larger field to the starter's flag than number six of the previous day, as the shorter distance is better suited to the native ponies. The 10 lbs. extra imposed on previous winners competing in the sixth event—which will virtually exclude the best ponies—might be modified with advantage. In the seventh race—for China ponies—the difference of a stone between the winner on the first day and the Subscription Griffins, will have the effect of leaving the former out in the cold. In number eight, a serious penalty is imposed on the old ponies, and we cannot imagine anything to prevent one of the Griffins pulling off this race; the distance being, under the circumstances, all in their favour. Number nine is merely a judicious sop for second-class Japan ponies.

The third day's racing opens with what might be made one of the exciting events of the Meeting—a hurdle race for China and Japan ponies. With all due deference to the committee, we are unable to fathom the propriety of imposing 7 lbs. on the China ponies in this race, taking into consideration the previous performances of natives. The second, third and fourth events are consolations and after so many exclusions the residuum should be a pretty poor lot. We look forward to numbers five, six, and seven as likely to provide the best sport of the whole Meeting. These are all champion races and will go to the best ponies at regular scale weights. The eighth event is the last on the programme, and has the novelty of letting the half-breds in to compete with the other ponies. In this race we think the handicapper will have all his work before him to bring the ponies well together at the post, and we look forward with curiosity to what weight will be imposed on the best half-bred, having in remembrance the heavy penalties of some former Meetings.

Returning to our first contention, we find that the Autumn Fixture holds out great, we might say extraordinary, inducements to native ponies which, treating the programme as representative of the committee's policy, should undoubtedly lead to more careful attention being paid to breeding and bringing the animals to market. Out of the twenty-six events announced, ten are exclusively for native ponies, and there are five others in which they can compete with imported animals. Considering the advantages offered, the Tokio native stables, should, and no doubt will, be largely represented, and then with full fields and good management, the patrons of the turf may look forward to three days unalloyed enjoyment, at the Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club.

THE letter which we publish from a correspondent on the proposed tariff, deals with the subject from a purely commercial standpoint. The writer naturally objects to some of the suggested amendments, on the ground that they will only tend to harass business, without returning to the revenue any appreciable compensation which can form the only excuse for their imposition. It is also pointed out that a vast increase must inevitably take place in the number of officials if, as appears extremely unlikely, these particular proposals are carried into effect. That this must be the result is shown by the experience of other countries which have adopted the expedient of imposing taxation upon a vast number of articles producing but little revenue. The most recent case in point is furnished by Germany, where the enforcement of the new tariff was accompanied by an enormous accession to the already large army of customs' officers.

WE have received from the Tokio Committee of the London Tract Society, a list of books and tracts translated into Japanese under the auspices of the Society, and now for sale at the premises of the Committee in Tokio and Yokohama. Considering the comparatively short time the Committee has been in operation, and the arduous nature of the undertaking, the work already accomplished has been truly astonishing. No less than twenty-five separate translations into the vernacular are for sale, and although some few are of no great length, yet we find enumerated "Evidences of Christianity," six sermons on the Decalogue, the "Harmony of the Gospels" and other similar works eminently calculated to secure the great object the Society has in view—the dissemination among the Japanese people of the pure truths of Christianity. Funds to aid in this praiseworthy undertaking are required, and we are ignorant of any similar enterprise possessing a better claim upon the Christian community.

THE fears entertained in India for some time past that the Horat army would succeed in forcing their way to Candahar, have received sad and unexpected confirmation by the telegram received yesterday. That a whole brigade should be annihilated in the way described, following so shortly after the great disaster at Isandlwana, shews that generalship in the British army is at a discount. This latest catastrophe will materially interfere with the contemplated withdrawal from Afghanistan of the English forces, because, having in view the effect upon the inhabitants of India, it is only as merciful conquerors that our armies can evacuate the country. Fresh operations will therefore be necessary to efface the memory of this terrible

defeat, operations which will doubtless strain to utmost tension the military resources of the great peninsula.

THE ingenious individual who supplies the American public with a bi-monthly summary of Japanese news has undoubtedly mistaken his vocation. Instead of a newspaper correspondent, nature evidently intended him for a novelist of the Jules Verne type, and we have little hesitation in saying that the distinguished Frenchman will have to look sharply after his laurels, if ever our local Munchausen enters into competition with him. To residents in Japan the following mild sample of the correspondent's peculiar powers, will recall the old saying that one must leave home to hear news. We clip from the *San Francisco Call* of the 24th of June last:—"The Simonoseki indemnity question presents some singular features here. Certain well-known claimants upon the Japanese treasury, for alleged indebtedness totally unconnected with the Simonoseki affair, take a position that unless their individual demands are satisfied, the bill for restitution shall not pass Congress. They assert that through their agents in America the passage of the previous Simonoseki bills has been persistently prevented, and the names of Senators and Representatives on whom they rely are freely given. They profess that if these private claims were adjusted, all opposition would be withdrawn and the bill pushed through without delay. The amount of money involved is about \$150,000. American officials here are understood to place credence in these representations, but do not advise the Japanese Government to yield to them. The Japanese Cabinet takes all quietly, offering no opinion, but having no appearance of intending to make an effort, thus or otherwise, to secure the restitution.

Much vexation is caused among Americans, official and private, by the proffer of a British naval force to support Shufeldt in the event of hostilities with Corea. The proposal was declined courteously, notwithstanding its obvious selfish and disingenuous purpose."

Can any of our readers supply anything more exquisitely ridiculous from the proper realm of fiction?

A RECENT Indian journal contains an interesting account of a new invention for felling trees, which for simplicity and moderate cost should recommend itself to the authorities of the imperial naval arsenal, who are now largely engaged in cutting timber for ship building purposes. Our contemporary writes as follows:—"Messrs. Shaw, Finlayson and Co., of this city, have imported a new invention for the purpose called a 'Tree-feller,' which is destined for clearing forest land in Assam. Yesterday afternoon, at these gentlemen's Seed Godowns, opposite the Mayo Hospital, we witnessed, along with many other spectators, an interesting exhibition of the powers of this machine, of which we proceed to give a few details. The machine itself consists simply of a cylinder and piston (with necessary accessories) which are supported on a cast iron stand in a horizontal position about a foot off the ground. To the end of the piston-rod is adjusted a detachable cross-cut saw, six or seven feet in length, and in shape like an ordinary hand-saw—which of course does the actual work. The cylinder, piston and saw, in fact the whole machine, turns on a pivot at the bottom of the cylinder (the movement being regulated by hand), thus allowing of the necessary progressive motion of the saw as it cuts into the tree. The engine is supplied with steam from a portable boiler through a flexible hose of convenient length. The first experiment conducted was with the trunk of a tree, about 18 inches in

diameter, which had been firmly implanted in the ground. This was felled in no time. The machine next performed on an oblong cross-grained block of wood whose dimensions were perhaps 80 by 21 inches. This was likewise severed in an incredibly short space of time—less than five minutes. Both experiments were in fact completely successful, and the results obtained highly satisfactory. The beauty of the machine lies, it seems to us, in its extreme simplicity and portability. It does not, we understand, exceed 8 cwt., and can easily be lifted by half-a-dozen coolies. The machine ought to prove valuable in some of the closely studded forests of Assam and other thickly populated woodlands."

CONSIDERABLE irritation has naturally been caused in the United States owing to the searching of American vessels by Spanish men-of-war. On the 80th of May, the schooner *Ethel A. Merritt* left Jamaica for Philadelphia with a cargo of fruit. On the following day, she was fired into, boarded, and searched, by an armed boat's crew from a Spanish corvette. Nothing contraband being found, the Spaniard withdrew and proceeded in pursuit of another schooner, the *E. P. Newcomb*, which was also treated to a dose of shot, boarded, and searched. Naturally a nation which has always been so jealous of the rights of her mercantile marine would not calmly brook these high-handed proceedings, and accordingly we notice that a report is current in Paris to the effect, that notes have been exchanged by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, having in view the protection of their merchantmen from similar outrages by Spanish men-of-war in the West Indian seas, and that it had been determined should this searching of vessels be persisted in, not only payment of damages, but also punishment of the offending officers will be insisted upon. Spanish cruisers have established for themselves an undeniable notoriety for overhauling and even firing into peaceful merchantmen outside waters over which Spain has jurisdiction. Within the last eighteen months—we read—the Government of Madrid has had to pay £2,000 for a similar aggression upon an English steamer, £4,500 for stopping a German vessel, and a heavy fine for interfering in the same way with an American ship. It is undoubtedly true that filibustering expeditions are frequently got up in the United States to aid Cuban insurgents, notwithstanding the honest endeavours of the Washington Government to prevent them. That the Spanish naval authorities should overhail and destroy these outlaws is natural enough, but when they push matters to extremes which expose the commerce of friendly nations to annoyance, and their flags to indignity, the Government which authorises such measures cannot expect to escape with impunity.

A RECENT number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains a paper by Mr. Albert Gray on "The Backwoods of Ceylon," which gives an interesting account of the efforts made by Sir W. Gregory to revive the industry of the northern half of the island. The work performed and the method adopted may prove a useful precedent in Japan where there exists such quantities of waste land, and so large a body of shizoku in necessitous circumstances for whom it is very desirable to provide employment. The success of the Ceylon experiment is also evidence of the happy results which may be obtained by combined action on the part of the Government and people. Sir W. Gregory conceived the idea that, by interesting the inhabitants themselves

in the work, it would be possible to restore the fruitfulness of large areas of land which had become mere barren wastes, owing to the tanks which provided the water necessary for irrigation, having been allowed to fall into a ruinous state. In furtherance of his design, Sir William offered on behalf of the Government, to provide the sluice-gates for the tanks—which numbered over three thousand—if the people themselves would find the labour necessary to effect the repairs. The proposal was eagerly accepted and each little village community worked so industriously that within three years 856 tanks had been repaired—in other words 856 communes guaranteed against drought—and the whole province opened out with roads. The repairs to the three large tanks which fed the others in bad years, are not yet completed, or in fact commenced, owing to want of funds. The results obtained have, however, been extremely gratifying and are best shewn in Mr. Gray's own words:—"The tanks which the villagers have repaired have caught a sufficiency of the rain which has fallen, and they have been found strong enough to withstand the flood of 1877, one of the heaviest within memory. Larger fields have been sown, and the paddy revenue (one-tenth of the produce) has swelled proportionately. In 1878 it had risen to four times its amount in 1874 (a bad year), and greatly exceeded its highest amount in any former year. For the first time since the English conquest, crown-land (forest) has been put up for sale and has found purchasers. During the last five years, cultivated land, on changing hands, has been found to have doubled in value. The timber revenue in 1878 was four times its amount in 1874; while the total revenue of the province in 1878 was three times its amount in 1874."

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### VII.

#### TATENAYASHI CASTLE.

IN all climes legend has always contributed to infuse with greater interest spots associated with historic events. Sometimes these legendary stories are quite independent of, and even contradictory to, the records of written history, being local inventions due to the imaginative superstitions of the rustics of the district. But in many cases they have become mingled with the incontestable facts of history in such a way that they are inseparable from them, being only interpretations of extraordinary events and phenomena which undoubtedly happened, but which, for want of missing links in the chain of circumstances, could not be explained in a more matter of fact manner.

The verbal traditions by which the memory of events were handed down in earlier times is no doubt one of the causes of the comparative frequency of fable in the earlier histories, circumstances being colored and distorted by frequent repetition. Another cause may be attributed to the desire of the priesthood to fortify their religion by encouraging a mysterious and supernatural explanation of facts; as well as to the superstitious credulity of the laity, who were content to believe such unscientific explanations. But however puzzled we may be in some cases to arrive at a satisfactory solution of curious legendary records, the fact remains that such tales often give a charm and fascination to history, of which it could ill afford to be deprived.

It is from the less rational, but far more picturesque portions of historic narrative that the artist, be he poet, novelist or painter, draws not seldom for his themes. It must be remembered that we owe to such imaginary traditions many of the favourite subjects of classic story and mediæval romance.

The castle of Tatenayashi, in the province of Kodzuke, has left attached to the spot upon which it stood a curious legend connected with one of its sieges, in which the marvellous rescue of its inmates is attributed to supernatural agencies. The fortress was naturally defended

towards the south and east by a deep tarn, which was considered impassable for horse or man; on the western side flowed the Sata-gawa, and the castle was placed between these natural defences, its outer fosse extending to a length of four thousand eight hundred yards east and west. The extent of the moats north and south was comparatively narrow, being only some hundred yards in length. The Daimio and general in command of the castle, was one of the Ito family named Mino-no-Kami Ujinori, having with him a garrison of six thousand men.

The siege of this important stronghold was conducted under the superintendence of Ishida Jibu no Shōyū. The approach from the side on which was the tarn being impracticable, the attacks were directed against the other three sides of the castle. The army having been divided into three corps, one consisting of seven thousand men assaulted on the west, six thousand eight hundred men assailed the eastern side, whilst at the same time a third division were hurled against the north-eastern defences. Simultaneous onsets from these three directions were carried on for four days in succession, but without any signs of yielding being apparent on the part of the besieged.

The General Ishida, finding that united force was unavailing, took counsel as to what other means might be employed to effect an entrance. The depth and width of the mountain tarn had prevented the attempt of any attack from that quarter, and the general concluded that on account of this formidable obstacle, such an approach would be wholly unsuspected by the besieged. It was probable—and the probability was borne out by reports as to the strength of the castle—that the artificial defences and the disposition of the garrison troops towards this side were comparatively weak and neglected. Ishida resolved that upon this quarter, some method of assault must be devised. Scouts were sent to the surrounding villages to collect labourers and mechanics for the undertaking of constructive works. In all, about five hundred workmen were procured, and they were sent to cut down a large quantity of timber from a neighbouring hill called Ofukuro yama. With this timber it was proposed to construct bridges for spanning the tarn. By dint of incessant labour, night and day, the works were accomplished in a space of three days, and the general at length had the satisfaction of possessing two strong bridges of about sixty feet in span, amply sufficient for the passage of his army. The attack from this side was arranged for the morning of the fifth day from the commencement of the construction of the bridges.

During the preceding night, as the besieging army was encamped some distance from the castle, resting for the morrow's fray, they heard a great noise, resembling the sound of a large number of workmen engaged in building some large works, and perceived around the walls of the castle the flaming lights of some three thousand torches. From this the besiegers concluded that the garrison, having observed the preparations and expecting the coming attack, were busy in strengthening their defences on this side of the castle.

The besieged, on the other hand, were themselves also reposing, either unconscious of the fierce assault awaiting them on the morrow; or, confident in their own powers of defence, taking the rest necessary to prepare for sturdy resistance. The flaming torches, the sounds of hammer and saw, and the shouts of workmen, appeared to them to come from outside the castle, and they concluded that the enemy were preparing for, or actually carrying out, an attack upon all sides of the fortress. Unwilling to risk the lives of his men in the darkness, the commandant resolved to defer any active resistance until dawn, satisfying himself with increasing the sentries, and keeping his men in readiness for an emergency.

At dawn, the besiegers to their consternation and surprise, found the two bridges that they had constructed utterly destroyed, and broken up in such a manner that it was impossible the besieged could have effected the mischief without observation. Ishida and his followers concluded that supernatural agencies must have been at work, and this opinion was confirmed when it was remembered, that Akai Tajima no Kami had built, and was supposed to be the protecting spirit of, the castle.

Now Akai had been, during his lifetime, so skilful in the construction of castles and their fortifications, that on account of his cunning he was said to have the assistance of evil

spirits. The spirit of Akai with his attendant demons, unwilling to allow the destruction of his favourite stronghold had, it was said, completed this work of demolition.

Spies from the precincts of the castle reported a similar superhuman interpretation on the part of the besieged, and Ishida accordingly concluded that it was useless to fight against the supreme powers.

Thus, in spite of his enormous forces, he resolved to make overtures to the garrison, offering them their liberty to go on their way unmolested, if they would yield up their fortress without fighting. This offer of terms was sent into the castle by means of a *yabumi*—a written document attached to the end of an arrow. The besieged, knowing the superiority of the enemy and their own want of provisions, were quite willing to accept these unexpected terms, and without further bloodshed Ishida and his army entered and took possession of the castle.

## JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

### XII.

#### PRINCE ARISUGAWA TARUHIITO.

**HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE ARISUGAWA TARUHIITO**, who was born on the 19th day of February in the sixth year of Tempō (1835) is the present representative of the family founded by Prince Yoshihito, the seventh son of the Emperor Go-Yōzei Tenno, who reigned from A. D. 1587 to 1611.

The subject of this memoir received a careful education at the Court in Kiyoto where his youth and early manhood were passed, and attracted considerable attention from his elders, the young Prince giving ample evidence of possessing talents far exceeding those of the ordinary run of mankind, whether noble, bourgeois, or peasant.

On the 5th of February 1868, the Emperor took the final step towards the restoration of his imperial authority. By a decree issued on that day Tokugawa Naifu and his followers were stripped of their honours and dignities, and a large army sent to overrun their territories. Recognizing the ability of the Prince, the Emperor placed him in supreme command of the "Army of Chastisement," handing him at the same time a brocade banner and sword of justice, as the insignia of his important functions.

Marching against the adherents of the deposed Shogun, now a contumacious rebel, the army under Prince Arisugawa,—who was assisted by Saigō Takamori (Kichinosuke),—defeated the enemy in various engagements and marched by several roads to the assault of Yedo, capturing on the way the strong fortress of Oshi-no-Gioda. Arrived before Yedo, complete and unreserved surrender saved the city from the horrors of fire and plunder, Prince Arisugawa mercifully consenting to accept the submission of Tokugawa, just as the stormers were assembled and the torches lighted which would have laid Yedo in a smouldering mass of blood-stained ruins. The hot-bed of sedition being now under control, strong detachments were sent out in various directions to destroy the scattered band of disaffected ronins and followers of the Aoi, who still maintained a desultory resistance throughout the eastern provinces. The operations directed by Prince Arisugawa were attended with complete success and, on the entry of the Emperor to Yedo—thenceforward known as Tokio—on the 26th of November 1869, His Imperial Highness had the satisfaction of returning into the hands of His Majesty the brocade banner and sword of justice, in token of the complete pacification of the north and east. Rewards and honours were attendant upon the valuable services of the Prince, and he was shortly afterwards entrusted with the task of quelling the disturbances at Fukuoka, a duty which was quickly accomplished with slight bloodshed, and unaccompanied with the fearful scenes of slaughter which usually accompanied a victory in the times to which we refer.

In the 8th year of Meiji (1875) Prince Arisugawa was appointed to the Senate, shortly afterwards taking his seat as President of that august body, upon the retirement of Mr. Goto Shōjin.

Two years subsequently—in 1877—the renowned Saigō Takamori raised the standard of rebellion in Satsuma, and commenced the sanguinary struggle which deluged with blood the southern provinces of Japan. The supreme command of the Imperial forces was conferred upon Prince Arisugawa, who landed in Kiushiu with his army. After many battles,

fought at first with varying success, the great rebellion was crushed and feudalism in Japan drowned in blood on the fatal field of Shiryama, where the gallant Saigo, the chivalrous Kirino, and many other dauntless leaders, fell upon their swords, and thus spurned the mercy their conqueror would gladly have accorded them.

On his return to the capital, His Imperial Highness was appointed Field-Marshal in the Imperial service, at the same time retaining his position as President of the Senate, and received the order of the Chrysanthemum, the highest decoration in the gift of the Emperor.

Upon the change in the Government at the commencement of the present year, the subject of our two brief sketch was appointed Sa-Daijin, or Junior Prime Minister, an exalted office he still holds.

His Imperial Highness was entrusted with the administration of the Government during the recent absence of the Emperor in the provinces; nothing, however, occurring which called for any exertion of his well-proved tact and ability.

Prince Arisugawa is recognized as among the foremost workers in the party who desire to join with closer ties the destinies of this country to those of Western nations, and, as no small proof of the sincerity and earnestness of his purpose, we find serving as a midshipman on board of Her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke*, the son and heir of His Imperial Highness, Field-Marshal Prince Arisugawa Taruhito.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR.—With reference to the proposed import tariff submitted to the Foreign Powers by the Japanese Government, a few remarks may not be inappropriate, as I have carefully considered the draft thereof, and, in the hope they may be of some benefit, now beg to wait upon you with my views upon the various items, considered from a commercial standpoint, having at the same time the good of the Japanese people also in view. There is no doubt that a high tariff imposed upon articles of import which are of value to the people, and which it is a matter of utter impossibility for the country to make or manufacture, must have an injurious effect, and must tend to reduce the comfort of individuals by limiting the actual introduction of the commodities. Let us take the articles of import as we find them grouped.

Commencing with *Group Nos. 1 and 2*.—The drugs therein specified seem quite capable of sustaining the proposed increase of duties, Japan producing or manufacturing most of them, and the others being virtually articles of luxury.

Proceeding to *Group No. 3* which consists of metals. With the cheap labour of Japan manufactured articles are undoubtedly capable of being produced on quite as reasonable terms as they can be imported, and on consideration the proposed duties seem extremely reasonable. It is noticeable, moreover, that no material change is made in the proposed levies upon raw material, such as pig iron, lead, etc.

*Group No. 4*.—I regard with regret the effort to tax leather so highly as to lessen the importation of a superior foreign article, and compel consumers to depend upon a decidedly inferior native production, which, owing to the low quality and smaller size of animals in Japan, cannot at any time be made to take the place of imported leather. The absurd tax upon furs can be productive of no increase in the revenue.

*Group No. 5*.—The duties upon imported bees, and vegetable wax could, of course, be higher than it is proposed to make them, as they are both largely produced in this country, but no argument can be adduced in favor of so high an impost, as five shen per gallon upon an article like kerosene oil. The Japanese have no substitute for it and the necessities of the people must be great, the annual importation being somewhere near twelve million gallons, and, with an average selling price of seventeen cents per gallon, the proposed duty thereupon would amount to about twenty-five per cent.

*Group No. 6*.—I do not consider this tariff a very exorbitant one, although the expediency of so much protection is doubtful. It is curious to note, however, that the relative duties upon

cheap articles—such as Grey shirtings and Victoria lawns—are quite out of proportion to the higher priced importations.

*Group No. 7*.—Paper, stationery, etc., here enumerated, being manufactured in Japan, one cannot imagine any injury that could occur through the levying of such a duty as fifteen per cent.

*Group No. 8*.—The Japanese nation being quite incapable of producing wines of any good, or even decent, quality, or in any quantity; and the consumption of foreign wines being by no means extraordinary, I can see no benefit to be derived by the imposition of such a severe tariff.

*Group No. 9*.—This list does not seem at all excessive, considering that the southern Japanese provinces and Islands produce sugar. In this country sugar can actually be regarded as an article of luxury.

*Group No. 10*.—These items seem reasonable, except that a better result would be obtained by substituting a lower specific charge and adding thereto an *ad valorem* duty as in the United States of America, whereby the higher priced article would not compete to the exclusion of the lower priced. I see no reason to thwart the Japanese in their present intention, which seems to be a serious one, of introducing foreign seed and therefrom cultivating tobacco of a quality far superior to any hitherto known in this country.

*Group No. 11*.—The imposition upon such cheap articles as foreign provisions—articles for which no substitutes exist in Japan—of even five per cent duty, seems merely useless and must tend to create or increase trouble in passing such goods through the custom house, besides entailing a large staff of examiners. I should wish to see the total abolition of the charge.

*Group No. 12*.—With a cheaper duty on leather, suggested in reference to *Group No. 4*, I see no reason to object to a high duty on shoes, etc., but I do fail to see the necessity for so heavily taxing such things as trousers, shirts, and collars, of which the Japanese are much in want to set off their appearance when attempting the foreign style of costume. The charge of twenty-five per cent upon tall silk hats will be trying to the higher classes in the country.

*Group No. 13*.—A high tariff on arms and gunpowder can only affect the Government itself, and go from one pocket into another. The necessity for a low impost upon scales and balances does certainly exist, one can not be expected to depend wholly on cheap native manufactures. Candles seem to suffer by the new tariff. Stoves and grates would appear also too highly as taxed Japanese cannot manufacture them of reliable quality. Fifteen per cent also, seems an extravagant amount for needles and pins. In fact, I can only see trouble and annoyance to the Customs Department itself in the levying of many of these duties, the revenue derived from which can barely pay the cost of collecting.

Any duty upon peas, beans, and articles of food cannot be too strongly deprecated, as likely to ultimately prove injurious to the country, in the event of famine, bad crops, &c.

*Group No. 14*.—In this group I should like to see many articles of small value placed; articles which appear in the preceding lists and which can bring no revenue to the country, which cannot be manufactured in Japan, and a specific duty or which can only cause trouble and vexation—what reason, however, exists for gunny bags, barometers, pumps, &c., being exempted from any duty, one really fails to discover. It is consoling to note that *animals of all kinds* can be imported duty free.

*Group No. 15*.—Requires no comment.

*Group No. 16*.—These restrictions seem reasonable, and the clause prohibiting the importation of opium should be viewed with pleasure in England, by the society of which Mr. Pease appears as the mouthpiece in the British House of Commons.

Apologizing for having taken up so much of your valuable space, and deferring to some future date an expression of opinion upon the proposed new treaties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ESS RATIONIS.

Yokohama, 27th July, 1880

## A JAPANESE BOAT-CHRISTENING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Returning a few days ago from a small sea-side village in the environs of Yokohama, I witnessed a rather curious ceremony, which—being strange to myself, and possibly to some of your readers—I venture to shortly describe.

I was quietly reclining in a sampan reading a book, when I heard a terrific yelling noise, resembling the sound which I should imagine would be produced by a number of wildcats singing to the accompaniment of broken 'tin kettle' pianos, or the early practise of a tyro in the art of violin playing! I looked round and saw, some hundred yards off, a Japanese boat filled with coolies in a state of half nudity. They were distributed on either side of the boat,—about six on the starboard side and about twice that number on the port. The ceremony consisted in rocking the boat from side to side, at the same time giving utterance to those sweet and harmonious sounds above alluded to. So energetically and rocklessly, it seemed to me, was this done, that each time the gunwale struck the water with a splash, and I was momentarily expecting to see the boat capsize. After continuing this for a short time the men changed sides and repeated the ceremony; it was then that I distinctly saw after each 'rock,' the bottom of the boat clean out of the water. All the men appeared to be in a state of great exhilaration; doubtless, if I had been nearer, I should have seen empty *sake* tubs keeping them company.

The day was beautifully fine, so what with an azure sky above, dazzling dark-blue water below, and innumerable sailing-boats in the distance,—the *tout-ensemble* formed a scene exceedingly picturesque.

I inquired of my boatman the reason of what I saw, and he explained it by saying that the boat was new, and had just been launched, and the owners and their friends were now having a 'good time'!

Some friends to whom I have related this say they have neither heard nor read of anything of the kind before; so if you, or any of your readers, would give a complete account of this curious ceremony, it would be interesting to many people in Japan as well as to those at home,

Yours faithfully,

OKASHI.

Tokio, 25th July, 1880.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIN; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 15TH YEAR, 7TH MONTH, 31st DAY, DO-YO-RI.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

European mails arrived on Monday last per the M. M. steamer *Tanais*, and last night by the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*. The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* left for Hongkong on the 29th instant, at 10 p.m. The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* is advertised to leave for San Francisco, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday next.

We observe that a bill has passed the Congress of the United States authorising the secretary of the navy to introduce into the naval service, rope and cordage manufactured of cotton according to some recently discovered method. The result of this experiment ought to be interesting to a cotton producing country like Japan.

The *China Mail* of the 21st of July instant, contains the rather unexpected intelligence that the British Government has, contrary to the representations of the Council and Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, refused to legalize the Japanese

silver yen as a legal tender in the colony on a par with the Mexican dollar. Confirmation of the announcement, together with Lord Kimberley's views in the matter, will be anxiously looked forward to.

In the Shanghai papers we notice a Renter's telegram dated in London on the 19th of July instant, which states that the House of Commons has agreed to a motion against placing a statue of Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey. The decision arrived at by Parliament undoubtedly expresses the feeling of the vast majority of the English people. The proposal was a mistake persisted in through deference to the wishes of certain members of the royal family, it caused serious annoyance to many citizens of a friendly state, and has gone far to diminish the prestige of Dean Stanley. During the last elections the question was frequently asked whether it was advisable, or even decent, to honour with a place among the worthies of Great Britain, a young man who confessedly lost his life—a victim to his own imprudence—in an attempt to lay the foundations of a conspiracy against the liberties of one of the best—if not the best—friends that England has on the continent of Europe. To that question the voice of the people has now replied in unmistakable terms.

A correspondent of the Hongkong *Daily Press* furnished that journal with the following graphic account of the recent terrible calamity at Manila:—

Manila, Sunday, 18th July.—I had scarcely finished writing my diary this morning when I felt a great shock and heard a hissing noise, as though some steamer was blowing off a great pressure of steam. Feeling our ship at the same time carcooning and bumping as if she was on a reef in a heavy seaway, being down below in the mess-room at the time, I did not know what was the matter, but supposed that some other steamship had collided with us. I immediately rushed on deck, and saw, to my surprise, that every ship in the harbour was in the same condition as ourselves. I immediately surmised that an earthquake was the cause of all the commotion, and so it eventually proved. The water in the river was actually boiling and seething as if under some chemical process, as if, for instance, some tons of carbonate of soda and tartaric acid had suddenly become infused in it. The steamer and craft of all descriptions lying in the harbour were swaying about in all directions; the houses, godowns, churches, cathedrals, and all the public buildings on shore were swaying to and fro as if they had suddenly got out to sea. The inhabitants came trembling out of their houses in all directions and in all fashions, falling down on their knees and faces in the middle of the street and calling on all the saints in heaven to save them. It was a very deplorable sight to see the poor women clinging to their children and their children to them; some fainting right out through fear and terror. The Spanish women were by far the worst. I saw a great many of them, almost dead with terror, being taken on board the Spanish steamers lying alongside the quay. It was without doubt a great shock to their nervous system, and some of them will no doubt take some time to recover from it, especially those that have lost their relations or their property. The roofs of a great number of houses toppled down into the street, no doubt inflicting great personal injury upon the people beneath them, although I myself saw nobody hurt; nevertheless, I have heard from other sources that there have been quite a number of lives lost. Very few houses have escaped damage in one way or the other; many houses which look very well outside are perfect wrecks within.

The earthquake occurred a little before one p.m., and when I went on shore this afternoon to gain some little knowledge as to the extent of the injury caused by it, I noticed that all the clocks had been stopped by it. When on shore I felt two slight shocks of an earthquake, one at 3.30 p.m. and another at 4.15 p.m. The natives on each occasion came trooping out of their houses into the street, but there was very little noise: they came out very quietly and knelt down in the middle of the street, with their children nestling about them, and when it was all over they went in again as quietly as they came out. I shall not write any more to-night, I may learn further tidings of the devastation caused by the earthquake to-morrow.

Monday, 19th July.—It has been ascertained that the earthquake which took place yesterday afternoon lasted 1 minute and 40 seconds. One of the churches was quite demolished, and a great tower appertaining to one of the largest cathedrals in the place was rent in several places, besides the walls of other large buildings suffered immensely by the shock. Earthquakes have been felt almost every two or three hours ever since. I have no doubt but that the inhabitants are in a constant state of anxiety respecting these slight shocks, which are very probably the precursors of something far more dangerous. There have been several Europeans dangerously hurt by falling bricks and tiles; it being about tiffin time when the earthquake took

place, they were injured whilst they were endeavouring to escape from their houses. It has not been ascertained, or at least I have not heard, how many of the natives have been killed. The weather here has been exceedingly close all day, but towards evening a nice breeze sprung up, and it now looks very much like rain.

Tuesday, 20th July.—Whilst lying on the skylight on deck last night I distinctly felt the shock of two earthquakes, one at 8.30 p.m. and another at 10 p.m.: they were also felt on shore very slightly about the same time. We are now lying in Manila Bay; we came out of the river this morning: we are supposed to leave for Hongkong at 4 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st July.—We are now at sea and bound for Hongkong, having left Manila at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. About half an hour before we left Manila yesterday, that is to say about 4 p.m., we felt the shock of a great earthquake; the vibration of the vessel was very similar to that of bumping on the ground. The ship being at anchor in the Bay at the time, we could not see distinctly the effect it had upon the town, it being for the most part hidden from our view by the forts and churches. The tower that I spoke of as being rent in several places, is now a complete ruin, the dome on the top of it fell to the ground with a great crash, and it is split from the top to the bottom to such an extent as to make it extremely dangerous for people to walk near it. Cathedrals and churches are very numerous in Manila, and most of them have a tower or turret attached to them, some of them exceedingly beautiful to gaze upon, or at least they were very beautiful; but now most of them will have to be rebuilt, for they are in a very shattered state. Some of them have lost their roofs, and their walls are split in several places, and no doubt some of them have sustained some internal injury.

After the earthquake was over nothing was to be seen of Manila but a great cloud of dust, caused, I presume, by the falling of walls, roofs, and houses.

There has been for some time past a large vessel sunk in Manila Bay of which you could only see the three lower masts to indicate her position. During the concussion she was lifted bodily up, losing at the same time one of her masts; but the most remarkable thing of all is that you can now see part of her hull, which suggests the fact that there must be less water in the Bay than previously.

Her Majesty's ship *Comus*, Captain East, arrived from Hongkong yesterday, and will prove a valuable addition to the China squadron. The *Comus* is a new vessel built by Messrs. Elder & Co. on the Clyde, in 1878, and showed admirable sailing qualities when on the voyage from England to these seas. We published sometime since a full description of this latest addition to Admiral Coote's command.

For sometime past the weather has been extremely unfavourable for the incoming crops, and the reports from different parts of the country tended to the conclusion that any long continuance of the late rains would inevitably entail the destruction of the rice crop, and a period of great scarcity and privation. Luckily, however, the weather appears to have now changed for the better, and we sincerely trust that all probability of an unfavourable harvest has passed away.

The last English mail brought intelligence of two most mysterious crimes which, notwithstanding the adage that "murder will out," it appears almost impossible to solve. In one case the body of a woman was found doubled up in a barrel in the cellar of a house in London, which had been almost continually inhabited for a long time past. At the inquest, evidence was given to prove that the body had been in the cellar for about two years, death having resulted from a stab in the region of the heart. As to who the unfortunate woman was no clue existed. In the other case to which we refer, a farmer at Abergele, North Wales, while clearing out a ditch, discovered a large earthenware vessel containing portions of a skeleton, apparently that of a person about 17 years of age. The bones had been sawn in pieces, and there was found in the vessel a box containing some material, which it is supposed was intended to destroy the body. Nothing transpired in this instance either to show the identity of the deceased. Apparently these two murders must be added to the list of undiscovered crimes.

We had the pleasure of attending Mr. Iburg's concert in the Bluff Gardens on last Saturday evening, and were surprised not to see a larger audience. The night was brilliantly fine and the price of admission very reasonable, yet there were not more than about two hundred present at the very outside. Many persons stayed away because there was no band; and in truth it is far

more enjoyable to promenade with musical accompaniment of that kind, than to be compelled to sit in a heavy dew with every nerve strained to catch the mysteries of Schumann or the delicacies of Spohr. Neither of these masters should be attempted under such circumstances; and the whole programme, however much adapted for a concert-room performance, would seem to have been a mistake. We hope that Mr. Iburg will give us a more favorable opportunity of judging of his powers on the violin ere he leaves us for the New World. From what we could hear, he possesses an unusually strong bow, with fine breadth of tone in slow movements. His intonation and double-stopping are mostly good, at times rising even to excellence; but in quick movements his playing is often cloudy and obscure. This may in some degree arise from the disadvantages of playing in the open air, and would possibly disappear in the concert room. He shewed to most advantage in No. 8—Souvenir de Haydn—some parts of which were magnificently given, while others, (notably the Austrian hymn) were far from satisfactory. Mr. Falque displayed his fine voice in Gounod's song "Le soir," but was apparently hurried somewhat by the accompanist, and thus much of the beauty of this little gem was lost. The first part ended with a stentorian duo, declaimed with herculean power by two noted members of our community, who both re-appeared as soloists in the second part. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Vinay for his kind assistance at the pianoforte, as well as for the vigorous nature of his vocal exercises. We trust that if Mr. Iburg repeats the experiment he will provide a band, and make the entertainment of a more popular kind: at the same time we hope he will not leave us without giving a sample of his artistic skill either in the Gaiety Theatre, or some other suitable building.

Just at the conclusion of Mr. Iburg's concert on Saturday evening, an alarm of fire rang out and the sky was observed to be illumined in the direction of Ishikawa. Inquiry disclosed that the fire occurred in front of the Ishikawa oil godown, a native cargo-boat and its contents being burnt nearly to the water's edge, in fact, a repetition of the disaster of the previous evening. It is strange that on both occasions the fire should have taken place in boats immediately facing the warehouses, and the space where large stocks of cases of oil are stored in the open, with nothing but a fence separating them from the road. In the daytime, we have certainly seen one policeman patrolling this road, but the question now arises whether the authorities should not have a large staff of police or watchmen on duty, while a large quantity of cargo is under their charge.

The flags of the men-of-war in port were at half-mast yesterday morning in consequence of the death of Mr. W. G. Galdie, one of the engineers of Her Majesty's despatch vessel *Vigilant*. The deceased gentleman was found lying insensible on the deck of the vessel on Thursday forenoon, and was at once conveyed to the British Naval Hospital, where he died the same night. The funeral took place at nine o'clock.

Earthquakes are becoming pretty frequent. There was another on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

We learn from a native journal that on the return of His Excellency Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, from Atami, a meeting attended by the Foreign Representatives, was held in the Foreign Office. Explanations were asked and given respecting several of the proposals contained in the draft new treaties.

We read in a native paper that a new school, called the Shinsei Gakko, was opened in Fusan, Corea, on the 5th of this month. The opening ceremony was attended by more than a hundred people, some of whom are in the Government service. Since the school for the study of the Korean language was abolished last spring, and its students brought under the care of the Educational Department, Japanese residents have had no means of studying the language. The number of Japanese settlers having now reached two thousand, the establishment of a school has been found necessary, and a subscription was raised for that purpose. Mr. Yamada Sojira, a member of the Konkwa (Asiatic Society) has proceeded to Fusan for the purpose of establishing the institution.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 17th of July instant, says that:—  
 "A most bloodthirsty and cruel murder took place in Bamboo town in Hongkew a little after 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the deed was not reported to the Police till half-past 4 o'clock. The affair occurred in an alley-way not far from the Cock Pit. The murdered man is Lorenzo del Rozario, the Spanish boarding-master. He had gone to the house of a Manila man in this alley. The Spanish Consul had given orders that all the Manila men unemployed should live at the Manila seamen's boarding-house. The man who committed the murder was one of those who had left the house and gone to live by himself, consequently Rozario was sent to direct him to return. When he saw the boarding-master coming he armed himself with a large knife. Rozario said "I am not afraid of you;" a struggle occurred with Rozario and then the murderer used the knife on him with fearful intent. We saw the body gashed with many wounds a short time after the Police had arrived. It was then warm and blood was flowing freely from the punctures. We counted eighteen wounds. There were three fearful gashes in the centre of the chest, one in the left nipple, two between the left nipple and the neck, one over each eye, two on each wrist, two on the left side and a number of others. Many of the stabs singly would have caused death. The deceased appears to have struggled hard for life, and being a powerful man resisted for some time, till overcome by loss of blood, he finally fell on the ground. The murder was witnessed by several people, one of whom a Greek, did his best to part them, but without success, but the others were afraid to interfere, for they say the murderer foamed at the mouth and they feared that if they endeavored to prevent the tragedy the murderer would turn on them; consequently he escaped. The body of deceased was carried to the Spanish boarding-house and washed by friends; his wife and family returned home, and the scene which followed was heart-rending. Deceased was fifty-two years of age, and had been many years in Shanghai. The Consul was informed of the murder and hastened to the spot, having at the same time informed the Police. The house was found closed, and on the Police arriving, the Consul ordered the doors to be burst open. In the house was found a Chinaman, and she was arrested. The Manilaman had disappeared. At the back of the house is a fence, and it is supposed the murderer jumped over this as there were marks in the mud outside as of a person having jumped down into it. The Police are confident that they will succeed in catching him and for this purpose all the steamers about to leave are being watched."

The *Hirogo News* writes:—"It is quite alarming to think that a gang of thieves and pick-pockets should have been making raids during a whole week on every occasion when a concourse of foreigners happens to occur, and that watches should be snatched from their owners day after day without the perpetrators of the thefts being discovered. On the night of the 20th, when the streets were crowded with people witnessing the illuminations, several watches were lost; on the afternoon of the next day, during the few minutes prior to the Mikado's embarkation, two or three foreigners and several Japanese lost their watches; and last Friday night, when there was a pretty large number of people on the Bund listening to the band of the Spanish man-of-war, three or four watches were again carried off by these smart and daring thieves; there must have been a gang of them, for on the afternoon of the 20th it appeared as if the thefts took place simultaneously at different parts of the Bund. The most aggravating piece of the business for those who have lost their property, is, that there is not the slightest hope of it ever being recovered. It is worse than useless to report a case of pocket-picking to the Japanese police, because they will not hunt up the thieves; unless you catch a thief in the act, there is no hope of getting hold of him. One of our Yokohama contemporaries (*Daily Mail*) recently quoted a paragraph about some wonderful investigations by Japanese detectives in Paris; two of them unravelled a mystery that had baffled the French detectives; at least so it was said, but we don't believe it. The remarks of our contemporary were very good, to the effect that all the Japanese detective skill must be embodied in these two gentlemen in Paris, and that the sooner they came home the better, for there is plenty of work for them here."

The same paper states that "A shocking tragedy was perpetrated on Sunday night, in the Native Town of Kobe, a Chinaman having been murdered by some one yet undiscovered, and robbery seems to have been the motive of the crime. The victim was a man under thirty years of age, named Hong-lai-san, and was known as 'number two' man of the Chinese hong Tong-foo-tai, which occupies the premises No. 14 on the Native Bund, near the Western Custom House. Deceased was the book-keeper and cashier of the firm. On Sunday night, at about half-past ten o'clock, all the Chinese belonging to the hong were together in a room, engaged in friendly conversation, and when the company broke up they all went off to bed. The hong buildings consist of a foreign house, on the second storey of which one of the Chinamen lived, and there are two smaller houses in the rear, in one of which deceased had his rooms; and another man lived in the other small house. At half-past eleven o'clock, the man upstairs in the foreign house heard a noise, as if there were some fighting going on, but he did not go down until one of the others living in the small houses, who had also heard the row, called on him to come down and see what was wrong. They went to the house occupied by Hong-lai-san, expecting that some thieves had been about, but they could find no trace of thieves, as the door and windows were all right, and nothing appeared to be disturbed; on going into the house, however, they found their friend Hong-lai-san lying on the floor in a pool of blood, his fingers chopped off, and over twenty cuts on his body, as if they had been inflicted by a sword or large knife. He was then quite dead. A safe was kept by Hong-lai-san in his room, and the key of it is amissing, and although it is not definitely known as yet, it is supposed that money has been stolen from the safe; the cashier being the victim of the tragedy, the others do not know how much money was in the safe, but the fact of the key of the safe having been carried off points conclusively to the fact that robbery was the motive of the crime, although the extent of the robbery, if carried out, is not known. As far as we have heard, no clue has been found to lead to the detection of the murderer; the friends of the deceased were too late in going out to see what was the cause of the disturbance, and by the time they ventured out, the murderer was gone and his victim dead."

The *Shanghai Courier* translates from the *Sin Pao* of the 21st of July, the following paragraph relative to the operations contemplated to bring Corea within the pale of civilization:—"We have already reported the arrival at Shanghai of Prince Heinrich of Prussia and of the Duke of Genoa; and we now hear that the German Prince proposes to proceed in a man-of-war to Corea for a trip and for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with that country. The services of a Chinaman who can speak the northern dialect and handle the Chinese pencil have been engaged, and the party will start to-day. Corea has hitherto been a self-contained and exclusive country; but since it entered into a commercial treaty with Japan, the various Foreign Powers have been eagerly desirous of concluding a similar treaty. Should the German Prince be successful in his endeavours, the other Powers will no doubt follow the example of Germany." The *Courier* adds "The above paragraph probably refers not to the German Prince but to the Duke of Genoa, who, it is reported, intends to proceed to Corea."

A telegram appears in the *New York Herald* of June 12th, the news coming from the St. Petersburg correspondent of that paper through their London offices under date June 4th, which announces that the Kuldja question is virtually settled; but we fear that it is more than doubtful whether reliance can be placed on the statement. The telegram says:—"I have just received information that the Kuldja question is well-nigh settled. The Russian government was engaged in *pourparlers* with the London Cabinet, and did not allow the Marquis Tseng to come to St. Petersburg until the matter should be settled. Now it is decided that the Chinese Government shall take possession of the whole of the territory of Kuldja upon payment of an indemnity for Russian military occupation of the district. The British government has guaranteed that the Chinese government shall pay the amount required by the Russian government, and it was only upon that assurance that

the Russians consented to deliver the district of Kuldja occupied by them to the Chinese authorities. They have nevertheless put as the condition of their withdrawal from Kuldja, that Russia will have the right to occupy Kuldja with her military forces should the population of the ceded district have cause of complaint against the Chinese authorities. Thus the question will be settled wholly to the satisfaction of Russia. The fact is kept as a close secret until the arrival of the Marquis Tsong, but I have the information from a most trustworthy source."

A telegram in the *Alta California*, under date Washington, the 26th of June last, conveys intelligence of considerable importance to American Consular Officers in the East, and has great bearing upon the case of the man Ross, now under sentence of death for the murder of the second mate of the *Bullion*. It will be recollected that Mr. Hill, the counsel for the prisoner took exception to the constitution of the Court assembled to try his client, on the ground that under the common law and the constitution of the United States, every American citizen was entitled to be tried by a jury of twelve of his fellow-citizens, and that the court was composed of the Consul-General and two Associates only. Mr. Hill's objection was not sustained and the trial proceeded. The result we all know. The telegram would make it appear that the position taken by the learned gentleman was sound. The gravity of the issue involved demands that the telegram be given *in extenso*. It is as follows:—

The cable a few days ago conveyed the intelligence that Mirzan, a Greek by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, had been tried before Minister Maynard for the murder of an Egyptian lawyer of some prominence, named Dahan Pashin, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at Alexandria on the 16th of next October. A despatch from Alexandria to the *London Standard*, announcing the event, said: 'Although the fact of a man being tried by a single individual on a charge of murder is much criticised, yet, as it appears to be the American law in the East, there is nothing to be said against it, although since the prisoner has been convicted, more may possibly be heard of the subject from America.' On inquiry at the State Department to-day, it was ascertained that Minister Maynard had not as yet submitted his report on the case, but as he would himself return to the country within the next two or three weeks, it was probable that he would bring with him the records of Mirzan's trial, and all the papers bearing upon the case. It was also learned at the Department that there are pending before the Secretary the cases of three men convicted of murder in the first degree by our Consuls in China and Japan, but execution of whose sentences have been stayed by the American Ministers in those countries until the authorities have examined the evidence and decided whether the extreme penalty should be inflicted. In none of these cases, it appears, has the law officer of the Department approved of the verdict of the Consul, and the highest grade found for any of the offences has been manslaughter. The President will doubtless commute their sentences to imprisonment for five years in one of our penitentiaries where United States prisoners are incarcerated. About a year ago the Consul of Nagasaki, Japan, tried a man in a capital case and sentenced him to be hanged. Fortunately a stay of execution was obtainable until an application for mercy could be forwarded to the President. The papers were examined at the State Department and also by the Attorney-General, and all agreed that the crime was not murder, but manslaughter. The man's sentence was then commuted to five years' imprisonment, and he is now serving his term at San Quentin Prison, Cal. It was while investigating the latter case that the Cabinet discussed the Constitutionality of the Act which deprives the American citizen anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United States of his right to a trial by a jury of twelve men. Although there was no necessity for formally expressing an opinion on the subject, it is understood that the President, Secretary Evarts, and Attorney-General Devens, are clearly of opinion that the statutes conferring the power upon our Ministers and Consuls in China, Japan, Siam, Egypt and Madagascar, to try capital or criminal cases of the higher grades, are unconstitutional. No man has as yet been executed under this law, and Mr. Evarts has declared, it is said, that no man ever will be so long as he is Secretary of State. The chances for Mirzan's escape from the gallows are considered good, despite the fact that he was clearly guilty of a cold-blooded murder. It is thought that this will lead to a modification of the present statutes relating to judicial functions exercised by our Ministers and Consuls in the countries above named.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* supplied that journal with the following particulars of the obsequies of the late Empress of Russia:—

St. Petersburg, June 7th.—Notwithstanding the tempestuous weather this morning, the removal of the body of the Empress to the fortress was effected, according to the programme of the ceremonial sent you yesterday. The storm of rain, which had lasted all night, continued until noon, raising the water of the Neva nearly level with its banks and threatening the necessity of postponing the ceremony; but the weather gradually brightened, and the grand procession started at a gun signal precisely at 12 o'clock. All the flags on the buildings were drooped or lowered half-mast; on the walls of the fortress floated the Imperial mourning standard—a silver eagle on a black ground. The long procession of picked troops, of gorgeously appressed military and civil officials, mitred priests, and choristers chanting the service for the dead, moved slowly along the left bank of the Neva, over the wooden floating bridge, the infantry, two deep, lining the whole way except over the bridge. The funeral car was a magnificent gilded carriage, with a canopy of white and gold, and was followed by the Emperor with his sons and foreign Princes on horseback. Enormous crowds viewed the imposing cortege from all available points, some even through glasses from the summit of the Isaac Cathedral. The bier was carried into the cathedral by the Emperor and his sons and deposited on the catafalque. During the mass, which followed, the Emperor and the Grand Duke kissed the lips of the Empress, while the others present kissed her hand. On entering and leaving the Emperor bowed to the Diplomatic Corps, for whom a special place in the cathedral had been assigned. Lords Suffield and Torrington attended the procession on behalf of the Queen.

St. Petersburg, June 9th.—Yesterday the Emperor charged Count Loris Melikoff to express to the inhabitants of the capital His Majesty's sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for their sympathy shown during the removal of the remains of the late Empress from the Palace to the fortress on Monday, adding that he hoped Providence would always preserve the union between the Sovereign and the people which had existed in Russia for centuries past. A similar expression of thanks was telegraphed by His Majesty to the inhabitants of Moscow. Early yesterday morning the same ceremony of proclaiming the time of burial was gone through as on Sunday with regard to the removal of the body to the fortress. Heralds, with escorts of cavalry, read the official announcement in all the public places in St. Petersburg. Throughout the day the public were admitted to the fortress to view the remains of Her late Majesty lying in State, early in the day by ticket only, and in the evening by simply presenting themselves in large crowds at the church. All night, if the couple of hours now between the setting and rising of the sun at St. Petersburg can be called such, the public passed into and out of the fortress. All the foreign Princes and other representatives of the European Powers had arrived here last night in time to attend the last obsequies to-day. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the firing of three guns gave the signal for the members of the Imperial family, of the Holy Synod, headed by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, Senators, and Ladies of Honour to assemble in the cathedral church of the fortress. At the same time detachments of troops, with artillery, took up positions along the Palace side of the Neva. The Emperor arrived about 11, and was met at the door of the cathedral by high dignitaries of the Church. Some 1,500 to 2,000 persons were assembled in the small church, all standing, and, with one or two exceptions, such as the American Minister, all in brilliant Russian and foreign uniforms, shaded with black crape. In the centre of the church, with its marble tombs and its walls and pillars still bedecked with trophies of the war, were the remains of the deceased Empress, directly under the dome on a raised platform covered with red cloth. The coffin was covered with a pall of cloth of gold, and only her late Majesty's face and one hand were exposed to view. As soon as the Mass was over, the Emperor, with the other members of the Imperial family, approached the coffin, and kissed his Imperial consort and their mother for the last time. Four Chamberlains then removed the pall, placed it on the altar, and four gentlemen of the Chamber brought forward the lid of the coffin. The Emperor himself placed the train of the Imperial robes in the coffin, which was then sunk in the floor of the church. When the coffin had been lowered, the Metropolitan handed to the Emperor a silver plate with sand and a small gold shovel, and the formula of "dust to dust and ashes" was gone through by His Majesty and his sons. At this moment there was a roll of musketry fire from the infantry under arms outside, and the report of the fortress guns and of the artillery posted on the opposite side of the river, each gun firing six rounds. The Imperial family then left, and the mourning flag on the battlements of the fortress was replaced by the ordinary Imperial standard. The remains of the deceased Empress lie by the side of those of the first heir to the throne, her eldest son.

The New York *Nautical Gazette* publishes the following memoranda respecting the carrying capacity of steamers, which, it says, will be found useful for reference. "Steamships will carry about eight, and sailing vessels about seven times their

nott register tonnage of grain in quarters of 480 pounds. Sailing vessels will carry of petroleum about eight times their nett register in paying barrels of 40 American gallons. Sailing vessels will carry of China and Japan cases of petroleum oil, about 40, and of Java cases about 37 to the ton, under-deck nett register. The following articles per ton of 2,240 pounds weight, when properly stowed, will occupy the spaces stated. *Wheat* in bulk, about 45, and bags 50 cubic feet; *Corn* in bulk, about 48, and bags 54 cubic feet; *Beef* in tierces, about 65 cubic feet; *Baron* in boxes, about 66 cubic feet; *Flour* in barrels, about 65 cubic feet; *Cotton* compressed about 20 cubic feet to the bale of 460 pounds."

We read in the *Times* that, at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London held on the 10th of last June, Lord Ashburnham, who has lately been elected a Fellow, exhibited a fine manuscript of the Gospels, which is believed to date from the Carolingian era. The volume, which was shown under a glass case in the centre of the room, is of the quarto size. Its covers are richly ornamented with goldsmith's work, probably of as early a date as the eighth century, and inlaid with emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and other precious stones, the interstices being filled with figures of the Cross, angels, saints, and beasts. These are finer and larger on the upper side than on the reverse, and, as was explained in an elaborate paper read by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, were of the German type rather than either Italian or French, and certainly were not Byzantine. It was probable, he said, that some of the ornamentation was executed by members of the Irish Missionary Church in Germany. He thought that the reverse and plainer side of the volume as it now stood was the older, belonging to the Carolingian period, and that the front had been added at a more recent period. Indeed, some of the work of restoration of the volume bore date A.D. 1594. He stated that in its perfect condition it had been inlaid with enamel, and studded with upwards of 40 emeralds, carbuncles, &c. Mr. E. M. Thompson followed with a brief paper on the interior of the volume, which he was not inclined to assign to an earlier period than the latter half of the tenth century, for reasons which he stated in full. The volume consists of 224 pages, containing the four Gospels, all illuminated to a slight degree with capital letters, &c., but plain when compared with many existing specimens of the same date. The manuscript itself is very clean and perfect, and in a first-rate state. It was given about A.D. 980 to a convent on the banks of the Lake of Constance. It was there carried in solemn procession at the annual festival and on other great occasions; and it was bought from Mr. Boore by the late Lord Ashburnham. Some photographs showing the elaborate detail of the ornamentation of the covers were handed round the room, and the reading of the two papers gave rise to an animated discussion, after which votes of thanks were passed to Lord Ashburnham and to Messrs. Nesbitt and Thompson.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

LONDON, July 14th, 1880.

The Greek Government is making warlike preparations.

Honri Rochefort has returned to Paris under the amnesty, and has been enthusiastically welcomed.

London, July 21st, 1880.

Hobart Pasha has refused to fight the Greeks.

London, July 22nd, 1880.

The *Daily News*, in a leading article, announces that it is intended to increase the British Squadron in China.

LONDON, 26th July, 1880.

The Great Powers have agreed to make a joint naval demonstration against Turkey in favor of Montenegro.

LONDON, 29th July, 1880.

The Secretary of State for India announced that a British Brigade, under command of General Burrows, had been annihilated at Kandahar. No further details are given.

#### SHANGHAI LETTER.

Shanghai, 22nd July, 1880.

The great annual excitement of the opening of the Tea market and the arrival of the new Teas at London being things of the past, we have now settled down to the quietness and apathy which are characteristic of the hot season, and find little interest in anything beyond the weather. Even the Kuldja question moves us little—though our interests would no doubt be seriously affected by a war between Russia and China—and the advent of the renowned Colonel Gordon created no special excitement, nor gave rise to *canards* such as the newspapers in other ports seem delighted to indulge in. People here are not ready to place much importance on the news received through Reuter of hostilities having broken out between Russians and Chinese on the frontiers of Kuldja, and it is doubtless safe to assert that the majority of residents here have all along trusted, Micawber-like, for something to turn up and prevent the threatened quarrel actually breaking out. The time for this seems now to have arrived. On the morning of the 12th—the very day that Colonel Gordon arrived from Hongkong, we received news from Peking of the issue of an Imperial decree pardoning Chung How. This decree is professedly issued by the High Council of State in deference to the remonstrances of the Foreign representatives, but the chances are that the war party at the capital have lost their ascendancy, and the wiser councils of the peace party have prevailed to prevent a rupture which Russia that China would daily rue, and that the first step towards a better understanding is the relieving of the Envoy whose actions led to all the trouble that has existed.

We know that Colonel Gordon has not resigned his position in the English Army, but has merely obtained leave for a limited time, which he has chosen to occupy by revisiting the scenes of his former exploits, being no doubt ready to give sound advice to the Chinese authorities formerly associated with him in suppressing the Taiping rebellion, as to what the result to this country would likely be if a war with Russia is provoked. Doubtless the advice that Colonel Gordon will give has already been given to the Chinese high officials by members of the diplomatic body, but for obvious reasons their advice would be less likely to have weight than that from the gallant Colonel. In addition to all we know about Colonel Gordon's movements, and what is likely to come of them, we are made easy by a telegram through Reuter, announcing that in case of war between Russia and China, the British and Russian Governments would confer together respecting British interests in this country. Consequently, we generally feel pretty easy about the Kuldja question, and can afford to be amused by the treatment of the question by some of the Japan papers, though we have not yet got over our astonishment at the wonderful facility with which the Editors present us with phases of the question never dreamt of by any one in China. But boldly as this matter has been treated in Japan, commend me to a Chinese merchant of my acquaintance for the most novel treatment of the question. When discussing the threatened outbreak he said to me "Chinaman no wantee fear. Suppose that Russia man wa'nchee fightee, Chinaman can shutty door; no pay the tea. Have do so fashion one hundred year before." And my friend was quite easy in his mind that if the worst came to the worst, a determination on the part of Chinese merchants not to do business with Russia or supply her with the quantity of Tea she annually obtains from China, would soon bring the enemy to reason. How simple it would be if disputes between any two countries, dependant on each other for necessities or luxuries, could be settled by "shutty door!"

We have been having very unusual weather this month. The rain that generally falls in June has come this year in July, and the temperature has been much cooler in consequence than is the rule, the maximum heat being on an average ten degrees below what it was last year. On the morning of the 17th, we had a most violent thunderstorm, accompanied by the heaviest fall of rain ever known here. During the four or five hours it lasted, 4.15 inches of rain were registered at the Harbour Master's office as having fallen. Leaky roofs were complained of by nearly all, and many residents on the Bubbling Well road and at Hongkew had their lawns completely under water. One hundred and fifty dead sparrows were found under a tree after the storm in one compound, they having probably been washed off their perches by the heavy rain, and drowned in the water that had accumulated below the tree. From the north we have news of heavy rains, which if much longer continued will no doubt cause loss of life and no end of misery to the sorely afflicted people of that locality. As yet we have, fortunately, news of good crops in the north, so all well go well if the rain does not spoil them.

The Hankow tea business is, of course, all over for the season, and unfortunately for those concerned the sales of the first teas on the London market have not been satisfactory. Only some of the finest teas have come out, and, as a rule, the others show considerable losses. The total shipments to England to date from this port and the river, exceed those of last year by one and a half million pounds, but from Foochow the shipments have been very much below that of the corresponding period last year. However, there is a very large stock there which will have to go forward, and prospects are not of the brightest. The most noticeable feature in the trade this year is the demand for green teas for the American market, which runs principally on Common and Medium sorts, while fine teas are comparatively neglected. Up to this time some 50,000 half chests of Ping-sueys have been shipped to America, against 27,000 for a corresponding period last year; the export of black tea to America has also greatly increased, as shipments are double those of last season.

The Lighthouse Department has put down an Automatic whistling buoy off this port, and sent one also down to Amoy. These buoys are an extremely useful and ingenious invention and will materially lessen the dangers of navigation. The Department is to be complimented upon the adoption of this recent valuable adjunct to its special functions.

Early this month the English Municipal Council undertook a census of the inhabitants of the settlement, but the mode of carrying it out was not well managed. It was officially announced that forms would be left at all the houses on a certain day, which residents were requested to fill up, as they would be collected on the following day. The forms themselves were rather puzzling, as after the space appropriated for the name of the resident came three very narrow columns respectively headed by M. F. C. Most people guessed the two first to stand for Male and Female, though it seemed absurd that Thomas Jones, merchant's clerk, should also add the information that he was a male. But the third column puzzled everyone. No one registering himself could be supposed to write himself down a child, and the form itself precluded all possibility of supposing that a man had to state in figures how many children he had. It is needless to say that the three mysterious columns were generally left blank. No provision was made for ascertaining if a man was married or not, and I suppose the fact had to be guessed at—if such information were required—unless the wife's name accompanied the husband's. But the greatest mistake made was that of not requiring the age of each resident to be stated. A very high premium is paid for life insurance under the plea that the East is unhealthy, and a record of the ages of Shanghai foreign inhabitants, accompanied by a statement of the number of years of residence here, would have been valuable for the purpose of an appeal to the Home Insurance offices for a reduction of their charges.

## PARIS LETTER.

(Scientific)

PARIS, 5th June, 1880.

Dr. Nicolas draws attention to a disease peculiar to the inhabitants of Guinea, imported by the negroes to the Antilles, and which he designates *morbus niger*, or "sleep malady." It is characterised exclusively by a prolongation of sleep beyond normal limits, the progressive evolution of the phenomena of sleep, from simple drowsiness to coma, invariably terminating in death. The disease at its commencement differs in no respect from the symptoms of ordinary sleep, its march is progressive; there is no intermittence, no foreign symptom to modify its course. It appears in negroes in good health, surprises children in the midst of their play, interferes in no way with the processes of nutrition, and for a long time the organs of sense and sensibility are in no way affected, save by the invasion of sleepiness, which creeps onwards till the patient awakes no more. During the lethargy, stimulants do not produce their ordinary effects: the patient, if pressed to drink for example, will endeavor to put the glass to his lips, but will immediately close off. The afflicted lie in positions that ought to be very inconvenient, if not painful, but they experience no difficulty, and the body reposes on the ground. Pending the disease, the only external signs of life are the respiratory movements: sensibility exists, but blunted, hearing and perception are less active: the pulse is slower, but never feverish; in fact, there is neither fever or delirium: the tongue is clean, the appetite remains the same, only sleep prevents its being satisfied. Indeed, individuals positively stout have maintained that condition to the close, despite the privation of food. The intelligence also exists, only

on being roused up, the patient has an idiotic air, while comprehending, though less rapidly, any question asked. Life gradually dies out without crisis, pain, or convulsions, and so calmly, that the line between sleep and death cannot be precisely marked. The disease lasts five months, often more, and is due to anemia of the nervous centres. Of thirty-two bodies dissected, Dr. Nicolas never found any alteration in the organs.

Dr. Reiset has made ninety-one experiments to test the quantity of carbonic acid in the air, and finds it to be 29.78 per 100,000 parts. He conducted similar experiments from the 9th of September, 1872, to the 20th of August, 1873, and found the proportion then to be 29.42; thus, after an interval of six years, the proportion of carbonic acid in the air remains about the same. The air is richer in the acid during the night than the day, and least so between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Carbonic acid exists more plentifully during a time of fog and haze. He found there was no connection between the humidity of the air and the volume of acid.

M. Alphonse de Candolle's new work might be called "Counsels to Botanists," in the description of plants. The sole thing he admits, which revisits the wear of time and the variations of theories, is the simple description of new plants and new groups. All that regards botanical physiology, the transformation of organs, become almost ephemeral under the influence of chemical and physical progress. The author regrets that Linnaeus is now so little read by botanists for his Latin is simplicity itself, and his descriptions models of brevity and lucidity, and he will ever remain the best model. He compliments the French, English, and of course, Americans, on adopting the Latin names—pistil, anther, stigma, stamen, &c., but reproaches the Germans with their complex scientific terms generally, and complains that it is tiresome to encounter frequently such words as *Sclerenchyma-fasergruppen*, *Gefässbündelknäuel* and *Enwickelungseigenthümlichkeit*. He does not consider that descriptions of plants can be replaced by formulas analogous to chemistry, because living nature is too infinite in its variety to be classified like salts and crystals. M. de Candolle regrets, that painters cannot truly reveal the figures of plants either in point of design or color, unless they have a knowledge of botany.

The French government has resolved to make the Trans-Saharian railway. Many would prefer that the engineers should direct their attention, not to Algerian Sahara, but to the west coast of Africa, which is the natural outlet for the productions of Soudan. The most southern point of the French possessions in Algeria, is El Goleah, distant 625 miles from the Mediterranean, and the trunk line has been already commenced. Part of the route is already opened up by military roads, and Artesian wells have been sunk which yield water in abundance. This region is the dwelling place of the Bonna tribe, celebrated as being the most ancient, the most docile, and the least intelligent, in all Africa. What makes the oasis insalubrious, is the accumulated filth in the open ditches: when the latter are covered and properly constructed, fevers disappear.

Many scarcely imagine that a hard close-grained metal, can contain an appreciable quantity of gas in its pores or interstices; yet silver, platinum, aluminium, and magnesia, contain in their mass a notable volume of gas. Their pores each contain a tiny atmosphere of gas. If a stick of charcoal be plunged into a basin of water, the latter will soon emit bubbles of air; this is the consequence of the water entering into the pores of the wood, and driving out the air to take its place. Strange as it may appear, the metals have stored up in their substance some gases, and there are metals that prefer one gas to another. M. Dumas had already shown, that silver could absorb, when in a liquid state, considerable quantities of oxygen gas, and retain a portion of same when the metal solidified. In the case of aluminium, when it is heated in a vacuum to the fusing point of copper or silver, it parts with the gas contained in its mass, which is superior to the volume of the metal itself. The gas consists of almost pure hydrogen and a little carbonic acid. Magnesium, when similarly treated, yielded one and a-half times its volume of gas, consisting of hydrogen, oxide of carbon, and carbonic acid. As metals have their preferences for gases, so also have other non-metallic bodies.

Lieutenant Paureau has tested, very ingeniously, the height to which atoms of spray can be carried into the atmosphere. Those who have frequented the sea-side, know that the air is impregnated with droplets of saline matter, which largely contribute to make a trip to the sea-side so healthful. The Lieutenant filled half-a-dozen glass tubes, eighteen inches long, and one-fifth of an inch in diameter, with a chromic salt that changed color when in contact with sea water; he sunk each tube in wood to exclude the light, and left only one end open to the wind. The tubes were then placed at different heights of the mast, and after an exposure of five hours were taken down; the weather was fair, but variable: the tubes were placed at distances from 75 to 125 feet along the mast, the salt was changed

in color less intensely according to altitude, at 93 feet it was affected, but at 123, not at all.

The question of gas *versus* electricity as an illuminating agent still occupies prominent attention. M. Marcel Deprez has solved one part of the difficulty by inventing a counter to register the consumption of electricity for subscribers. This invention measures not only the intensity of the current, but also the resistance of the circuit, both ever varying, for the latter depends on the force required to be employed, and the former because it is the central source of the fluid. Professor Jamain has issued invitations to witness the working of his electric lamp. By his system, any number of lamps can be lit or extinguished instantaneously and without turning any cock. Each lamp contains several candles, so that when one burns down, it will light up another, and thus guarantee light for the night; also, if one lamp experiences an accident, this will not produce a general extinction: it will be limited to itself. With a wire the twenty-fifth part of an inch in thickness, the light can be conveyed a distance of two miles, and with double the thickness, to five miles. Thus, one central factory can serve a city ten miles in diameter; the current can be laid on at will, and increased or diminished, as desired. A small Gramme machine, driven by an Otto gas engine of eight horse-power, will work sixteen centres, giving ten times more light than the ordinary gas consumed. This is so far satisfactory, but for the success of the industry the main point is, will it be ten, or how many times cheaper, than gas.

M. Richet has found that cray-fish plunged in an acid, or an alkaline solution, display different effects. In water containing five-sixths of an ounce of acetic acid, the fish lived two or three hours: and for half a day when the acid was one-sixth less; in a solution of sulphuric acid, they quickly died. The alkaline bases, such as soda, lime, and baryta, proved more fatal still: the most deadly of all was ammonia; the feeblest quantity of this alkali in a quart of water killed the fish instantaneously, and frogs found the solution to be equally toxic. Ammonia was even found to be more poisonous than strychnine.

M. Muntz has studied the fat of oxen and sheep, which have obtained prizes at cattle shows, and finds that this fat is deficient in solid fatty substances, and hence less valuable in an industrial point of view, than that of animals not so forced. M. Pillet does not think there is much difference in the composition of plants; he analysed the Chinese oily pea from samples grown in China, Hungary and France, and found the difference to be wholly insignificant.

M. Pasteur has made some supplementary notes on the subject of hen cholera—which involves the whole history of contagious diseases. The cholera in question is due to a parasite called *microbe*, which appropriates to itself the oxygen of the blood; it would appear also to produce a narcotic matter, which may explain the sleep into which the affected hens fall. There are certain animalcules which have an affinity for oxygen, and enter into a struggle with the red globules of the blood to secure it. When the latter dominate, that is, when the pathological condition of an animal is sound, the parasite is conquered and health maintained.

In the petty industries of Paris, one of the great drawbacks has been the want of a cheap motive power. One speculator erected a building, fitting up each story with shafts worked by a powerful steam engine, and hired out space to artisans. It did not succeed. Water was next tried, but in Paris, in addition to being expensive, it lacks fall. Of late the question appears to have been resolved by the adoption of vertical and horizontal gas engines. Several families club together to purchase a machine, and work in a common room at their several trades.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The Okinawa Kencho will not be at Shuri as at first proposed. The garrison will, however, be stationed in that town.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, left Osaka on the 21st instant, and after visiting different places *en route*, will arrive in Tokio early next month.

The new French Minister is shortly expected to arrive here.

The new criminal code and code for regulating legal procedure will come into force about the month of February, 1881. Consequently, Supreme Courts will be established at Nagoya,

Niigata, and Hiroshima. The appropriations for the Judicial Department will not be increased as formerly reported.

His Excellency Ito Hirobumi, Privy Councillor, will shortly visit the hot springs of Ikao.

His Excellency Kono, Minister of Education, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Shimada, returned to the capital on the 26th instant.

The Minister of Finance, His Excellency Sano, arrived at Nagoya on the 27th instant.

Mr. Watanabe, Chief Secretary of Kagoshima Ken, has been appointed Governor of that prefecture, and Mr. Wooyemura, Under-Secretary.

The premises occupied by the Judicial Department are to be rebuilt in the European style.

A Court is to be established on the island of Hachijo, with jurisdiction over the seven islands off the coast of Izu.

A native paper says "it is currently reported that the authorities have, for some reason unknown to us, employed a number of spies, who are keeping a very strict watch upon what is passing, but the report may be unfounded."

Five officers from the Board for the Revision of the Land-Tax have been sent to Fukushima, in the prefecture of Ishikawa, on official business connected with the revision of the land-tax in that locality.

A native paper states:—"The Korean Ambassador who is shortly expected here, is an officer somewhat equal in rank to our Chief Secretary. It is supposed he will leave Korea about the middle of next month on board one of the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamers. Preparations are now being made by the Foreign Department for his reception."

His Excellency Nabeshima, Minister to Rome, and His Excellency Nagaoka, Minister to Holland, arrived at Hongkong on the 17th instant, and sailed from thence for Marseilles on the 19th instant. Minister Nagaoka will remain in Paris, *en route*, for a short time, and proceed to his post about the month of October next.

A native paper states that His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, *Sa-daijin*, made a special report to the Emperor a few days since. It is said that the report is in connection with the petition addressed to the Government by Kwazoku Asano, the ex-Daimio of Hiroshima, on the subject of a National Assembly.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *Shinagawa Maru* brought from Kobe on her last trip 3,500,000 Snider cartridges, which have been stored in the magazine at Awoyama.

Lieutenant-General Tsuda, and Colonel Harada, have been appointed on the committee for the examination of the army criminal code.

A telegram has been received here to the effect that the Japanese man-of-war *Iiyoi Kan*, arrived in Persia, on the 11th instant. The *Raiden Kan*, with Vice-Consul Kobayashi and his staff on board, arrived at Kormacof on the 28th ultimo, and, after making a short survey of the neighbouring seas, returned to Hakodate on the 24th instant.

The Sendai garrison has been strengthened by the addition of two companies of the commissariat corps.

A number of men belonging to the Imperial Guard, whose term of service has expired, have been disbanded on the 29th instant in the Fukiyo Park, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Instructions have been issued for soundings to be taken in Shinagawa Bay. An anchorage for men-of-war is to be formed under shelter of the fortifications.

The number of the cadets at the naval college is to be greatly increased.

H. B. M.'s *Iron Duke* arrived at Hakodate, at 5 p.m., on the 17th instant.

The present naval academy is to be made the primary school, and a naval college, where the higher branches of nautical education will be taught is to be organized, the former being under the control of the latter establishment.

The *Raiden Kan*, which lately sailed for the north, having now completely surveyed the sea of Yesso, was to return here at once. She left Hakodate on the 24th instant, but the weather

was so tempestuous that she was compelled to return to that port.

The Japanese man-of-war *Nishin Kun*, left for Corea on the 28th instant.

A native paper says:—"The commander of the German man-of-war *Vincta*, lately applied to the authorities for permission to exercise his crew at target practice with the heavy guns in Yokohama harbour, but the application was rejected. Another application was then submitted for the same purpose, but to be carried out in the neighborhood of Hakodate. On account of the number of woodcutters, &c., employed on the neighbouring mountains, the Government declined to accede to the request."

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that from information received respecting the present condition of mining industries in this country, it is enabled to state that the mines at Ani, Innai, Arakawa, Osarawana, and Sumitomo, and also the iron mine at Kamaishi, are in a very flourishing condition. As regards other mines the accounts are unsatisfactory, the total daily yield of silver averaging only 7,500 *me*.

A native journal reports that some of the inhabitants of Miyagi, contemplate establishing a Life Assurance Society under the title of the *Tokoku Kinai-sha*.

Large quantities of lacquer trees were planted in Okinawa Ken, during the time of the former clan government. Owing, however, to the deficiency of experienced workmen, lacquer of good quality could not be obtained. Therefore four or five skilled workmen have been sent to Okinawa from Osaka by the authorities, in order to instruct the residents.

The following is the monthly return published by the Customs House Bureau in the Finance Department, of the exports and imports at all the open ports of Japan during the month of June last:—

Imports .....	Yen 2,882,683.30
Exports .....	„ 2,187,804.24
Excess of Imports.....	Yen 694,879.06
Exports of Bullion .....	Yen 2,724,391.89
Imports „ „ .....	„ 139,116.16
Excess of exports .....	Yen 2,585,275.73

A native paper gives the following account of the tobacco industry:—"In the tobacco plantations belonging to the Agricultural Department at Takamori-cho, in the district of Aso-gori, in the prefecture of Kumamoto, the operation of removing the young plants from the seed-beds and placing them out in the fields, was commenced on the 12th of last month. Of the native kinds, three have been cultivated, viz: Takachiho, *Wakawa*, and *Takanori-nanaba*, numbering in all about 2,358 plants. Of foreign descriptions five have been grown, viz:—Havana, Florida, Sumatra, Connecticut and Kentucky; altogether about 2,217 plants. The work was finished by the 1st of this month, and a heavy fall of rain occurring subsequently, the crop of tobacco promises to be exceedingly abundant. The experiment having proved so successful, it is intended to extend operations considerably, and to cultivate Virginian, Cuban, and some other varieties of the plant. The tobacco produced at the plantation last year is being manufactured, and in colour and smell is all that could be desired. On a comparison of the native and foreign descriptions it has been noticed that the best kind of Japanese tobacco is only equal to the inferior qualities produced from imported seed.

The *Hakodate Shinbun* says that the promoters of the sailing ships company are receiving applications for shares in Hakodate, and that a great many people are anxious to participate in the venture.

Old copper money, (*tempo*) to the value of 70,000 yen, has been sold to the exchange offices in Tokio by the Finance Department. The exchange dealers of Niigata and Ibaraki have applied for 40,000 yen worth of the same sort of coin.

A native journal writes that from the date when the new silk was first brought to market this season, up to the 28th instant, 1,687 bales of silk have arrived in Yokohama, and are meeting with gradual sale. The price of tea has risen ¥3 or ¥4

per picul, and inferior grades meet with far readier sale than the superior qualities.

Excellent mulberry trees are grown on the island of Ooshima, off the coast of Izu, but the islanders are ignorant of the method employed to breed silkworms. The industry is now to be introduced by qualified practical men.

The usual meeting of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce was held the evening before last.

A native paper states that the export of fish-oil is daily increasing. Quotations are now ¥2.40 for first-class, and ¥2.20 for inferior quality.

The *shizoku* of the old Yodo Hsu, and those of Yamaguchi and Kochi, propose that when the mouth of Lake Biwa is deepened, and the level of the lake lowered, the ground reclaimed shall be converted into rice-fields. The area will, it is calculated, produce annually 240,000 or 250,000 koku of rice, and the combination are about to apply to the proper authorities for permission to carry out their scheme.

It is currently rumoured that the rice guilds in Tokio will recommence operations early next month.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is proposed to construct five new convict establishments in various suitable places throughout the country. One of these prisons will be erected in the neighbourhood of Sapporo, and work upon it has already commenced. Another will be in Osaka, and the site having been already fixed, operations will shortly begin. After the building at Sapporo is completed, all convicts sentenced to transportation under the new code will be forwarded there.

Kimura Shinzaburo, who was imprisoned for having brought a false accusation against Mr. Fujita, has now been released on the expiration of his sentence. It is stated that he has brought an action with a view to establishing his innocence of the offence for which he was punished.

The 3rd of next month being the birthday of the Emperor of China, there will be a great ceremonial congratulation at the Chinese Legation, in Tokio.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following letter from Kochi Ken:—"Since the petition addressed to the Government demanding the establishment of a National Assembly has been returned to the petitioners, the *shizoku* and *heimin* of this prefecture have become greatly agitated. Those persons who were originally in favour of the Government, have now joined the party who insist upon the rights of the people."

A Japanese junk, laden with 800 *boku*, was wrecked on the coast of Eushiu, at about 3 p.m. on the 12th instant. The crew were saved by three fishing boats and conveyed to Nagiri.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* contains the following recent correspondence from the port of Gensan, Corea:—"The Japanese man-of-war, *Amaki Kan*, went through a number of naval manoeuvres in Gensan at the end of last month, which greatly surprised both strangers and natives. It is said that this was done with the object of overawing the anti-foreign party. On the 9th of July instant, a sailing vessel belonging to Okura & Co. arrived here. This is the first time a sailing ship has visited the port of Gensan. Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Pegasus* steamed into harbour on the 7th. The captain landed, had an interview with Consul-General Maida and the ship sailed again the same night. I have heard that the Governor of Tokugun Fu strongly objected to the English man-of-war anchoring, and asked the Consul-General to induce the captain to leave as quickly as possible. The Korean Government has made a contract for the construction of a wharf with Messrs. Okura and Co., the cost of which will be 2,357 kwau 624 mon. It has been currently rumoured that large numbers of the anti-foreign party have flocked to Gensan. This has caused the Consul-General much anxiety, and he is keeping a strict watch on their proceedings. I hear on good authority that the rumour was set afloat by the Korean officials, with the idea of terrifying the Japanese residents. A mail service, overland, has been commenced between Fusan and Gensan. The trip is made once a month, and it takes a long time, say thirty days, in going and returning. The fare is four *kwon mon* in Korean money, equal to 10.80 yen. The Koreans very gladly engage in the service, from which it would seem that the price of commodities is very cheap in Corea."

About 1 p. m., on the 21st instant, the powder used for blasting purposes in constructing the new road at Sakashita, which forms the boundary between the prefectures of Miyagi and Yamagata, prematurely exploded. Thirteen coolies were injured, and ten were killed.

There was a ceremonial distribution of diplomas among the successful students at the agricultural school at Azabu on the 28th instant, in presence of Their Excellencies Matsukata, Home Minister, and Hanabusa, Minister Resident for Corea.

In order to curtail expenses, there will no entertainments in future on the occasion of the ceremonial distribution of diplomas among the successful students at the Tokio University.

A new railroad is to be constructed between Fukuoka and Kurume, in the prefecture of Fukuoka. The survey and estimates are nearly completed.

A native journal states that "The Mitsui Bishi Company has forwarded a notice to the Government that they intend running a line of steamers between Yokohama and Nemuro, Yesso."

### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

#### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 25th July, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,933.42
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,097.08
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Yen 9,030.50</b>
Miles open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,415.42
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 861.92
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Yen 8,277.34</b>
Miles open 18.	

#### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 25th July, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 12,486.83
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,743.89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>" 15,230.72</b>
Miles open, 58.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 5,768.02
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,109.87
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>" 6,877.89</b>
Miles open 47.	

### TELEGRAMS.

Providence (R. I.), June 17th.—The professional boat race took place to-day. At the signal Hanlan rushed to the front, and was followed by Boyd and Riley. After a time Ross pushed ahead of Boyd, and they fought steadily for the third position. Finally Ross passed the Englishman, and sped for Hanlan, passing him before reaching the turning point by three or four lengths, with Riley second and Hanlan third. Gandier seemed to have fouled with his buoy in turning, and Boyd fared no better, for he came in contact with his buoy, and was detained nearly half a minute. As the buoy was rounded the wind freshened perceptibly. Ross steered toward the eastern shore, with Riley second and the champion third. Ross maintained his lead, and about half a mile from the turn Hanlan was observed to cease rowing and rest on his oars. When asked from the press boat what was the matter, he placed his hand on his chest, as though experiencing pain. At this time Ross was several lengths in advance, with Riley second. The water was exceedingly rough, and one of the oarsmen was seen to leave his boat. The police boat and several other boats went to his rescue. Flaisted and Ten Eyck were steering for the western shore, with the latter in the advance. Ross kept his leading position very easily, and at the finish had a lead of thirty-six seconds, with Riley second and Ten Eyck third. The following is the official time of the first three, that of the others not being taken: Ross 29m 54s., Riley 30m. 30½s., Ten Eyck 30m. 38s. The prizes amounted to \$5000, and were divided as follows: \$3000 to the first, \$1500 to the second and \$500 to the third. Han-

lan's trouble is said to be a stitch in the side. Fifty thousand people witnessed the race. One of the stands gave way before the race. John M. Brannan had a knee fractured, and Colonel John McMann and wife, John Dompas and Mrs. Jennie Welch were injured, but not seriously.

No definite information can be gained respecting Hanlan's disability. Riley says that after making the turn he seemed to indicate that he could not pull, and gave up the contest, as though suffering from cramps. Flynn says that he was simply out-rowed and beaten.

Toronto, June 21st.—Hanlan's physician says that the oarsman is not permanently injured, but prescribes absolute rest for several months. Hanlan will train for the race with Trickett in England.

London, June 18th.—A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says that in proportion to the number of her exhibits at the Fishery Exhibition, all the result of private enterprise, England seems to have carried off more first-class awards than any other country.

Halifax, June 21st.—While some children were playing on the beach at Cow Bay this afternoon, they picked up a piece of a barrel stave, about four inches by two and a half inches in size, on which the following was written with a lead pencil:

"Atlanta going down, April 12, 1880. No hope. Send this to Mrs. Mary White, Piers, Sussex.

"James White."

The piece of wood appeared by its looks to have been in the water about two months. The place where it was picked up is about twelve miles east of this city, and opens directly into the Atlantic Ocean.

Vienna, June 21st.—Sir Austen Layard's despatch on the condition of Turkey, in the British Blue Book, has caused a sensation here. The *New Free Press* (Turcophile) recommends the deposition of the Sultan in order to save Turkey. The *Fremdenblatt* (Government organ) demands European surveillance and control over the Porte. The Vienna *Presse* professes to believe the end of Turkey as a state is at hand, and advises that Austria take as much as possible of the Turkish territory.

London, June 22nd.—The *Standard's* despatch from Bombay says news from Cabul confirms the reports of a general rising in Central Asia.

### INDIAN NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

Allahabad, 17 June.—On the 15th a final letter was sent to Abdul Rahman, stating the terms which we insist upon as the basis for the arrangement. The message speaks for itself, and will prove to the Sirdar that his time has come either for accepting the Amceership at our hands, or for declaring himself independent and consequently hostile to us. Our message carrying the letter should reach the Sirdar on the 20th, and then the matter must come to a head rapidly. If he rejects our offers, one of two courses must be adopted, either the proclamation and establishment of Ayub Khan as Ameer, or Yakoub Khan's recall to Kabul. In the meantime the troops are ready to turn out at a moment's notice. There seems a little doubt that Abdul Rahman is anxious personally to come to Kabul now, but in the hope of worrying us into granting him better terms than has been hitherto offered, he has sent an ambiguous message to nearly all the tribal Chiefs in the country—messages which have been construed generally into an summons for a new Jihad. Hence there is an unusual excitement among all the tribes. Even the Tarakis, Suleman Kheyls, and other tribes south of Ghazni have gathered their levies together with an avowed intention of marching forward to Maidan; while the Satis also of Tagas have turned out ready for action. Letters also have been received from Afzul Khan, a member of our mission, in which he speaks of the Sirdar's approaching departure from Khanabad for Kabul, and since then the news has come in that Abdul Rahman has actually started, having with him as escort 1,000 cavalry, 1,000 infantry, and 12 mountain guns. He may be coming as a friend or foe.

Allahabad, 18th June.—Mr. Bernard has been appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Mr. Charles Grant officiates as Secretary of the Home Department.

19th June.—The Earl and Countess of Lytton and party leave Simla on the morning of the 29th. They will arrive

at Bombay on July the 2nd. The party of Lord Lytton numbers sixteen. At all the stations, where stoppages are made, Viceregal honours will be paid. All officials will be present.

19th June.—General Hill's division is now marching towards Kabul, it having been decided to concentrate all available troops there. It is reported that a large body of men were lately in Maidan, under the leadership of the brother of Moollah Abdoor Guffur, and Bahadur Khan marched with the men. Alam Khan, our Governor at Ghuzni, has been taken prisoner by the Wardaks to Galrez, from whence they mean to attack. The whereabouts of the Ghuzni gathering is doubtful. It numbers many thousands.

21st June.—News received from various sources confirm the idea that a general rising has taken place in Central Asia. The Chinese have operated from two directions, namely Kuldja and Kashgar, and upon the Issak Kul country. They have taken possession of Fort Naren, and have large bodies of men in that direction. The Russians have been compelled to denude Tashkend, Samarcand and Turkestan of all available troops.

Bombay, 21st June.—Lord Lytton will arrive at Government House, Parell, on the 2nd July, and leave on the 3rd in the *Himalaya*. There will be no public reception or entertainments. The report is received at Simla that St. Andrew Clarke will succeed the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras.

Allahabad, 22nd June.—Sir Andrew Clarke has left Simla for home, his term as member of Council having expired.

Bombay, 22nd June.—Sir Andrew Clarke goes home; he has become Agent General of New South Wales.

A pukka monsoon is reported a hundred and fifty miles out at sea. The weather here is cloudy; there has been light rain this morning.

Cocanada, 22nd June.—There has been fine rain this morning. The weather is quite monsoonish-looking again.

Simla, 23rd June.—The disturbances caused by Mulla Fakir in Jellalabad is only local. The rest of the district is quiet. The Maudazais are assembling to assist Sirdar Kalu Khan and drive away Mulla Fakir. From the failure of local supplies, General Gough's brigade moves into Koh-daman to-morrow. For similar reasons the Ghazni force will probably return to the Logar Valley. The general aspect of affairs is reassuring. The Khairs Khel robbers on the Latabund road are giving considerable trouble. A portion of the English mail for Kabul was carried off this morning. The inhabitants of Upper Logar and Maidan have resisted the invasion of the Ghazis, and in those districts as yet there are consequently no large hostile gatherings.

Allahabad, 24th June.—Renter's telegram concerning Major Evelyn Baring's appointment is incorrect. Major Baring has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Financial Member of Council on Sir John Strachey's departure. This will not, however, taken place until autumn.

Bombay, 24th June.—A Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* states that Lord Lytton and family are down with the prevailing epidemic at Simla.

Lord Ripon and the Viceregal party are also ill. Lord Lytton proposes to stay another week at Simla, but as heavy rain set in yesterday morning in Bombay, he may, perhaps, start on the 28th.

Bombay, 25th June.—Mr. Solomon David Sassoon has been appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Four inches of rain fell yesterday.

A proposal has been published for getting out a pack of hounds for Bombay.

Allahabad, 25th June.—There is much latent hostility against the British still at work among the people. Recently four men carrying supplies of General Gough's force in Pughman were murdered.

The leaders of the Ghuzni faction have reached Baraki Rogan with a body of men. Their first act was the murder of a chief Mulliek of that place who was friendly to the British. The appearance of the Ghuzni faction in Logar looks as if a final effort is about to be made on behalf of Yakoob Khan's family.

Lord Ripon has ordered the discontinuance of the practice of doing official work of any kind on Sundays, as has hitherto been done in certain departments of the Govern-

ment of India. The report of the Commission to inquire into the finances, of which Sir Richard Temple was spoken of as a member, has no foundation whatever.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LAWS IN DEFERENCE TO FOREIGN OPINION.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

THE improvement of the law is a measure for which we are all desirous. Everything tends to prove that any step in this direction would coincide with the feelings of the people, and that any such improvement would help to show the development of progress among the masses. These feelings are the *root* while the law is the *branch*, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation that our people have made so great an advance that further revision is required. Still, on the other hand, if the laws are improved beyond the point of progress to which the people have arrived, without doubt bad results must ensue. Formerly, we read, an Italian Prince, acting from a theoretical point of view, abolished capital punishment—the result being that assassination became so prevalent that it was beyond control, and he was compelled to again enforce the law of capital punishment, a result due simply to his ignorance of the state of his people.

On the other hand, when a people have made such progress that their altered circumstances call for a revision of the laws of the country, should these laws remain without change injury might ensue to life and property, and thus the welfare of the community would be seriously endangered. We could not describe such laws as befitting the state of the country.

Our reason for continually demanding an improvement in our laws is not because we are suffering any wrong under the present state of affairs, but because we fear that while the laws exist as at present, we cannot discover how soon we may suffer injury, or to what extent, nor can we feel certain of the safety of our persons or property. When the knowledge of a people has raised them to a higher rank, and they begin to direct their attention towards their future interests, they will, on account of the imperfect condition of the law, entertain fear and anxiety and will never feel thoroughly at ease. Thus it results that at last a revision is demanded by the people, and when this revision takes place, it is not at the wish of two or three persons, and most certainly not in deference to any pressure from foreign countries. Still, any improvement of domestic laws, made according to the inner circumstances of the country, has an important bearing upon our foreign relations. Some say, in reference to this, that the revision of our criminal code, and a new code for the administration of justice being established, would have a great connection with the restoration of the judicial power to the authorities of this Empire. Of course to improve the law is simply to coincide with the circumstances of the people, but at the same time, this bears in a great extent upon the before mentioned restoration of judicial powers, and we consider it to be a subject that especially calls for our remarks.

It is well known that every country differs in its manners and customs, and that each nation has its own feelings respecting its own jurisprudence. Therefore, the laws of each country cannot be the same, and it is a matter of course that some countries have very strict laws, while others have very lenient ones, and even that the laws of one country, though framed upon the same broad principles as those of another, materially differ in consequence of some national peculiarity. This is particularly the case when the customs, feelings, and manners of the countries differ. Is it then a matter of surprise that the laws of all nations differ? This is plain, and when, after recognising the present march of intellect, we cannot find any code of laws which we can approve of as applicable to every country we are justified in saying that there can be no perfect law in this world. Still, if we take the laws that are perfect in reference to the manners and customs of the people of the land in which they are in force, there are not a few countries in the world that are in possession of perfect laws. However, the perfectness of a law is best judged by observing how it fits in with the feelings of the people who owe obedience

to it. Therefore, if we compare the laws of various countries, without inquiring into the peculiar conditions of the people, we are unable to judge of their applicability.

Now suppose a native of one country visits another state and, finding its laws different from those of his own, at once asserts that the laws of the country he visits are imperfect, he would be mistaken, but we should excuse him on account of his not understanding local requirements; but should he refuse to obey the laws of the land in which he sojourned, simply because they did not coincide with those of his own, he cannot claim our sympathy, nor can we excuse him because he ignores and despises the great sovereign right of an independent state.

Again, if the people of the land he visits, whether they may or may not agree with him, do not bring him under the control of their own laws but, on the contrary, without considering the condition of themselves, revise their own jurisprudence in order to bring him under their jurisdiction, then they abnegate their sovereign rights, and are like the man in the fable who cut his feet short to make them suit a pair of boots, instead of compelling the shoemaker to fit him properly. A most short-sighted proceeding! And when once such inconsistent measures are begun in any country there will be no end to them. Though some improvements may be made in the laws, yet foreigners will not be satisfactorily subject to them as long as the laws do not coincide with those of other countries, which would result eventually in introducing an entire code of foreign law. This would then be more and more hostile to the feelings of our people and, not only be prejudicial to their welfare, but their sovereign rights would fall to the ground, their actual independence would be lost, and they would come down to a state of slavish dependence upon foreign countries. These are circumstances worthy of our careful consideration.

In some instances, improvements called for by the position of our people, have been made that please foreigners. This is a good thing, a fruit borne by chance, which accordingly brings additional advantages in our relations with the strangers. It is to be understood, however, that such improvements are not made to please foreigners, but to comply with the wishes of our own people. Those, however, who do not understand this, take the improvement as arising from a different cause, and wish to blame the selfish views of foreigners. These inconsistent opinions have nothing to do with the state of our country, so we do not deal with them here. We are only afraid that there may be some who treat the revision of the laws as a strong argument in order to successfully overcome the greedy designs of foreigners. The recent improvements in our jurisprudence were accomplished, owing to the requirements of our own people, and we are desirous of having still further amendments made. Such being the case, can it be possible that the law will remain without any revision? We have not had time, as yet, to consider the advantages or disadvantages of our relations with foreigners that may arise from any alterations in our laws. Still, if under the new improvements foreigners find themselves satisfied with our laws it will be a matter of congratulation for us, and we shall then make use of the revised codes in assisting us to controvert the pretensions of foreigners, because our jurisprudence has by no means been altered in deference to their demands.

#### THE WORTHY WORKS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*.)

The inhabitants of the East are quickly advised of what takes place in the West, and intelligence can be easily carried from the extreme North to the extreme South. Is not this due to the valuable aid rendered by the postal service? When a fire broke out in Hakodate, the residents of Tokio were in a moment informed of the matter, and when an epidemic appears in Osaka, the warning is at once given to the Nagasaki people. Is this not owing to the useful establishment of the telegraph? Travellers have no reason to complain of the long journey from one district to another, and the produce of the maritime districts is easily transported backwards and forwards. Is not this due to the use of steamers? When a kind parent, living a long distance away from his lovely son, suddenly falls sick,

the latter on receipt of the news can fly at once, and attend the former. Is not this due to the praiseworthy establishment of railways? Even rustics and the village children now speak about the different countries of the world, which is the good fruit borne by the establishment of primary schools. Lost children, who have missed their parents in the streets, are soon restored to their own homes: this is done under the necessary protection of the police. All these things have indeed been established owing to the energetic measures taken by the Japanese Government. Besides these, our Government has always acted with great energy and in a true progressive spirit in several other things, and invariably taken steps for the benefit of the people. In order to improve the intellect of the masses, it is very necessary to open a way for mutual communication. Therefore, our Government has also directed its attention to the facilitation of intercourse. In order to improve the intellect of men, it is necessary to promote the study of literature, and extend knowledge. Therefore our Government has sent a number of students abroad, and imported books from foreign countries. Is it not then entirely due to the worthy actions of our Government that the Japanese Empire has been raised to its existing position, and that our countrymen have progressed to their present degree? We sincerely believe so.

And these are not the only things by which our Government has benefited its people. All that we have mentioned above are matters that are visible to us, and their utility is consequently trifling and within narrow limits. Look and see how our Government hoped that the people would display a progressive spirit, so as to become independent and govern themselves. For example, the Daijo Kwan published the translation of the "History of Civilization" by Buckle, and the authorities approved the publication of the "History of the French Revolution," and the "Social Contract." There might easily have been found some reason for strictly forbidding the publication of such books, because the system of rule in this Empire is despotic. However, not only has the Government publicly allowed the publication of such works, but it has actually taken the task in hand, so as to render these books within reach of every one. We confess to great astonishment at the desire of the Government to improve the intellect of the people. The authorities have also foretold that when the knowledge of the masses is improved to a certain degree, constitutional government will be established. As the country gradually progressed in civilization, we have seen established the Local Governor's Assembly, and the Fu and Ken Assemblies, but as regards the Press Law, and the Public Meeting Regulations, the authorities have put corks into the mouths of the people, and prevented freedom of speech. Serious results have practically been the outcome of these laws, but when we judge the case, having regard to the circumstances which impelled the action of the Government, we doubtless find that its intention when issuing those regulations, was to control the expression of rude and violent opinions. Therefore, we prefer not to point out the evil effects which have practically resulted, because, when we consider that the original purpose was to promote genuine civilization, how can we efface the other great works of the Japanese Government with the bad effects of those particular regulations?

For instance, the principal purpose of a good Government, as defined by the ancients, was to promote the popularity and stability of the authorities, and measures for the improvement of knowledge and for inspiring the people with a progressive spirit, were looked upon with suspicion and avoided. The object of such a Government was therefore to instil respect for its rule and the preservation of peace among all classes of the community. On the other hand, a Government which calls itself liberal appears desirous of promoting the freedom of the people, but is never so in a practical sense. A liberal Government is unable to oppose the influence of public opinion, and being coerced and ruled by it, is simply obliged to act as instructed. Now the case of our Japanese Government is entirely different from that of the two Governments we have mentioned. The people are lacking in wisdom, and public opinion has no influence, but nevertheless the authorities have been very busily engaged in the work of promoting the progress of civilization, thus creating great surprise both at home and abroad. If we look back to the past we find the people

of Japan in a state of political infancy. They could only respect their Sovereign Lord and his functionaries, but knew nothing about true liberty and their rights. Therefore, what they expected was to receive the care of Government, and to remain under its protection. The Government, however, was not satisfied that such a state of things should continue, and it therefore has worked very diligently in leading and educating the people, so as to make them civilized, and no time has been spent in securing the stability and safety of the Government. Such being the condition of affairs, when the people become sufficiently advanced in knowledge and fitted for independence and self-rule, the Government will, as it has promised, cheerfully comply with the wishes of the people. Now the world is very wide, and there are many nations on it, but no country has ever made such extraordinarily rapid progress as our country within such a short period as thirteen years. The despotic Government with its great influence and power, having a young and ignorant people to rule, took the lead and brought the country to its present position. A precedent of this kind can be found in no other country in the world, and this is a peculiar service rendered to the people by the Japanese Government, of which no comparison can be found elsewhere. The Japanese people ought therefore to feel very grateful, and toil diligently so as to find a means of rewarding the authorities for their past services.

Ah! The Japanese Government has energetically laboured for the promotion of civilization, and thus conferred a great benefit upon the people. It is a matter which admits of no doubt that the Government will continue to strive in the same direction, and finally accomplish its original purpose. A sailor, availing himself of a favorable wind, may have traversed a hundred miles, but if on the approach to land, he suddenly turns the helm in another direction, the effort he had before made will be unavailing. Surely no sane man would act in such a manner. As the Government has now led the people a certain distance in the path of civilization, if it wishes to change its original purpose now that the community has gained knowledge, the labour it has bestowed for several years past will result in nothing. A poet says:—"Anything that is successful in the beginning does not, in most cases, bear good fruit at the end," and in the book of divine prophecy it is said:—"A fox may ford a stream successfully by at first raising its tail above the surface of the water, but if he gets his tail wet, when near the opposite bank, his first success avails him nothing." We wish to warn the Japanese Government to always bear in mind these wise sayings.

#### LAW REPORTS.

##### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General, Judge; and Messrs. P. HUSKEY and G. FARLEY, Jr., Assessors.

Monday, the 26th day of July, 1880.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY vs.  
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Continued from the 24th instant.)

This was an action to recover the sum of \$5,000 for the carriage of the American mails between Shanghai and Yokohama by the steamer *Nevada*, in the month of January, 1877, and for the detention of the said vessel in Shanghai for the purpose of conveying the said mail. The plaintiffs also claimed interest on the said sum of \$5,000 at ten per cent.

Mr. Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hill for the defendants.

Mr. Kirkwood said that he had some witnesses to call and would do so before resuming his argument.

R. W. Irwin, sworn, said:—I am now residing in Tokio. In the year 1875 I offered certain ships, barges and property to the Mitsu Bishi Company for sale on behalf of the Pacific Mail Company. The first offer the Mitsu Bishi made was, I think, \$300,000. The proposal was communicated to the Pacific Mail company. Mr. Center showed me a telegram he had sent to New York transmitting the offer. Mr. Center was then General Agent of the Pacific Mail

Company. The Mitsu Bishi finally made the purchase. At far as I can recollect the negotiations extended from March 1875 to October 1875. Special conferences were held at which Iwasaki Yataro, Mr. Center and myself, or Iwasaki Yonosuke, Mr. Center and myself, were present. I had numerous interviews with all parties. At the final interview, when the sale was arranged, Mr. Ness was present. The Shanghai and Kobe properties were to be transferred as soon as possible after the signing of the contract. The same with the barges *Rose* and *Shamrock*. The *Oregonian*, *Costa Rica* and *Golden Age* were to be transferred on their arrival here. The *Nevada* was to be the practical property of the Mitsu Bishi Company, that is, on their account, from Monday the 18th day of October, 1875. I myself hoisted the Mitsu Bishi Company's flag at the fore on that day. The vessel was to be actually transferred to the Japanese flag on the 1st day of January, 1877. During all the negotiations question arose about the *Nevada*. Center said she would have to be under the American flag to a certain time, that was the 1st of January, 1877, on which day he told Iwasaki Yataro and myself that the contract between the Pacific Mail Company and the United States Government would cease. Mr. Center said the contract was for ten years from the 1st of January, 1867 to the 31st of December, 1876. The *Nevada* was therefore to be under the American flag and carry the American mails up to that date. Mr. Center always laid great stress upon protecting the mail service, and he said keeping the vessel under the flag and carrying the mails would effect that object. Both Mr. Center and myself told the Mitsu Bishi Company that the *Nevada* would become their absolute property on the 1st of January, 1877.

Mr. Hill objected to these questions on the ground that the evidence admissible under the ruling of the Court only referred to the ambiguity about the commencement of the term of fifteen months, and the object of the present line of examination was outside that altogether. There was really nothing in controversy but as to when the term commenced. There was no question that the vessel went into the plaintiffs' possession on the 18th of October, and that was the time when the fifteen months began to run.

His Honour to Mr. Kirkwood:—Your contention is that the expiration of the fifteen months is material?

Mr. Kirkwood:—My contention is that the term for which the plaintiffs had to carry the mail expired on the first of January, 1877, and it was no matter when the term commenced. The date of the 1st of October, as inserted by counsel, was a mere matter of convenience.

His Honour:—Your contention is that the term expired on the 1st of January, and yet it is in evidence that the plaintiffs only got possession on the 18th of October, while the object of the contract as stated in that document is to carry the mail between Yokohama and Shanghai and back from Shanghai to Yokohama. The first mail was carried on the 2nd of November, when under the terms of the contract the plaintiffs should have carried one in October. The whole controversy resolved itself into this:—Were the plaintiffs bound to carry the last mail.

Mr. Kirkwood:—My contention is that when the contract was signed both parties knew that the mail could not be carried from the 1st of October, that the date was an impossible one and so regarded by the parties, and that the termination and not the beginning of the 15 months is the essence of the charter.

Mr. Hill:—There is no charter. I want to repeat that over and over again until counsel knows it at least. If there was a charter, then the plaintiffs were bound to carry a mail from the commencement of the 15 months, but they had not done so. Evidence has been given that the contract was prepared some time before it was dated, and Mr. Irwin said that the negotiations were carried on for months. If the transaction was a charter, then the plaintiffs had no right to detain the defendants' vessel in Shanghai for ten days. If \$500 per day was payable for the detention, it was to the defendants, and that money belongs to the Pacific Mail Company and they will probably take steps to recover it before the matter is concluded.

His Honour:—Inasmuch as owing to ambiguity in the contract, evidence has been allowed to show the commencement of the term of fifteen months, evidence will be permitted to show the termination of that period.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Was there any definite time fixed in

the negotiations between the parties during which the mails were to be carried by the plaintiffs?

Mr. Hill objected that as the time was fixed by the contract the evidence was not admissible, there being no ambiguity.

His Honour:—The questions that have arisen shew the difficulties which occur after opening a contract to parcel evidence. I shall admit the evidence taking a note of Mr. Hill's exception.

Witness:—The vessel was to carry the mail up to the 31st of December, 1876, and was to be here to carry the mail arriving from San Francisco after the 18th of October. No term of months was ever mentioned.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Did either of the Iwasaki's accept, as one of the terms of the agreement, the duty of carrying the mails that the defendants had to carry under their contract with the United States Government?

His Honour:—The question is not allowed.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Up to what date was it agreed that the Mitsui Bishi Company should carry the United States Mail?

Witness:—The 1st of January, 1876. I never shewed the United States Government's contract to carry the mails to the Mitsui Bishi Company. The instructions were given to Mr. Ness either in No. 14, or his office, or both. This was on the 15th or 16th day of October. Mr. Iwasaki, Mr. Center, and myself were present. The instructions were given by Mr. Iwasaki and Mr. Center. Mr. Ness was employed and paid by both parties. I was acting for the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Ness was told that the *Nevada* was sold along with the other steamers and property; that Mr. Center wished to protect the Pacific Mail Company in carrying the mails, and that the contract with the Government was for ten years from the 1st of January 1867, until the 31st of December, 1876 and that the *Nevada* was to be kept under the American flag until that date. Mr. Ness was told to draw up the papers accordingly. Mr. Center told Mr. Iwasaki that the transfer would be made to the Japanese flag on the 1st of January. I do not know why the 1st of October was mentioned in the contract. I am sure I was present at every conference of importance that took place. Mr. Center would have held no conference without my being present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—I was present at the signature of the contract. I think it was signed on the night of Sunday, the 17th of October. I know nothing of the drafts Mr. Bramsen spoke of.

Charles H. Haswell, sworn, said:—I am acting General Agent of the O. & O. steamship company. I have been about eleven years in Japan and all the time connected with steamship companies. I am well acquainted with the *Nevada*.

Mr. Hill objected to the question on the ground that no claim was made by the plaintiffs for detention but only for carrying a mail.

Mr. Kirkwood pointed out that it was admitted in the answer.

His Honour:—I think the evidence admissible.

Witness:—I think \$500 a day a low limit for detaining such a vessel in harbour. I have been connected with mail carrying steamers for nearly fifteen years. I should think the Mitsui Bishi Company for carrying the mail from Shanghai was entitled to a proportion of the amount paid by the United States Government for carrying the mail from Shanghai for San Francisco. The distance from Shanghai to San Francisco is about 6,000 miles and from here to Shanghai about 1,180. It is very hard to say what is a fair price for carrying a mail. Contracts are made by the trip, by the letter, and by the mile. Contracts have been as high as \$30 a mile. It is generally supposed that \$5.00 a mile one way is handsome compensation. Anything under that sum I consider low.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—I consider the Pacific Mail Company receives \$5.00 a mile. Some of the Atlantic and Brazilian lines get that amount and over. Those payments are subsidies or mail contracts. I consider them in the nature of both. The company I represent receives payment for carrying mails. I do not care about divulging the company's business by saying how much.

Mr. Hill would not press the question if the whole of the evidence was struck out.

His Honour:—If the witness can say that the answer

would injure the O. & O. Company it would not be pressed, but the question seemed important to shew what the Government usually paid.

Witness:—I think answering the question would be prejudicial to the company I represent. An American vessel in a foreign port is bound to carry a mail when requested to do so by an American Consular officer.

Mr. Kirkwood called Mr. Falcon de Cimier, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes.

Mr. Hill objected to the evidence as all these witnesses were agents of subsidised lines.

His Honour:—I will not allow the evidence unless it is understood that the witnesses will say what their companies receive for carrying mails.

Mr. Dallas was sworn as interpreter.

Falcon de Cimier, sworn, said:—I am a French citizen. I do not know the *Nevada*. I never saw her. I am the agent of the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company. I have been in the company since 1860. Being told the tonnage of the *Nevada*, I do not think \$500 a day unreasonable to charge for her detention. I have gained my experience in steamship matters at the different agencies and at the head office. I was first a purser and then an inspector. I consider \$2.50 per mile per single trip a fair price for carrying mails in the East, but I should require to know the working expenses of the steamers. The subsidies paid by Governments in the East may be put down at \$2.50 per nautical mile.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—My company is subsidized by the French Government. I do not know what is paid to unsubsidized vessels. Payment is made by weight in such cases. I do not know the amount.

John Rickett, sworn, said:—I wish it to be understood that I do not appear here as a witness on any particular side. I am agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. I have been connected with steamships since 1854. During that time our company has carried mails. We have had to engage outside steamers to carry them also. I know the *Nevada*. I should say about \$500 a day was a fair charge for her detention. I have been eleven and a half years in Japan and know the Shanghai route. Roughly, it is 1,200 miles from Yokohama to that port.

Mr. Kirkwood:—What do you consider a fair price to charge for carrying the mails by the *Nevada*, from Shanghai to this port in January 1877?

Mr. Hill objected to the question on the ground that the best evidence obtainable on the point was not given.

His Honour did not consider mail contracts the best evidence of value as many other considerations generally came into operation.

Mr. Hill urged that evidence should be given of the price paid for mail matter by vessels not subsidized.

His Honour remarked that American vessels had to carry seamen home for \$10.00, which was scarcely a rule to be taken as to the value of the passage. The evidence would be received at present.

The witness:—If I had to make the charge I should take the subsidies paid to different lines in the East and take an average. I think that would be about \$2.50 per nautical mile.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—I think in subsidized British vessels the payment for carrying a mail from Hongkong to Yokohama is one cent per letter, and two cents for printed matter. The distance is about 1,640 miles. I do not know of any case in which the Hongkong post office pays \$25.00 for carrying a mail from that port to San Francisco.

Re-examined:—The outside ships do not, as far as I know, follow any particular route, nor are they bound to time.

Adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th of July, 1880, at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1880.

Mr. Kirkwood, addressing the Court said that, before going any further he had to make two motions, supported by his affidavit, for commissions to take the evidence of Mr. Center now in New York, and of Mr. Ness now in England. (A copy of each motion was given to the counsel for the defendants.) He said that speaking on the merits of his motions he would only require the Court to refer to the rules of Court Nos. 173, 174, and 175, which would

show that his application to have this evidence taken could be granted as a matter of right. He would read rule 175 which was as follows:—"The Court shall authorise the commissioner to administer an oath to the witness and to take his deposition in answer to the interrogatories; or when the examination is to be without interrogatories in respect to the question in dispute: and to certify and despatch the deposition to the Court, sealed in an envelope directed to the Court or other person designated or agreed upon. A trial or other proceeding shall not be postponed by reason of a commission not having been returned, except upon evidence satisfactory to the Court that testimony of the witness is necessary and that proper diligence has been used to obtain it." He had not been able to obtain this evidence before. The application proved by his own affidavit that it was most material that the evidence of those parties should be obtained, and he could assure the Court that he did not make the application with any view towards causing delay.

Mr. Hill said that he would not be long in reply, but would only ask his learned friend to have a little patience with him, and make rather less interruption than usual. He opposed the application on two or three grounds, but it appeared quite sufficient to say that the application was not made in accordance with the court rules. When the plaintiffs' counsel referred to rule 173, he should instead have referred to rule 65 which refers to "any postponement." He considered he was justified in describing the state of affairs as extraordinary. His clients, as defendants, had not called one single witness, and unless he entirely misunderstood the ruling of the Court, the evidence now required is utterly unnecessary. It is the single point of ambiguity that allows any testimony to be taken. The plaintiffs' witness, Mr. Bramson, stated in his evidence that certain changes were made in the contract. He (the counsel) asked what they were? In the middle of the examination of one witness he had put a question which raised the present one. The real point of the matter was clause III. of the contract where it says that certain services shall be performed from a certain day. Were they performed from that day? Evidence comes out to show that they really began later, viz: on the 18th of October, 1875. In clause III. of this agreement it is stated, that the service shall be performed according to the contract with the United States Government: now he wanted to see this contract. The plaintiffs' counsel refused to accept the informal copy which he had tendered as evidence, and he therefore claimed to be allowed to ask for the original to see at what time this service actually did begin. This was the essence of the whole contract—Was it a question of the time or the service? This alone is what he desired to know and any outside negotiations had nothing to do with it. We had Mr. Irwin's testimony that Mr. Ness was never there except on the last occasion when the sale was made. By His Honor's own ruling the evidence now asked for was not necessary.

Mr. Kirkwood replied that had Mr. Hill read his affidavit carefully, he would have seen that it did comply with rule 65. His object for examining these witnesses was plainly stated. Moreover he had stated on oath that he considered this evidence necessary. The whole question was that a fresh set of negotiations were entered into. The defendants' counsel had said that the application for this evidence should be made before the trial had begun, but how could he apply? It was when he had been overruled that he did so. His affidavit clearly showed that proper diligence has been taken to obtain this evidence. In the present aspect of the case we must bring further evidence; and when the defendants' counsel claims not to have brought a single witness the matter is obvious, it is because he has not opened his case yet.

His Honour remarked that the papers seemed to satisfy all grounds for granting the application. According to the 3rd paragraph, the *Nevada* was taken over on the 18th of October, 1875. Two constructions could be put on the wording: 1st, it was to be a fixed time, and 2nd, it was to be a service. The agreement does not fix any day for the termination of the service, and it is necessary to show whether it was intended that the mails should be carried all the time of the U. S. contract, or only for fifteen months. It is essential for us to know if both parties, being mistaken as to when the time really terminated, agreed to put in a fixed time.

Mr. Hill said this could not be known unless the evidence he asked for could be produced. The question of their being mistaken or not is quite immaterial. As they refer to another document which fixes dates and times, they must call for this as the best testimony.

His Honour said that his question was whether, if after the agreement to make a fixed date—the purpose of supplying the ship was to carry mails according to the contract—each party being ignorant of when the contract ended they agreed to fix a time instead.

Mr. Hill:—If the parties clearly have fixed that the contract ends on the 31st of December, 1876, it does end then. It is a strict and absolute point of law that any negotiations are merged in the instrument. There is no ambiguity. The purpose of making the agreement was the fulfilment of the mail contract.

His Honour remarked that the question was not when the time mentioned in the U. S. Government contract ended, but what did the parties intend to do.

Mr. Hill maintained that the document now in the hands of the Court acted as a complete bar, an estoppel to the action.

His Honour:—Well for the present we postpone the question of granting the commission.

Mr. Kirkwood:—Is the commission granted?

His Honour:—Not for the present. A delay of one or two months is not material when the evidence is so essential.

Mr. Hill now renewed his motion for the dismissal of the case on the grounds that by the defendants' bill of sale, the plaintiffs positively released defendants from all further claims arising under the contract. He maintained that the few words written on the margin of that document were a complete estoppel of the action and justified his application for a dismissal. He proposed to call Mr. Foster as a witness on the one point of making this writing on the margin. It has no ambiguity. It referred that this claim being made by the Mitsui Bishi Company this bill of sale was given by the Pacific Mail Company. If there was any mistake, then the commission might be issued to find this out from the parties, but he knew, for a fact, that this interpolation was put in solely for the purpose of covering this claim.

Mr. Kirkwood said that one point alone entirely disposed of Mr. Hill's application, a release must be under seal.

Mr. Hill:—We do not claim a release, simply an estoppel.

Mr. Kirkwood:—The document is not signed by the Mitsui Bishi Company. It is simply a document drawn up by Mr. Foster, with the view of giving a title to the ship. Counsel then called attention to the recital in the document before the Court, which he said he would parse, and each sentence of which he analysed.

His Honour said that in his opinion it was a full recital, and that in his previous ruling he had been entirely mistaken.

Mr. Hill said his claim was in consideration of the premises which were in complete estoppel.

Mr. Kirkwood said that a recital only bound the persons signing and sealing the document, and cannot refer to another document.

Mr. Hill reiterated his remark.

His Honour considered that even if there was any error in the quotation as given in the recital, it was not a matter of consequence.

Mr. Hill:—We say that the Pacific Mail Company cannot mean the Mitsui Bishi Company. As to the release not being under seal, it was merely a document granting a title to the ship to which title the opposite party have agreed. We have every right to ask why this clause was interpolated. In a legal document we cannot overlook a single word; every letter has its value in a legal document.

His Honour refused to grant Mr. Hill's motion, and

Mr. Kirkwood asked for an adjournment.

His Honour:—Unless either party has very pressing reasons to the contrary, I propose that we should adjourn for some little time. I am now not well enough to hear these arguments day after day as I have been doing.

Counsel consenting, the Court was adjourned until the 25th of August, at 10 a.m.

## YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE  
CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE  
JAPANESE HERO.

BY K. SUYEMATZ.

## PART VI.

I now proceed to make fuller observations on the 'Diary' of the late Mr. Sewaki. He was not a man who was endeavouring to prove, as I am doing, the identity of Genghis Khan and Yoshitsune, but simply tracing the ultimate fate of the latter, and also any vestiges left of the Japanese in Manchooria. According to the statements which he has jotted down, just as he received them from the natives and Chinese residents, and information also obtained through other Japanese residing in Vladivostok, and from his own personal observations, putting aside any special point, it is most authentic that the Japanese had many connections with these regions at different times, and traditions are current about their coming into this country. The remains of fortifications and burying grounds which are positively ascribed to the Japanese, are to be found everywhere; and it is also said that some of these old tombs and most of the writings which were found in several shrines or other ancient sacred places, were removed to the Russian capital when that part of Manchooria was ceded to her; and even commonly among the people allusions are constantly made to their connection with the Japanese, and the names of Japanese always seems the most pleasant subjects of conversation. They even commonly go so far as to say that Manchooria was once a Japanese dominion.

Now, it is true accounts are made in our history that, in the middle of the sixth century, an expedition was sent by our country and invaded So-shun, which name, it must be remembered, was anciently applied to a considerable part of modern Manchooria; and from the beginning of the eighth down to the tenth century of the Christian era, the kingdom of Puhai, which lay anciently close to the northern extremity of the Corea, extending over a part of Manchooria, always acknowledged the supremacy of Japan, and embassies were sent from time to time to our country, and sometimes from Japan to theirs; and the origin of this was their being on bad terms with China. This is plainly recorded in our history, and even the documents of communication between the two governments are still preserved, showing the relative position between them. Yet so far as this history goes, we do not see that we ever had any actual sovereignty over them; and, therefore, it would be rather strange, if after so many years had passed away, and no such kingdom exists, the people should generally retain the impression that this territory was once under Japanese rule; and my opinion therefore is, that there must have been a time when certain Japanese who came there actually held dominion over them, leaving its remembrance powerfully impressed on the popular mind up to the present day, and this was done by Yoshitsune.

But to give more particulars recorded in the 'Diary.' There is an old castle called Suchung, about one hundred and fifty miles from Vladivostok, which is said to have been built by a Japanese general. Concerning this castle he narrates a story, told him by Liu Ponchung, a native of Fungyeechung, Tanchiu, in Shantung, China, who resided in the town, which is built on the site of the ruins of this castle, "that an able Japanese general, escaping from the imminent peril of his life in his own country, came there, and erected this castle, and called in Suchung i.e. Castle of Resuscitation, from his having escaped a fearful danger. Near the ruins of this castle there is a cave, it which that general is said to have lived on his first arrival, and stone monuments and fortifications. This cave also being considered sacred, entering it is believed by the natives to be of bad omen and the cause of misfortune. Notwithstanding this, some fifteen or sixteen years ago, seven Chinese seepies, not paying any attention to this idea, laid down in this cave in order to spend the night, but at midnight they were all pitched out by some invisible power. There are also some families in the said town which claim descent from this Japanese general. About three hundred years ago, these families made copper coin with this inscription, 'Fungyung Tung pan,' i.e., 'circulating money of Fungyung,' which money is still current in several of the surrounding localities."

Now, looking into this story, the first part exactly coincides with the career of Yoshitsune; but Fungyung, pronounced Kuanyei by Japanese, is the name of the years between 1524 and 1543 A.D. Therefore if the said families were descendants of Yoshitsune, and had no ulterior communications with Japanese, there is no reason why they should know the Japanese name of the year; but the author of the 'Diary' goes on to state that he, and many other Japanese who were at Vladivostok, actually saw the coin, saying that they were exactly the model of the Japanese coins made at the above date, the only difference being that they were smaller in size. There is no doubt, therefore, that this coin was in some way or other made after a Japanese model, and he concludes that the general referred to above must have been Yoshitsune or one of his followers; and that the coin which is said to have been made by these families must have been an imitation of Japanese coin of the period, which may have been presented to them by some other Japanese who came there by chance, in after times; or he says it might have been given by those shipwrecked sailors, of whom we have spoken before.\* And again he says this very Japanese family may be descended from one of these same sailors, who might have remained behind in the country. Though this comment seems rather vague, I presume it may not be in disagreement with fact; because, as it appears in the above narration, the general in question must have come there some centuries before the year 1524, and the time of the coinage must have been after the above date, and therefore, belongs to quite a different period. I would even say that this coin might have been fraudulently made in Japan and taken to Manchooria by some adventurers who settled there.

To conceive that there might have possibly been such adventurers is by no means extravagant, and these might have made their own money there, if they did not take it from home. And my reason for this opinion is this, that, as I have stated before, in the fifteenth century the Japanese were extremely mischievous to the eastern coast of Asia, and this was followed by our commerce, which extended to Annam, Siam, and even the Philippine Islands, and it was by a Japanese ship that a mission from a Japanese prince, sent to the Portuguese court and to Rome, were taken to Mexico *en route*. All these facts show how active Japanese navigation and shipbuilding was at this period, which was only discouraged and repressed by the selfish policy of the Tokugawa Government. Why then might not some adventurers have gone to the coast of Manchooria? This indeed was not known to us, owing to the entire absence of any regular commercial intercourse with this particular place; yet these adventurers must not be confused with that general who made himself previously a powerful ruler over this region.

This will become more evident from what follows in another place in the 'Diary' where he gives a narration, told by one Wang Chin Kin, also a Chinese and a native of the province of Shantung who resided more than twenty years in the same town. It runs thus:—"In olden times, according to native tradition, there came into this country two Japanese generals, one Kinuchiu by name, the other Fung Yung—the castle is said to have been built by one of them—but which came first, or at what precise period they arrived is unknown. Fung Yung became the chief of this region, and is said to have been succeeded by his descendants for the space of nearly three hundred years. His tomb still remains in the precincts of the castle, with an epitaph inscribed on it, and a daughter of Kinuchiu is said to have built another castle, called the Castle of Tungkin (?). The coffins both of father and daughter are reported to be still preserved in a certain spot on the banks of the river Mootang." (?)

Now, in this narration too few particulars are given about Kinuchiu, whereas more are supplied about Fung Yung. Nor are there any comments or observations by Mr. Sewaki himself on this very name. Fung Yung is only a name for a Japanese period of years, and hence cannot be in any way a personal name. Therefore, there must have been some circumstances which led the people to imagine such a name; this, I think, arose from the fact that they, seeing the name

\* According to his statement, quoted from Yezoshi, by Arai Hakuseki, a celebrated Japanese scholar who lived about the middle of the eighteenth century, the place where the sailors are said to have seen the images in Japanese armour, whom they concluded to be those of Yoshitsune and Benkei, is said to have been Tu lu kan, which place Mr. Sewaki says is to be found in a Corea map, between the rivers Amour and Tweepoon.

of this year, 'Fung Yung' on the coin, mistook its significance for a person; but, with regard to the name Kinuchū, which was written by the abovementioned Chinese as 金烏諸, there is no trace whatever of any Japanese name, either in the characters or pronunciation. But, after all, this representation by Chinese characters seems to be phonetically used by these Chinese, and apparently adopted previously by other Chinese who might have taken an interest in these matters, to represent the Mongolian native sound of the name, which was probably like Kinuchū. Now from these considerations, my conclusion cannot be otherwise than that it is the identical name, Genghis, because as before stated, this name "Genghis" is pronounced in many different ways, some being, for example, Kinkitz and Chinchitzu, which is similar to Kinutsu or Kinuchū. This narration, indeed, does not detail what sort of achievements this Kinuchū performed; yet a statement is made by Mr. Sewaki in another place, that a common tradition exists that a Japanese general who came there, combining great numbers of the natives, made a great attack upon China, and a powerful empire was finally established by his descendants. From this we can see that this Kinuchū must have been this general, and the empire must have been that of the Yuen dynasty; and, therefore, Kinuchū was identical with Genghis, who was one and the same with Yoshitsune. The derivation of the name "Kinuchū" seems to be this, that Genghi Kei or Genghi Khan being a name adopted by Yoshitsune, it was afterwards corrupted into many different sounds, partly by oral tradition and partly by the difference of native intonation; and one of these different modes of pronunciation, something resembling Kinuchū in sound, was preserved in these countries where Mr. Sewaki got this information, and was phonetically represented by the Chinese characters given above, by the Chinese with whom the latter gentleman discussed the subject. When we examine the matter from this point of view, a name which is said to be Japanese, but which apparently bears no trace of a Japanese derivation, becomes quite intelligible. Again, the reason why no exact date of this man's career is to be found in native traditions ought not to be a matter of surprise, since the natives of those regions, being in a low state of civilization, all such points would probably be handed down to them only orally; and, therefore, the exact dates became rather confused, and the distinction between his career, and that of him whom they miscall, or whom they have altogether imagined, became faint and undefined. Hence the fact why Chinese, who must have known well the history of Yuen, did not give any indication to identify this Kinuchū with Genghis, ought also not to be a matter of surprise, because in the history of Yuen, although the name of Genghis is represented by the Chinese characters sounding 'Ching-Ki-Tzu,' which does not much differ in sound from that of Kinuchū, he is considered as a native, and their notions about him must have been formed accordingly. Therefore, though they were informed by natives about the story of Kinuchū, they naturally would not be able to conceive the idea that Genghis was identical with Kinuchū; and, even supposing they had any such ideas, they would not have rashly stated them, partly perhaps to avoid possible error, and partly perhaps not liking to admit they were once ruled over by a Japanese dynasty. However, taking all accounts given both by Chinese and natives into consideration, the result of such inquiry would be arrived at, and the identity of Genghis and Kinuchū, who cannot be other than Yoshitsune, appears unmistakably confirmed.

In endeavouring to identify any great characters it will be most important to show the similarity of ideas and sentiments in the minds of both, especially in their notions of religious matters, legislation, and military tactics; for a strong resemblance in such points will furnish a powerful presumptive evidence in favour of this identification.

Now, examining the characters of Genghis and Yoshitsune under these points of view, we find such a similarity most strikingly manifest—a similarity which could scarcely be the result of an accidental coincidence, because, when we find certain great men agreeing remarkably in some one leading trait of character, it is rare that they do so in more than one; and I would say never in all the three, namely, religion, politics, and military tactics. There is, in all cases, some obvious difference and discrepancy which make two great men different and easily distinguishable. First of all, let us look at the religious opinions of Genghis, and other circumstances connected with this subject, which will serve as corroborative

testimony in tracing him to a Japanese origin. It is a well-known fact that Genghis was most liberal in his views of religion. To quote the words of the 'Conversations-Lexicon':—"He acknowledged no particular creed, he gave the preference to none; at his court all men of merit, without reference to their religious opinions, were welcome. He allowed many Tibetan, Persian, and Arabian books to be translated into Mongolian, an example imitated by more than one of his successors, and by which the Mongols acquired a rank by no means unimportant among the civilized nations of Asia." To quote Mr. Howorth, "Genghis counselled his sons to tolerate all creeds, telling them it mattered little to the Divinity how they honoured him. He himself believed in a Supreme being, and also worshipped the sun." The same views as these are also stated by Petis de la Croix, and as the writer in the 'Conversations-Lexicon' says, they were by no means confined to Genghis alone; and we are told by Marco Polo that Kublai Khan informed him of his opinions on this matter, saying:—"There are four aged prophets, revered and worshipped by four different classes of mankind. The Christians hold Christ as their divinity, the Saracens Mahomet, the Jews Moses, and the idolaters Sago Mambra Khan, their most venerated idol. I honour and respect all the four, and seek aid from them, as any one of these may be supreme in heaven."

From these quotations it is easy to see how Genghis was distinguished by an indifferent liberalism in religious matters which is quite antagonistic to European views, and this was imitated by his descendants. First of all, it is striking to find in this indifference to any particular form of religion the characteristic feature of the Japanese mind. I would not by any means be understood to assert that our people are irreverent. As a rule they are strict in morals, faithful, and sincere, but they do not care about names or forms. The variety of individual religious opinions makes no difference in the amenities of social intercourse. They would not be so barbarous as to put their fellow creatures to death because their convictions were not the same as their own, nor do they deal out hopeless damnation to them because their creeds are contrary to their own bigoted notions.

We learn from Petis de la Croix that when Genghis entered the city of Bokhara, and saw two doctors of the city, he asked them what their faith was. They replied, they believed as did all Mahometans, there was but one God, and that this God did create all things and had no equal. Genghis told them he believed the same; then he asked them what was their opinion of Mahomet. They answered, that God had sent this prophet to his servants with his seal and order to instruct them in the laws they must follow. Genghis approved the answer, and said:—"I believe it, since I, who am but the servant of God, daily send ambassadors into divers countries and even to my own subjects, to make my pleasure known to them." After this they conversed with him on the subject of prayers, and the times in which it was their custom to pray daily. Their institutions in these matters he also approved, and also that of fasting, which the Mahometans observe in the month Rhamadan. Commenting on this, he told them it was but reasonable they should use some abstinence for the space of a month, since all the rest of the year they ate and drank what they pleased, and passed whole nights in debauchery; nay, even in this month of Rhamadan, although they called it, out of respect, the venerable. He also approved that a man should distribute a part of his goods to the poor. But when these doctors told him that the Mussulmans were obliged to build temples in which to worship God, and that these mosques were called "the house of God," where they had to pray and render Him homage, he told them that the whole world was the house of God, and that He heard the prayers of men in all parts of the world. He also asked many questions concerning their customs. After this they returned to their homes, affirming that Genghis had sentiments very conformable to theirs, and that he might be reckoned in the number of faithful Mussulmans; nevertheless, they were not pleased with his remarks concerning the Mosques.

This conversation is exactly similar to that which our intellectual class might hold in modern days with any foreigner; however, if I only say that the religious opinions of Genghis were liberal, and therefore representative of those of Japan, it may be objected that these are views any great man might hold, and therefore I will produce some instances of religious

devotion performed by him, which is a common practice in Japan, and this also from *Petis de la Croix*. When four hundred and fifty Mongolian merchants and ambassadors were treacherously assassinated by order of the King of Karazin, in A.D. 1227, Genghis was so hurt by this act of barbarity that he wept, and would take no rest until he had got all things in readiness to revenge them. He went to the top of a hill, where, uncovering his head, he prayed to God to prosper his undertaking against a faithless prince, whom he was trying to punish; and he remained three nights and three days on this spot, without taking any sustenance. In the middle of the third night a monk clothed in black appeared to him in a dream, and bade him fear nothing, for he should be successful in all his enterprises. This practice of remaining in holy places, situated on the top of a mountain, for the purpose of devotion, and often rigidly abstaining from food, some for a week, some even for a fortnight, is a common religious ceremony among the Japanese. Kichiji, who came to Mount Kurama, and made there the acquaintance of Yoshitsune, and took him down to Oshiu, was one of such worshippers, who spent some nights in devotion on this mountain; and it is also a custom, almost universal among the Japanese, to invoke the aid of the Deity before undertaking any difficult enterprise.

Several authors give a description of what took place on the entry of Genghis into Bokhara. They say that when he came before a mosque he stopped to gaze upon it, and asked if that were the Sultan's palace, and on being told that it was the house of God he respectfully dismounted, and proceeded towards it on foot and ascended into the gallery. This might seem a circumstance of small importance, but it reveals the liberality of his religious feelings and we alone can see that this took place in exact accordance with the Japanese customs. In our country it was considered the proper and polite act of every gentleman to descend from his carriage or his horse, whenever he came within a certain distance of a temple, and the proper place to dismount is even indicated before any important temples, and this practice is still continued in our own day. Now, it would really seem very improbable that a great conqueror like Genghis, said to be born in a region where no religion existed, entering a city he had just taken, would have thought of performing such an act, without it had been done under the impulse and guidance of strong and early habits.

Gibbon, speaking of Kublai, grandson of Genghis, says: "Yet this learned man declined from the pure and simple religion of his great ancestor. He sacrificed to the idol Fo, and his blind attachment to the lamas of Thibet, and bonzes of China, provoked the censure of the disciples of Confucius." In his notes he says: "The attachment of Kublai Khan, and the hatred of the mandarins to the bonzes and lamas, seem to represent them as the priest of the same God of Fo, whose worship prevails among the sects of Hindostan, Thibet, Siam, and Japan. But this mysterious subject is still lost in a cloud, which the researches of our Asiatic Society may gradually dispel."

It would almost appear from these words of Gibbon that the attachment shown by the descendants of Genghis Khan to the worship of Fo was a surprising act in his mind; but the theory which I am now attempting to establish at once removes all this difficulty, and dispenses with the assistance of the Asiatic Society.

It is a well-known fact that the religion of Buddha now prevails among the Mongolians and Tartars, and it is our task to show at what time this religion was introduced into this part of the world. In a journey into Eastern Tartary by Ferdinand Verbrast, a Jesuit, in 1682 (see Ashley's new general collection of 'Voyages and Travels'), this statement is given: "All Mongols, according to Gerbrillon, are of the religion of Thibet, that is, worshippers of the idol Fo, called in their language Fucheki. A Mongol prince, well versed in the history of his ancestors, on being asked the question by Gerbrillon when the religion of Fo was first introduced among them, told him that in the reign of the emperor Kublai, there came lamas into the country of the Mongols, who planted the religion; but that these lamas differed much from modern ones." This opinion seems to be correct. I was favoured by my friend, Mr. Nanjio, with the following extract from an important Chinese work entitled, 'Origin of Fo religion under the Yuen dynasty': "When Kublai was still a mere prince, being informed that there was a famous priest, Tso Lih cho, in Thibet, he at last went to the country of Seelyan,

and despatching a message to the king Kwotan, of Thibet, requested him to send to him this famous priest. The king replied that this holy man had already disappeared; but added, "Here is his nephew, Paspas by name, he is now sixteen years old, yet well versed in the doctrine of Fo, I beg to offer him to you;" and also it is stated in the same book, that Paspas served under the emperor Kublai, and was honoured with the title of Pope of the "Central Field." This fact, namely the appointment of Paspas as religious instructor by Kublai, is also related in Chinese history; we can therefore fairly conclude that the introduction of this religion into Mongolia began at this time. Now, if it be so, we must reflect how it happened that Kublai came so much to favour this particular religion, seeing that he came from a land where no such religion existed at all before, and that he lived afterwards among the Chinese literati, to whom the religion of Fo was an object of intense dislike. My opinion is that, since Genghis Khan was Japanese, the name of the religion of Buddha might have been the subject of their conversation among families; and thus it happened to come down and be impressed on the mind of Kublai, who being anxious to know that religion, came voluntarily to invite the priest from Thibet, and honoured him with such title, notwithstanding the ill-feeling of the Chinese among whom he lived. An example of this kind, is the first introduction of Buddhism from India into China. It is stated in Chinese history that Buddhism was first introduced there at the time of the emperor Ming, of the after-Han dynasty, who dreamed that a golden angel flew into his palace gardens. Asking his courtiers what the interpretation of this dream might be, he was answered that some of them had heard that there was a holy Buddha (sacred image and doctrine) in the westward land. He sent for two priests from India, and this is considered the first introduction of Buddhism into China; but it must be understood that the emperor Ming must have been informed beforehand about this religion, from the fact that a golden image was carried back to China by a general named Hoh, who made war on the frontier of India, and therefore, making pretence of a dream, formally introduced it. Just so was the case with Kublai, who, similarly, must have been informed concerning it beforehand, while he was a prince in the court of Mongolia. I became more convinced of this opinion when I find it even stated by some author, I think Mr. Howorth, that Buddhism was known to Genghis. We have seen that, according to Gerbrillon, who is said to have travelled altogether nine times in Tartary and Mongolia, the Fo is called Fucheki in Mongolia. Another opinion asserts that Fo is called Fucheki among Tartars, and Boyhan, or Buychan, in Mongolia; in whichever it may be used, whether in Mongolia or Tartary, is of small moment, the word Fucheki is an argument in itself. In my opinion this word came direct from Japan, being a corruption of Hotoke, which is the common term for Fo in Japan, and had been in use for centuries among our people before the time of Kublai. In Mongolia, also, there were, and are still, deputy lamas, who are called Khutukutu, and in a note in Ashley's new general collection, this word is said to be written Hotoget in Strahlenburg. This last manner of writing is very similar to that of Hotoke in Japan. Now Fucheki, Khutukutu, and Hotoget, cannot be words produced by a mere interchange of sounds, because Khutukutu is distinctly sounded in four syllables, which is evident from the Chinese representation of the word sounded Khu-tu-ku-tu; therefore we cannot see any possibility of interchange between these words; and, above all, the introduction of the word Khutukutu appears to be quite of recent date. The first Dalai lama, I am informed, was born A.D. 1389 or 1391, and died 1473 or 1476. He was not, of course, styled Dalai, that being a Mongolian word, and the Mongols not having yet had any intercourse with the Thibetians. It was during the supremacy of the third lama, from A.D. 1543, that lamaism was so widely spread among the Mongols. Although there may be some difference of opinion with regard to the exact accuracy of these dates, we may fairly conclude that the establishment of a formal system of hierarchy in lamaism cannot possibly vary much from the dates given, and Khutukutu being a name for a rank of this hierarchy and deputy of Dalai, must be a word employed after the establishment of this system.

Now, looking into Japanese Buddhism, the word Hotoke was in common use many centuries before this epoch, and therefore long before Genghis Khan. To strengthen my opinion concerning the origin of this word, I wrote to my friend Mr. Nanjio, and made inquiries on that subject.

According to his information, the commonly accepted origin of this word among Japanese Buddhist priests is this: in the year A.D. 552, a king of Corea presented the Buddhist Bible and image of Fo to the Japanese emperor; the opinion of his ministers was divided, one party being for the reception, the other for the rejection of the religion; the emperor therefore gave the image to Iname, one of his ministers, who favoured its acceptance. He had his own house consecrated as a church, wherein he placed the image, which was the first Buddhist church ever founded in Japan. That year a great pestilence prevailed over the empire, and hence the opposition party, Okoshi and others, considered this to be the consequence of the introduction of this new religion, and, having presented a petition to the Emperor, set the church on fire and threw the image into the river. In A.D. 684, one Sayeki brought back another image of Fo from Corea. Umako, son of Iname, a minister of high rank, built a chapel Chinese, on his own premises, and placed the image there; and, making Yebeu a Corean Buddhist, and Simatah a his priests and his daughter a nun, ordained a festival.

In the following spring, however, the pestilence again broke out; for this reason Moriya, son of Okoshi, and others, impeached Umako as a heretic and deceiver, and once more the flames were put to the church, and the image, like its predecessor, was cast out of the fire into the waters of the Naniwa river, and the priests banished. At this time Moriya's party said the Hotoke, or fierce heat of the pestilence, was entirely the result of the baneful heresy; hence they adopted the idea that Fo was the demon god of pestilence, and gave it the appellation of Hotoke, an abbreviation of Hotorike, instead of Fo, or Boodi. The authority for these accounts may be gathered from a hymn, in Japanese, about a Buddhist image, composed in the year A.D. 1262, by Shinran, the founder of a reformed Buddhist sect in the year A.D. 1262.

Thus we may see the word Hotoke was of very ancient use in Japan. Mr. Nanjio, however, in his own opinion thinks there is another possible derivation of this word. He says the word Hotoke may be a corruption from Buddha; to explain it more accurately, the word Buddhah was translated phonetically into Chinese with two Chinese characters, which were sounded Butta or Futo in the ancient Chinese pronunciation.

In the course of time, the Chinese took off the last syllable, and came to represent it with one character, which generally sounds in later Chinese, Fo, and in this way the word Fo came to be used just as if it had been the original name for Buddha, long before the time of the Yuen dynasty. About one thousand years ago, when intercourse between China and Japan was most extensive, many scholars, among others Buddhists, used to go to China to prosecute their studies. The Buddhist scholars must have studied the original Sanscrit, and, noticing that the title of the founder of their religion is not merely Fott, but Buddhah, Buddha, Buddha, and such differences of form being the Sanscrit declension of the word, they must have naturally thought these phonetical representations of Fott or Fo, in Chinese, were not sufficient to represent the word, and therefore they might have added ha, or he, to the Chinese Fott, making Fottah or Fotthe. Now, as the Japanese has no sound of f, the sound of this letter is always changed into that of h, so Fo would become ho; again, the h and k sounds being very intimately associated in pronunciation among Oriental nations on the continent of Asia, and this because the h in Sanscrit, Chinese, and others, is a strong guttural or throat sound, while the same aspirate in Japanese is uttered far more softly, as if it did not come from the throat at all, and therefore the h sound in the languages of the continent generally resembles the k sound to the ear of Japanese. Hence 'he' might have been changed into 'ke' when these scholars learned Sanscrit in China, and thus he became ke, and so the word Hotoke became established in Japan, while Fo became the common appellation of Buddha in China. Although this last account seems to be rather farfetched, I cannot regard it as altogether an indefensible explanation; but, however these two opinions on the derivation of the word may differ, it is most certain that the word Hotoke, no matter whence derived, was established in our country long before the date of Genghis Khan. Now, looking at the fact that the word Fucheki and Hotoget is employed either among the Tartars or Mongolians, I cannot but feel convinced that these two words, Fucheki and Hotoget, and that of the Japanese

Hotoke, must have been originally the same word, and that either the Japanese, Mongolian, or Tartar word must have been derived from either the one or the other. If it so, we must admit that the Mongolian or Tartar must have come from the Japanese, because the word was used in Japan long before it was known in Mongolia or Tartary; if this were the case then, who could have introduced it? This must have been done by Yoshitsune, whom I regard to be the same as Genghis Khan, and by his followers. This becomes more probable when we see that Buddhism began to be known in Mongolia about the time of Genghis Khan, and was formally established there by his grandson, Kublai Khan.

Since I have given so long consideration about religion, I ought now to direct my attention to the matters connected with legislation and military tactics. To portray the military character of Yoshitsune in a few words, he was a general of great quickness, and so also was Genghis. Thus Mr. Howorth states, in his history of the Mongols, that in the time of peace he counselled his soldiers to be as quiet as calves, but in war to dash on their enemies like hungry falcons swooping on their prey. This appears exactly to describe the tactics of Yoshitsune. Genghis often used to lead his army, putting himself in its front; and so often did Yoshitsune, who never feared to face overwhelming enemies with inferior numbers; and so Genghis, whenever he was necessitated to do so. Genghis used to maintain a most strict discipline among his soldiers, so much so that they were prohibited to plunder on pain of death without the direct permission of the commander; so it was done also by Yoshitsune. Genghis organised a system of information and espionage by which he generally knew well the internal condition of his enemy, and intrigued easily with the discontented, and used to seduce them by fair promises; so did also Yoshitsune, and he also was always well informed of the movements and intentions of the enemy. Touching particular instances of the tactics employed by them, we see many examples of similarity between the two, sufficient to establish their identity; but, after all, these matters are only of secondary consideration in establishing the identity of the two characters. I will not give these stories here, though interesting indeed, but rather too detailed. Suffice to say that, so far as history goes, the military tactics of both exhibit in every point the same similarity.

And now with respect to legislation and politics: these subjects are always more or less affected by the country and the period; and it is almost an impossibility that a country which is only nomadic and without settled institutions, should produce spontaneously a man who should give a new and organic social system and law. Yet Genghis did this. He was, the farther, the organiser, of the Mongolian nation, and he was first giver of law to the people, and introduced many new ideas into their social life. This alone is sufficient to strike us with astonishment, and I can never conceal that such a man would arise spontaneously from such a place and people, without previous knowledge and experience; and besides, we see many instances of Genghis's ideas in politics and legislation, are very similar to those of the time in which Yoshitsune lived in Japan. Such are the observations which strike me in considering the politics, religion, and military tactics of two historical characters, whom I conclude to be one and the same.

(To be continued.)

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

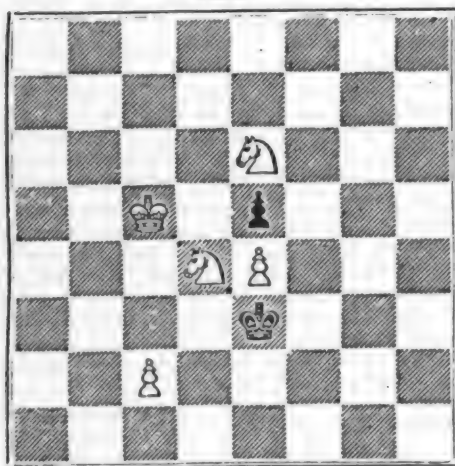
(For Week Ending 31st July, 1880.)

		Discount on Yen Satz.		Gold Yen.	Silver Subultery (Nep.)	Silver Subultery (U.S.)
A. M.		Noon.	Closing.			
1880.						
Monday.....	July 26	37½	37½	326	113	10½
Tuesday.....	" 27	38	38½	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 28	38	37½	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 29	38½	38	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 30	38½	38½	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 31	38½	38½	—	—	—

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 24TH, BY W. H. TAYLOR.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| White.               | Black.             |
| 1.—Kt. to K. B. 6.   | 1.—K. to his 4.    |
| 2.—P. to K. 8.       | 2.—K. to his 3.    |
| becoming a Knight.   | or anything.       |
| 3.—Q. takes P. mate. |                    |
|                      | 1.—K. to Q. B. 4.  |
| 2.—Q. to Q. R. 3 ch. | 2.—K. to Q. Kt. 3. |
| 3.—Kt. to Q. 5 mate. |                    |
|                      | If 2.—K. to Q. 5.  |
| 3.—Q. mate to K. 3.  | 1.—K. to Q. B. 6.  |
| 2.—Q. to Q. R. 3 ch. | 2.—K. to Q. 5.     |
| 3.—Q. takes P. mate. |                    |

Correct solutions received from W. H. S., Filia pluchrior and V. J. P.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.		
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug.	4th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug.	10th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug.	3rd
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug.	2nd
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.		
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.		
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Aug.	5th

\* Left San Francisco, 15th July, *Belgie*.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.		
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug.	4th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug.	12th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug.	6th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.		
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug.	7th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug.	5th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.		
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Aug.	4th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

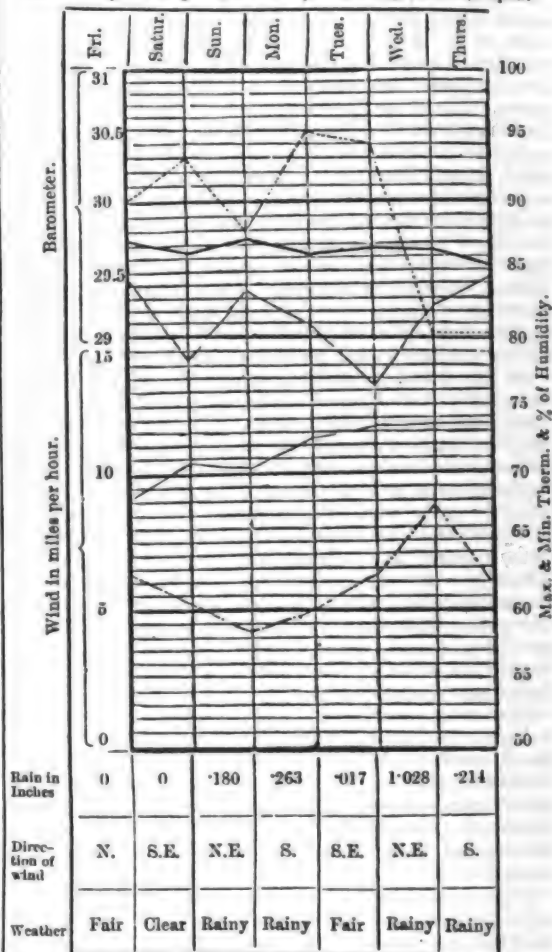
Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 23RD, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

Dashed line—percentage of humidity.

Max. velocity of wind 17.0 miles per hour on Wednesday, at 11 a.m. The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.636 inches on Thursday, at 10 p.m., and the lowest was 29.495 inches on Friday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 84.2 on Friday, and the lowest was 68.5 also on Friday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 92.0 and 73.5 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was 1.702 inches against 2.21 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- July 26, French steamer *Tauais*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- July 26, Japanese steamer *Tauriga Maru*, Steedman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 27, British steamer *Thornhill*, Walker, 987, from London and China, General, to Wilkin & Robinson.
- July 27, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 27, British barque *Kaisor*, Gadd, 795, from Newcastle, N.S.W., Coals, to Cornes & Co.
- July 27, British steamer *Fleur de Cadle*, Kidder, 1,622, from Shanghai, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
- July 29, American sloop-of-war *Scutara*, Commander Sampson, 1,900, 8-guns, from Shanghai.
- July 30, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, Watt, 317, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.
- July 30, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 524, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 30, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.
- July 30, British corvette *Comus*, Captain East, 2,383, 14-guns, 2,300 H.P., from Hongkong.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Canton	Jacques	British steamer	1,100	London via Singapore	July 31	Strachan & Co.
Flours Castle	Kidder	British steamer	1,622	Shanghai	July 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	London via China ports	July 30	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Oceanic	Metcalfe	British steamer	2,440	Hongkong	July 30	O. & O. Co.
Tanaia	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	July 26	M. M. Co.
Thornhill	Walker	British steamer	967	London and China	July 27	Wilkin & Robison
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	July 30	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bohemia	Trask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Barrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Clyde	Romney	British barque	562	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Cyane	Hanson	American barque	296	Vladivostok	June 16	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Kaisow	Gaid	British barque	795	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 27	Cornes & Co.
Larga	Brown	British barque	751	Antwerp	July 13	A. Reimers & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Watt	British barque	317	Takao	July 30	Chinese
Lucile	Talbot	American ship	1,394	New York	July 4	J. Middleton
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Matchless	Dawes	American ship	1,198	London	July 18	C. Illies & Co.
Oleander	Joass	British barque	342	Nagasaki	July 4	H. MacArthur & Co.
Ophelia	Eford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Frazar & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Itomo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toomes	British barque	750	Glasgow	July 12	Malcolm & Co.
Susan Gilmore	Carver	American ship	1,204	New York	July 3	Frazar & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	500	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
" Swatara ... ..	8	1,900	—	Sloop	Shanghai	Commander Sampson
BRITISH—Comus ... ..	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain East
" Foxhound ... ..	4	455	360	Gun-boat	Nagasaki	Lieut.-Com. Nowell
" Vigilant ... ..	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annesley
GERMAN—Vineia ... ..	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirkow

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe... ..	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	August 7th. at 6 P.M.
Kobe and Nagasaki... ..	Thornhill	Wilkin & Robison	Quick despatch
London via Kobe and Havre	Oleander	H. MacArthur	Quick despatch
New York via Hongkong ... ..	Susan Gilmore	Edward Fischer & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Oceanic	O. & O. Co.	August 4th. at 10 A.M.
San Francisco ... ..	Cyane	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Lucile	J. Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	California	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About August 31st
Shanghai and way-ports... ..	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	About August 17th
			August 4th. at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Generally more business. *Yarn*—fair stocks, holders current, buyers try to get concessions. *Bombay* slightly lower in sympathy with English spinnings. *Shirtings*—stock small, buyers enquiring. *Dyed Cottons*, better feeling all round, especially for *Turkey Reds*. *Velvets*, more inquiry. *Jarvis*, quite dead. *Woolens*, rather better. *Mousselines*, large sales. *Cloth and Blankets*; season not yet opened.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$27.00 to 30.00
Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.00 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$28.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.00 to 35.00
Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42 .. ..	"	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. .... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— .. 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.55
Prints:—Assorted .. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. .... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42/3 " "	\$0.74 to 0.75
Taffachelars:— ... 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

**WOOLLENS:—**

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	5.00 to 6.25
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.50
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cordis ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ....	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—The arrival of the *Lord of the Isles*, and advices of considerable shipments to come, have weakened our market.

**KEROSENE.**—A few sales of sound cargo have been made at quotations—some large sales of damaged cargo have taken place at prices ranging for 90 cents to \$1.45 per case.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.00 to \$4.05
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.00
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	"	\$6.00 to \$7.50
Daitong ... ..	per picul	\$3.90 to \$4.00
Japan Rice ... ..	"	\$2.90 to \$3.25
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.00 to \$1.61
Newchwang Peas ... ..	picul	\$2.00

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—A moderate business has been done in Silk during the past week, and about 180 shipping bales have changed hands. In spite of the continued unfavourable advices from home, holders here remain very firm, and they have even established an advance of about \$5 to \$10 per picul on hanks.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.58
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 and 2½ .....	\$305 to \$310 = 17/ to 17/2 = fca. 47.00 to fca. 48.00	
" " 2½ and 3 .....	\$480 to \$490 = 16/3 to 16/7 = " 44.75 to " 45.75	
" " 3 and 4 .....	\$455 to \$465 = 15/5 to 15/10 = " 42.75 to " 43.50	
{ Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21/8 to " 60	
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best \$600 to \$650 = 20/ to 21/8 = fca. 55.50 to fca. 60.00		
" Kakeda— " to " \$580 to \$650 = 19/5 to 21/8 = " 53.75 to " 60.00		

Total shipments to date 618 bales against 638 bales at the same period last season.

Stock about 1,400 shipping bales.

**TEA.**—There has been a good business done since our last report, but settlements are much smaller than those of the previous week, amounting to 6,500 piculs only. All grades have been in demand, the bulk of purchases, however, consist of Good Common to Good Medium grades. Choice leaf has been more in demand, but the supply is very small and holders are asking high prices. The market closes firm, and quotations are about \$1 per picul higher. Total settlements to date, at both ports, amount to 19,500,000 lbs. against 19,000,000 lbs. for the same time last season. The *Fleur Castle* leaves for Kobe, to-morrow, to complete loading for New York, and the s. s. *Canton* will probably be the next steamer placed on the berth.

Common ... ..	\$19 to \$22	Fine ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Common ... ..	\$19 to \$22	Finest ... ..	\$32 to \$33
Medium ... ..	\$22 to \$24	Choicest ... ..	\$35 to \$36
Good Medium ... ..	\$26 to \$27		\$37 to \$40

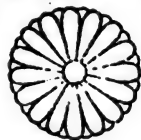
**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	72
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3/9	Private 10 days' sight .....	72½
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" " 6 " " .....	3/10	Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.72	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
Private 6 months' sight .....	4.87	Private 30 days' sight .....	92½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	1 ½ prem.	KINSAITZ .....	35½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	par.	GOLD YEN .....	330 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Kaisow* has come in with coals from Australia, and the steamers *Canton* and *Menzaleh* with general cargoes from London via ports. The s. s. *Thornhill* has arrived, and leaves again for Kobe, Nagasaki, and Hongkong, under coal charter. The *River Lagan* has gone to Kobe, and the *Flecher* to Hongkong, with a cargo of oil.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



[TRANSLATION.]

## NOTIFICATION No. 35, of Daijokwan.

16th day, 7th month, 18th year of Meiji.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, shall come into operation on and after the 1st day of the 9th month of the present year, and the existing Regulations (Notification of Daijokwan, No. 5 of the 7th year of Meiji) are, on and after the beforenamed date, hereby annulled.

(Signed.) TARUHIITO SHINNO,  
*Sa-Daijin.*

## REGULATIONS

FOR

## PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

## PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship, and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

## RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship, when under way, shall carry:

- (a.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b.) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c.) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d.) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Art. 4. A steamship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steamships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steamships are required to carry.

Art. 5. A ship, whether a steamship or sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or

## MISCELLANEOUS.

which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter. These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steamship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

Art. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use, and shall, on the approach of or to, other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side. To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 8. A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern, of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Art. 9. A pilot-vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes. A pilot-vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

Art. 10. Open fishing boats, and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side-lights required for other vessels: but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing vessels and open boats, when at anchor or attached to their nets, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

Art. 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

## SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 12. A steamship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog-horn and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows; that is to say,

- (a.) A steamship under way shall make with her steam-whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.
- (b.) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.
- (c.) A steamship and a sailing ship when not under way shall at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

## SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steamship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

## STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, viz:—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a.) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.
- (b.) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c.) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d.) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e.) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other, in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorized or required by these regulations, a steamship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz. :-

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steamship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

## RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

## SPECIAL LIGHTS FOR SQUADRONS AND CONVOYS.

Art. 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war, or for ships sailing under convoy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 120.

## CHINA SEA.

## YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

## "KIUTOAN" LIGHT-VESSEL.

## Temporary change of Light-vessel and in Fog Signal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Kiutoan" Light-vessel will shortly be withdrawn from her station for repair, and that the "Taku" Light-vessel will temporarily take her place.

The "Taku's" Light is a fixed white dioptric one, elevated 35 feet above the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible from a distance of ten nautical miles.

The Light-vessel is painted red with the word "Taku" in white letters on each side, and she has one mast, surmounted by an 8 feet black ball.

In foggy weather a gong will be sounded at one minute intervals.

## Change in position of "Kiutoan" Light-vessel.

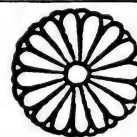
After the "Kiutoan" Light-vessel has been repaired, she will be moored in 3 fathoms of water on the north side of the channel with the Kiutoan Lighthouse bearing S. 67° W., magnetic, and distant about 2½ nautical miles.

In order to avoid the south-eastern part of the Blockhouse Shoal, vessels when within four miles to seaward of the "Kiutoan," in her new position, should not bring her to bear West of N. 37½° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 9th July, 1880.



## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## KANABUSE OR FISHERMAN'S ROCK BUOY.

## SHIMONOSEKI STRAITS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Buoy with white and black rings, which was moored directly to the South of KANABUSE OR FISHERMAN'S ROCK, East of Shimonoseki Straits, has broken adrift from its moorings.

It will be re-moored in its position on an early date of which due notice will be given.

BY ORDER

LIGHTHOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Benten, Yokohama.

24th July, 1880.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

## AUTUMN MEETING, 1880.

## PROGRAMME.

## FIRST DAY.

- No. 1.—For Japan Ponies that have never run in a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Five furlongs.  
 No. 2.—For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Five furlongs.  
 No. 3.—For Japan Ponies. One mile.  
 No. 4.—For China Ponies. A sweepstake for Subscription Griffins only. Six to be entered or no race. One mile.  
 No. 5.—For Japan Ponies. Half a mile.  
 No. 6.—For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies, non-winners, 5lbs. allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.  
 No. 7.—For Half-bred Ponies. Winners at Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Thru-quarters of a mile.  
 No. 8.—For China Ponies. One mile and a quarter.  
 No. 9.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of No. 3 or No. 6 excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

## SECOND DAY.

- No. 1.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Half a mile.  
 No. 2.—For Japan and China Ponies. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Japan Ponies scale weights. Winners at the meeting 7 lbs. extra, accumulative for China Ponies. One mile.  
 No. 3.—For Half-bred Ponies. Half a mile.  
 No. 4.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race at the meeting, 7 lbs., of two races 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have not started in a previous race at the meeting excluded. One mile and a quarter.  
 No. 5.—For Japan and China Ponies. Half a mile.  
 No. 6.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at the meeting 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.  
 No. 7.—For China Ponies. Winner of No. 8, First Day, 7 lbs. extra. Subscription Griffins 7 lbs. allowance. One mile and a half.  
 No. 8.—For Half-bred Ponies. Winner of No. 7, First Day, 7 lbs., other winners at the meeting 5 lbs. extra. One mile.  
 No. 9.—For Japan Ponies. Winners excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

## THIRD DAY.

- No. 1.—THE HURDLE RACE. For China and Japan Ponies. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Japan Ponies scale weights. Once round and a distance.  
 No. 2.—For Japan Ponies. All beaten ponies. Five furlongs.  
 No. 3.—For Half-bred Ponies. All beaten ponies. Three-quarters of a mile.  
 No. 4.—For China Ponies. All beaten ponies. Once round and a distance.  
 No. 5.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION. One mile.  
 No. 6.—THE HALF-BRED CHAMPION. One mile.  
 No. 7.—THE CHINA CHAMPION. One mile and a quarter.  
 No. 8.—THE HALF-BRED, CHINA and JAPAN HANDICAP. One mile.

The Races will take place about the first week in November.

JAMES J. KESWICK,

Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course.

Yokohama, 27th July, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
 RESERVE FUND ... \$1,500,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 15th June, 1880.

## The "Japan Mail,"

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY EDITION, being a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 32.]

Yokohama, August 7, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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## THE LIMITATION OF EX-TERRITORIALITY.

IT appears to us that by far the most important points involved in the treaty proposals of the Japanese Government, are those which deal with the suggested limitation of the ex-territorial jurisdiction claimed and exercised by Foreign Powers in this Empire. Mere fiscal duties, however onerous or even disastrous when applied to certain branches of business, are of little moment when brought into comparison with amendments in the treaties which will have a direct bearing upon the property, liberty, and it may be life, of every foreign resident in the country. It is unnecessary to refer at length to the state of the civil and criminal laws of Japan. Their total inapplicability to the altered circumstances of the inhabitants and to foreigners, is perfectly recognized by all intelligent Japanese, and it is well understood that alterations of the most sweeping description are absolutely essential, before the Government of this Empire can expect, with any shadow of a chance of the expectation being fulfilled, that Western nations will abandon the judicial immunities now enjoyed by foreign residents.

It is, we believe, the hope that the proposals now put forward on the subject will, at any rate, be accorded the courtesy of consideration, and thus evoke an expression of opinion which may probably be found useful hereafter, that has impelled the Japanese Government, to formulate the revised codes about which so much has been written recently in the vernacular journals. The establishment of a wise and liberal system of laws is undeniably a vast stride in the direction of relieving this country from what many of the natives, and more especially that noisy section which takes pleasure in the empty parade of loud-mouthed patriotism, delight in describing as a base surrender of the sovereign rights of their independent nation. It should not be lost sight of, however, that, under the exist-

ing system of Government in Japan, there is no guarantee that the liberal law promulgated to-day with a view to a special end, may not be revoked when that end is accomplished, and the arbitrary and brutal code restored in full force. It is unnecessary to say that we do not apprehend that any such course would be adopted by the present ruling powers, but in a country which has experienced so many violent changes as Japan, it is as well to be guarded against every eventuality, and above all things to pay due regard to that history which we are told "repents itself."

One great safeguard which exists in nations like Great Britain and the United States of America, against violent and sudden changes in the judicature is and for many years must necessarily be, altogether wanting in Japan. Leaving on oneside the system of constitutional government which obtains in England and America, the laws have become part and parcel of the very life-blood of the people, so that radical alteration is impracticable, unless demanded by the voice of the inhabitants themselves, and thus the very strongest possible guarantee is afforded of the permanence of the judicial system. Can it be affirmed that such is the case in Japan?

Suppose it is conceded for the sake of argument, that the new criminal code concerning which so much has been said, proves to be a compilation of surpassing excellence, where are the Judges to be found who will carry the new laws into effect with that rigid impartiality which is such a distinguishing characteristic of the English and American judiciary? Is there in Japan a body of trained lawyers, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Western jurisprudence, who will dispense justice "without fear, favour, or affection," and so as to command the confidence of the public, both native and foreign? Answers to these questions can only assume one form, and that not favourable to a surrender of the ex-territorial immunities of foreign residents.

The costly experience gained by many business people whose unhappy destiny has forced them to seek a remedy in civil matters in a Japanese court, is also in this connection pregnant with warning. The absurd delays upon frivolous grounds so often charged—generally unjustly—against Western courts, flourish in Japan to a ludicrously exaggerated extent. It is unnecessary to specify a long list of instances in support of our contention; numerous cases will at once present themselves to our readers, but one of the most remarkable trials up to the present on record in Japan, is undoubtedly that of the *Jarndyce and Jarndyce* of the Far East, the Netherlands Trading Society *versus* Mitsui Bachiemon and others. This case, which involved a very large sum of money, has engaged the attention of the Tokio Joto Saibansho for some years past, judgment being only rendered at the beginning of last month, but it is not an exaggeration to affirm that, with a proper judicial system, properly administered, a final decision would have been arrived at

in as many weeks as the case has already occupied years, the end, even now, not being reached. But it is to the judgment delivered, not so much as to the case itself, that we desire to direct attention, while dealing with the possibilities of the judiciary of Japan being filled at present in such a way as to command the respect, and therefore confidence, of the foreign community. We have before us a copy of this judgment, and it certainly very much more resembles the sophistical line of argument which would be adopted by a clever, but superficial barrister of a few year's standing, than the logical and lucid document which might reasonably be supposed to emanate from the Tokio Joto Saibansho, after a period of incubation extending over several months.

The reasons for the rejection of the plaintiffs' claim with costs and expenses are given by the Court at considerable length. On examining them the reader is reminded, however, of the advice bestowed by an old and experienced, upon a young and unskilled magistrate:—"Give your judgment, but never any reasons for it. If you do, you will probably make a fool of yourself." We do not for a moment pretend that this anecdote is applicable in its entirety to the Tokio Joto Saibansho, but we cannot help thinking that, if the judgment had been strictly confined to the last paragraph:—"For the foregoing reasons the claim of the plaintiffs' counsel is rejected, and the plaintiffs are ordered to pay the defendants' expenses," and that the paragraph had been further shortened by the omission of the first four words, much less unfavourable comment would have been evoked. For example, the principal "reason" for the decision, in fact the keystone upon which the fabric almost altogether depends, is stated to be the utter impossibility of a man in Tokio, in February 1878, knowing what was occurring at "about" the same time in Yokohama, because the two places are several miles apart. This alleged fact is referred to over and over again as of utmost importance in defending the rejection of the plaintiffs' claim. But what becomes of the "fact" and the deductions from it, when we know as a matter of history that the telegraph line has been in operation ever since January, 1870! Many similar cases could be mentioned in which judicial reasoning, according to Western notions, has been conspicuous by its absence, but the instance we have alluded to is so recent, that it forcibly illustrates the great disadvantage under which Japan at present labours, and which must assuredly be remedied as a preliminary step to the abolition of ex-territoriality.

#### A NEW MAN-OF-WAR.

H. M. S. *Comus*, commanded by Captain East, now anchored in our harbour, has attracted much attention on account of her peculiar form, novel principles of material and construction, and unusual qualities. The vessel is short and broad, she has lofty masts and large yards, so that she can spread to the winds as much canvas as one of the old 44-gun frigates. Her engine is the *ne plus ultra* of recent design, compact, balanced, strong to sustain the utmost strains, yet of the most exquisite workmanship, so that when she is being forced through the seas at a rate of nearly fourteen knots per hour, there is scarcely any perceptible vibration to be felt in the stately ship.

The *Comus* was the first vessel of nine, all identical in size, formed of Siemens steel. Siemens steel is a very remarkable product, made out of a special mixture of poor pig iron by a process, in which the intensified heat of gas flame, in a reverberatory furnace, melts

the raw material as if it were wax, and in a few hours produces steel of any required temper, free from all the defects inherent to the Bessemer process. Siemens steel can, at will, be made to sustain a tensile strain of over fifty tons to the inch, or can be made as soft as lead. As hard steel is difficult to work, and has the fatal defect of brittleness under torsive and various other forms of strain, it was determined, after a long series of experiments—for the most part carried out by the French Government—to adopt for the construction of H. M.'s ships a peculiar and special metal, which combined great toughness, softness, ductility, with a tensile strength of twenty-eight tons to the inch. Out of this material the *Comus* and her eight consorts have been made, likewise the famous couriers of the ocean *Iris* and *Mercury*, and in the other fast cruisers to be added to our navy, which must be reconstructed *ab ovo* at a monstrous expense, the same steel will be used.

As we approach the *Comus* we can see the various points in which she differs from older vessels of war. She has no parallel lines. A parabolic curve runs, horizontally, from the main-mast section towards the bow, and at a distance of about twenty feet from the stern, the line is taken up and prolonged by a hollow curve, which ends at the submerged bronze snout or spur. In the contrary direction, if we could view the stern part of the vessel at three or four feet below the water, we will see the after-body is almost a counterpart of the fore-body. Nowhere is there any parallelism. The merit of the novel design, as now perfected, is the result of the experiments of the late Mr. Fronde, though to a great extent his formulae had been anticipated by a famous genius, the late Mr. Steers of New York.

We now notice that the *Comus* has many peculiarities. The vessel is of unusual height, for a corvette. The hull is cased from keel to upper deck with two thicknesses of teak wood. This planking is bound to the steel hull in an ingenious manner, so as to secure three distinct insulations, because, as the ship's bottom is coppered it is necessary to prevent galvanic action, whose injuries are swift and ruinous. If we could lay bare the planking, our readers would be surprised to see the complete, minute, and ingenious contrivances, to prevent the contact of the hostile metals—steel and copper. The wood sheathing also has other functions. It acts as a non-conductor, to preserve the crew from heat or cold, and besides gives an increase of strength to the hull. We now observe the stem: It is a fine and very large single casting of cannon bronze. Below water it projects in a strong sharp point, which will act as a formidable spur, able to split an enemy's ship with a blow. Hard by, below water, and hidden from view, is a sunken tube, through which Whitehead torpedoes, charged with 100 lbs. of dynamite, are projected on an enemy, at the rate of fifteen to eighteen miles an hour. If the torpedo reaches its mark, the effect is the instant disruption and utter destruction of the vessel struck, no matter how large and strong she may be. If we pass to the stern, we see other large bronze castings of great weight and strength. The rudder-frame and head, the stern-post, the screw, its frame and lifting apparatus, are all of fine bronze. The *Comus* cannot have on her stem and stern less than twenty-five to thirty tons of gun-metal, whose value is £110 to £115 per ton.

As we mount the rounded sides, we see the planking is as smooth, close, and polished as cabinet work. The gun deck is spacious, and walled in by high steel bulwarks. On the deck are 14 guns, which are the least excellent fittings of the ship, because old-fashioned. There are 12—64-pounder muzzle loading rifled cannon, mounted

on mechanical slides. Forward, and fitted to fire out of recessed bow-ports is 1—90 cwt. 115-pounder rifled gun. A similar gun is stationed aft, in front of the short poop, in which Captain East has his quarters.

On the deck there are many novelties of fitting and arrangement, all improvements on old ways. There is the Nordenfeldt revolving gun, a deadly weapon, that belches forth, with prodigious force and for long distances, a stream of steel shot and shell, each weighing one pound. In the fore-top there is a Gatling mitraille gun, and another is put in the main-top.

The greater merits of the vessel are, however, below. First there is a lofty main-deck, in which light and ventilation are perfectly given. The *Comus* has a crew of about 250 men only, but her cubic air space is so great that she can carry in addition, with comfort, 500 troops for a long distance. The officers have a large saloon, simple, neat, and fitted for hot climates.

The next deck is the orlop. It is covered with horizontal armour  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, so that if a projectile pierces the ship's side at the water-line, the engines, boilers, and magazines may yet be safe. Below this large deck is the engine of three cylinders, so arranged that it will work even with steam from one boiler only. The steel boilers are covered with non-conducting material, to save heat. The coal supply is nearly 500 tons, so arranged in longitudinal bunkers as to form an armour to protect the machinery. As the engines are most economical, and require only two pounds of coal per horse-power, the *Comus* can maintain her highest speed with fifty tons per day, but, at a more economical rate, she can steam 9,000 nautical miles in 1,000 hours, without requiring to stop at any port for coal. When the wind serves she raises her screw, and then sails as well as the best tea-clipper. The immersed hull of the ship is a series of air and water tight cells. The vessel has sixty-four compartments, so that even six or eight might be pierced, and yet the ship would float in safety.

Two more of the *Comus* class are on their way to China, the *Cnragon* and *Cleopatra*. If the *Bacchante* comes out we will see the next and larger class. The *Comus* is about 1,600 tons measurement. The *Bacchante* about 2,700. The *Comus* has about 2,400 horse-power, the *Bacchante* over 5,000. The *Comus* carries, mainly, 64-pounders, the *Bacchante* has 115-pounders, and about 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  knots superiority in speed.

The *Comus* is about 225 feet long, by about 45 feet beam. Her engines are of 400 horse-power nominal. She was built by Elder & Co. of Glasgow, from the designs of Mr. Barnaby, now chief constructor of Her Majesty's navy. No nation possesses a better ship of her class.

#### AFFORESTATION.

DISRAELI, in his "Curiosities of Literature," aptly remarks: "Had Evelyn only composed the great work of his *Sylva*, his name would have excited the gratitude of posterity. The voice of the patriot exults in the dedication to Charles II, prefixed to one of the later editions, in which he says: 'I need not acquaint your Majesty how many millions of *timber* trees, besides infinite others, have been planted throughout your vast dominions at the instigation of this work, because your Majesty has been pleased to own it publicly for my encouragement.' Surely, while Britain retains her situation among the nations of Europe, the *Sylva* of Evelyn will endure with her triumphant oaks. It was a retired philosopher who aroused the genius of the nation, and who, casting a prophetic eye towards the age in which we live, contributed to secure our sovereignty of

the seas. The present navy of Great Britain has been constructed with the oaks which the genius of John Evelyn planted." Cannot some one of the budding *literati* of Japan who are wasting their energies upon the agitation for representative institutions, strive to arouse in his countrymen an interest in the preservation of the forest wealth of this Empire by emulating the labours of the English philosopher? The importance of the subject does not now need demonstration. Abundant facts can be adduced to shew that forest denudation diminishes springs and lessens the natural supply of water. Mr. George P. Marsh, an eminent American writer on the subject, says:—"There are parts of Asia Minor, of North Africa, of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe, where causes set in action by man have brought the face of the earth to a desolation as complete as that of the moon, and yet they are known to have been once covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows; and a dense population formerly inhabited those *now* lonely districts. The fairest and fruitfulest provinces of the Roman empire once endowed with the greatest superiority of soil, climate, and position, are completely exhausted of their fertility, or so diminished in their productiveness as, with the exception of a few favored cases that have escaped the general ruin, to be no longer capable of affording sustenance to civilized man. If to this realm of desolation we add the now wasted and solitary soils of Persia and the remoter East, that once fed their millions with milk and honey, we shall see that a territory larger than all Europe, the abundance of which sustained in by-gone centuries a population scarcely inferior to that of the whole Christian world at the present day, has been entirely withdrawn from human use, or at best is inhabited by tribes too few, poor, and uncultivated, to contribute anything to the general, moral, or material interests of mankind. The destructive changes occasioned by the agency of man upon the flanks of the Alps, the Apennines, the Pyrenees, and other mountain ranges of Central and Southern Europe, and the progress of physical deterioration, have become so rapid that in some localities a single generation has witnessed the beginning and the end of the melancholy revolution." The experience of British India is also interesting and at the same time instructive. Under the early rule of the East India Company, there was a widespread devastation of the forests, and in later years the construction of a vast reticulation of railways and telegraph lines created an extensive demand for timber. The result of the wholesale demolition of forests requisite to meet these demands actually produced a complete change in the climate of the districts affected, and the Government found that it was absolutely necessary to adopt stringent measures for re-foresting the mountains and placing the remaining forests under competent and trained supervision. The Forest Department was established in 1856, and the published reports of its operations shew that, not only has it preserved the forests, but the receipts from the judicious sale of timber have been largely in excess of the expenditure incurred.

When the importance of the subject has thus forced itself upon the consideration of the rulers of other countries, it would be interesting to know what steps the Government of Japan has taken to follow the wise example presented for its guidance. The annual consumption of timber is increasing and must of necessity continue to increase, and the effect is seen in the gradual demolition of the timber of the country. Travellers in the interior are constantly noticing the total absence of trees in places which a

few short years since they saw clothed in sylvan beauty, and already complaints are heard of the increased cost of telegraph posts owing to all the easily accessible supply of timber being exhausted. In a short time the forest question will assume a very serious aspect, unless the Government takes energetic steps to meet and avert the rapidly approaching evil.

As we have remarked the cost of afforestation is more than recouped in India, and there is no reason why a similar result should not be obtained in Japan. But in order to arrive at such a desirable consummation, the operations must be conducted scientifically and according to the methods which have given the best returns in the schools of forestry now so general in the nations of Europe. The most suitable trees to be planted should be carefully selected, and in a very few years thousands of acres of land now lying waste might easily be converted into forest, and with not much expense. The rainfall would be far more assured and regular than at present, fuel would be more plentiful, timber for building purposes cheaper, and land now unproductive returning a handsome revenue to the Government. We notice that a movement is being made in California to introduce the cultivation of the bamboo from Japan. Cannot the Government also make a strenuous effort to introduce on a large scale new species of trees from abroad? There are several kinds in Australia, hardy, fast of growth, and furnishing valuable timber, which would undoubtedly prove great acquisitions. The planting of the *Eucalyptus Globulus* on an extensive scale near the paddy-fields and the low-lying villages, would produce as decidedly beneficial a sanitary result, as it has in Algeria and Italy, where the tree has rendered salubrious whole districts which were formerly hotbeds of disease and fever. The valuable qualities of the Australian trees are attracting considerable attention in California, and successful efforts will no doubt be made to introduce them. Let the Government of Japan follow the example set elsewhere. Every official should be instructed to see to the planting (upon a proper system) of trees by the road-sides and in all patches of waste ground. They should also dig into the ears of the villagers at all times and on all occasions the desirability of planting, and in a very short time the results would be truly marvellous. There are, we believe, some regulations existing bearing upon the subject, they should be energetically carried out before the damage is irretrievable.

THE members of the society for the suppression of the opium trade, have lost no time in pressing the subject in which they are chiefly interested on the new Government. We have now before us a copy of a long memorial to Lord Granville on the great delay in the ratification of the Chefoo Convention—a delay whereby, as the memorialists believe, our national character for good faith is tarnished, and a serious injustice done to the Chinese. After showing that the British Minister in China, as well as the late Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, believe the Convention to be advantageous to trade, that the Chinese are also satisfied with it, and that there was no mercantile influence in England to embarrass the freedom of action of the Government, the memorialists proceed to review the Convention itself. They consider the cardinal error in the negotiations which led up to the compact was, that commercial matters were introduced, in spite of the protest of the Chinese Government, into negotiations the object of which was to procure satisfaction for the treacherous murder of a British officer, and which were conducted and concluded under menace of war, and by summoning reinforcements to her Majesty's fleet on the China coast. The memorialists argue that,

as Sir Thomas Wade thrust these commercial arrangements upon the reluctant Chinese, this feature of the case renders it almost impossible for the English Government now to back out of engagements introduced by the British Plenipotentiary of his own motion, and forced by him on China. The whole convention, excepting what had relation to the Margary case, was in the nature of mutual concessions, and the Chinese have fulfilled their part of the bargain. Sir Thomas Wade was to procure the settlement of the *li-kin* dispute, and thereupon the Chinese would open four new ports, and grant other commercial advantages. He also engaged to move his Government to sanction an arrangement by which the *li-kin* on opium should be collected at the custom-houses in the various opened ports. But, while the Chinese Government have loyally fulfilled their side of the agreement, both the conditions favourable to them are still held in abeyance. The whole case is summed up by the memorialists as follows:—"The original occasion of the negotiations was the murder of Mr. Margary. For this wrong China offered every possible compensation. The British Plenipotentiary insisted upon including diplomatic and commercial matters in one agreement with that which was to settle the Margary case. In order to procure his demands, he summoned war-ships and menaced war. Thus he procured diplomatic and commercial concessions of great importance from China; giving that country two considerable concessions in return. At the last moment he secured the almost immediate execution of the concessions to this country, and made the concessions to China dependent on an uncertain contingency. The consequence is that at this moment Great Britain enjoys the Chinese concessions, and China has not received one jot of the concessions promised to her." Sir Thomas Wade is exonerated from any intention to bring about such a state of things, but it is contended that the two concessions to the Chinese not having been fulfilled, the British Government is bound in good faith either to secure their early fulfilment, or to give China full authority to resume all those concessions of the Chefoo Convention which do not belong to the settlement of the Yunnan case, *i.e.* the reparation exacted for the murder of Mr. Margary. In conclusion, the memorial dwells on the extreme impolicy of acting unfairly towards a vast country like China, the trade of which is of great importance to England, and is capable of indefinite expansion. The good-will of China would be an immense gain to our manufacturing interests, which are crying out against the protective policy of more civilized nations. The document is signed on behalf of the society by its chief executive officers.

THOSE who desire to see the opium trade in China abolished, or at least carried on under modified conditions, can hardly have been disappointed by the debate in the House of Commons on the subject. One important statement was elicited from Sir Charles Dilke, namely, that negotiations were going on actively at Peking respecting the Chefoo Convention, conferences were held weekly, but delays were inevitable as each envoy had to communicate with his Government on every point. Referring to the third article of the Convention, already mentioned above, the Under-Secretary, quoting Lord Salisbury, said there had been no refusal to ratify it, but that there were great differences of opinion about the meaning of the article, that would practically prevent the importation of opium into China, and that the Government proposed to wait until the clause was put in a less ambiguous form and a distinct understanding was arrived at with respect to it. Lord Hartington's speech was a very practical one. He protested against considering the question purely from the point of view of the dictates of morality as they are enter-

tained by some members of the House, and altogether neglecting the subject as it relates to India and Indian policy. He maintained that we in England must consider the question as an Indian question, and that we must not be led away by those feelings of morality in which we might justly indulge if we were dealing with our own interests, and not with the interests of millions of our fellow-subjects in India. None of the agitators for the abolition of the trade had as yet suggested that the five or six millions consequent loss to the Indian revenue should be borne by England. On the whole, the present Government has shown itself as unwilling as previous Governments to meddle with a question which is surrounded with difficulties, and possible dangers.

MR. LANMAN in his recent paper on the Okinawa or Loochoo islands in the *International Review*, does not add much to our knowledge of the question. But he furnishes the reading public of America with a very faithful account of the islands—their statistics, history, relations with China and Japan, more especially with the latter during the past ten years, and a brief *résumé* of the controversy between the two great Eastern Empires respecting them. The writer evidently favours the claims of this country. Perhaps not the least curious circumstance about this curious dispute is the sudden and complete oblivion into which it has fallen during the past six months. The reason of this can only be surmised, there being no information before the public as to the present state of the discussion. Japanese neutrality in the dispute between Russia and China, was probably not secured without some compensating advantage.

OUR friends in Kobe have been amusing themselves with a discussion respecting the advisability of importing and maintaining a public band. The *Hiogo News*, presumably representing the views of some members of the community who have apparently been fired with ardour after the unusual treat of hearing the performance of the band of the Spanish man-of-war, startled its subscribers by announcing that the question of making the experiment in Kobe had been mooted, but our contemporary wisely remarked that the support given to a public band in a large and wealthy place like Shanghai had actually fallen short of what was necessary. A clear-headed correspondent has since pointed out that the expenditure for the first year cannot fall far short of \$4,500 and pertinently inquires how many subscribers there would be to make up so large a sum. Another writer to the paper suggests that good handsmen can be obtained for a monthly salary of \$10, which idea is again ridiculed. We would suggest as a solution of the difficulty that our musical neighbours get up an amateur band for their own delectation.

NOTHING definite is known relative to the reported intention of the French Government to subsidize home-built shipping when making voyages from France. A London paper, however, states that the French Government has decided to offer a bounty of certain sums per ton, according to the character of the cargo, to all owners of French vessels bringing cargoes to French ports; an announcement which has caused considerable commotion among the owners of the Atlantic lines to whose prejudice the discrimination will work. The French Transatlantic Co., are now said to receive a subsidy in round numbers of 9,500,000 francs yearly, which includes the Atlantic and Mediterranean service, while the Messageries Maritimes gets an annual subsidy of about 16,000,000

francs. According to the reports published in London, the Messrs. Allan, steamship proprietors, have sent to several members of Parliament telegrams stating that they are advised by their French correspondents that the French Government intend to propose a law providing for the payment of one franc and a half per ton, on every ton of new shipping built in France for every thousand miles traversed in a voyage from France. This would, it is remarked, be equivalent to a bounty of 3,000 francs for voyages of the class of steamers which the Messrs. Allan employ between France and South America. It is further stated that some large French shipping companies have arranged to double their fleets as soon as the bill is passed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* telegraphing from Mount Vesuvius on the 6th of last June, gives some interesting particulars of the railway just then opened for traffic, and which leads nearly to the top of the volcano. He says:—"I have the gratification of sending you one of the first despatches flashed from the base of the cone of Mount Vesuvius. Far below lies Bella Napoli and her lovely bay. At mid-distance stand the observatory and hermitage, where until now one had to leave one's carriages. Along the side of the mountain a range of gay Italian flags fly from the newly-erected telegraph poles. Above from where I stand runs almost perpendicularly, at any rate at an incline of 70 deg., the funicular railway, with its upper terminus so close to the rim of the crater that, after a minute's clamber, one looks down into the fiery mass below. Higher still rises a dense volume of white smoke streaming away to the north, fortunately for the gay crowd assembled to take part in the inauguration of the newly-constructed line, which, commencing from Thursday next, will reduce the time required to ascend this part of Vesuvius from an hour-and-a-half to no more than eight minutes; and the fatigue all that implies is sitting quietly in a comfortable carriage.

"It must be admitted that on this, the first public experiment the boldest among the many present confessed the necessity of screwing their courage up to sticking point before making the railway journey along a road steep as a ladder or a fire-escape and 860 mètres in length; but as regards danger, it is reduced to a *minimum*. It is not a train in which one travels, but a single carriage, carrying ten persons only, and as the ascending carriage starts, another counterbalancing it, comes down from the summit, the weight of each being five tons. The carriages are so constructed that, rising or descending, the passenger sits on a level plane, and whatever emotion or hesitation may be felt on starting, changes, before one has risen 20 mètres, into a feeling of perfect security. The motion also is very gentle, and the effect is magnificent, if not, indeed, grandly awful, as, when hanging midway against the side of the cone, one looks from the window directly upwards or downwards along the line, which, its slight incline alone excepted, is perfectly perpendicular. Dismounting at a little station at the summit, one can scarcely be said to clamber to the edge of the crater, for the company have cut a convenient winding path up which all, except the aged, heavy, or feeble, can walk with ease. The upper station was gaily decked with a trophy of flags. Flags of all nations waved along each side of the line, and after descending again to the base of the cone, we sat down, 120 in number, to a splendid banquet, spread in a spacious and well-appointed restaurant, established in a kind of Pompeian villa. Toasts, of course, were drunk and speeches were made. I need, however, only cite that of Count Giusto, the Syndic of Naples, who recommended that the Italians should recognize from the accomplishment of this daring and hazardous enterprise, that

their duty is to add to the wealth of their country by developing all its resources, from the snow of the Alps to the fire of Vesuvius."

THE writer of the following paragraph in the *Examiner* has probably been reading the summary of news usually given on the first page of the mail issue of the *Japan Gazette*. That a certain amount of agitation in favour of a representative assembly exists in this country is undeniable, but so does agitation exist in England for the abolition of the opium traffic, and for many other purposes. The Government of Japan can hardly be blamed for proceeding with great caution in this important question. As General Grant said, any step made towards conferring such an institution upon Japan should be carefully weighed, as, once taken, it will be irrevocable. We will, however, do our local contemporary the justice to say, that it can in no wise be held responsible for the statement that an outbreak of fanatical hatred against Europeans is to be feared:—

Letters from Yokohama speak of the existence of a strong Constitutional movement in Japan, in favour of the convocation of a National Assembly. It is stated that the movement is in no way directed against the person of the monarch, whose good intentions are universally recognised. The unsatisfactory condition of the Imperial finances, especially the rapid decrease in the value of the paper-money, and the consequent paralysis of commerce, are alarming the community at large, and many would fain hope that the appointment of representatives of the people would alter matters for the better. At present there are only provincial delegations, but no Imperial Parliament in Japan. Without the convocation of a legislative body it is feared that there will be a State bankruptcy, and an outbreak of fanatical hatred against Europeans, whose lives and property might in such case be endangered. We learn that a change of ministry is aimed at, and that the task of the new cabinet would be the convocation of a Parliament.

THE view taken by this journal as to the abstract right of Russia to blockade any port or ports of China opened by treaty to foreign trade and residence, or otherwise, is supported by the following passage from Sir Travers Twiss's work on "The Law of Nations: Rights and Duties in Time of War," page 434:—

"It is not disputed by any jurist of note that a belligerent power may interdict all commerce with the markets of an enemy by establishing a blockade of his ports; and may confiscate *jure belli* the ship and cargo of any merchant who, whatever may be his national character, with knowledge of the blockade, destined his cargo for a blockaded port. Lord Stowell has pointed out that this practice of confiscation is founded on the necessity of applying a penalty, which will prevent future transgression. This right of war may be exercised in every place where it does not conflict with the sovereign right of a neutral nation; and accordingly a belligerent cruiser may capture a merchant vessel, which is destined to a blockaded port, immediately after she has quitted the jurisdictional waters of a neutral power. . . . The right of commerce, although it be a right of natural society, is not a paramount right; and wherever the right of commerce comes into evident conflict with the right of self-defence, which is a paramount right, the exercise of the former must be subject to restriction."

Now it cannot be contended that, outside of Hongkong, any Government possesses a sovereign right in any part of China. The British Government, it is true, possesses certain rights in the foreign concession at Chinkiang, and we believe also at other places in China; but these are the simple rights of tenants in perpetuity, for which they pay annual rent to the Chinese Government as lords of the soil, and in no respect

resemble sovereign rights. It is more than probable that in any discussion on this question the neutral Governments will take the ground indicated by the *Daily Telegraph*, viz: that it is a serious question whether one European nation, because it has a quarrel on its land frontier with China, has a right to arrest the trade of the world with a country that has been with difficulty induced to quit its isolation, and on which a prolonged blockade would have a most injurious moral and economical effect. China shut out for a year or two might, it thinks, relapse again into the old exclusive and isolated policy of half a century ago from which it was forced to depart by a series of wars.

A SMALL steamer called the *Anthracite* recently arrived in New York from London. The little vessel excited general curiosity from the fact that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of testing the capabilities of the Perkins system of high pressure engines, and that the success that has thus far been achieved is considered likely to lead to a revolution in marine engines. Throughout the entire passage of eighteen days the weather was unusually boisterous, and we must therefore conclude that under more favourable circumstances the run would have been considerably better. The *Anthracite* is the smallest vessel that has ever steamed from Europe to America, her registered tonnage being only 27-91. From what we read, the economy in the consumption of coal and water effected by the use of the Perkins system of boilers is something wonderful. Only twenty tons of coal were consumed by the *Anthracite* on the trip across, and 436 gallons of water. The Perkins system is described as consisting of a tubulous boiler, in which the steam is generated at an exceedingly high pressure. By means of a special system of engine this steam is used and re-used over again. The boilers are charged with fresh distilled water, only a very small quantity being required. Having been converted into steam and used in the engine it is condensed and again used. The boiler is constructed of horizontal tubes, welded up at each end. These horizontal tubes are connected by small vertical tubes, and the boiler proved to 2,500 pounds per square inch. In the engine there are three cylinders of different diameters—8 inch, 16 inch and 13 inch respectively, with 15 inch stroke. The smallest one is placed over that of medium size, and worked from the same piston rod. The engines are of 20 horse-power nominal, and 168 horse-power indicated. The high pressure and medium cylinders are single acting, the low pressure one being double acting. The advantages claimed for the Perkins system, as exemplified in the *Anthracite*, are as follows:—I. Small consumption of fuel, about one pound per hour per actual horse-power at full speed maintained continuously, being less than one-half of that now consumed by the best compound condensing engines, thus saving the cost of fuel and increasing profits by increasing cargo space. II. Absolute safety from explosion. The boilers are proved to 2,600 pounds per square inch by hydraulic pressure, and are only worked from 300 to 500 pounds per square inch, as desired, and their bursting pressure being 20,000 pounds per square inch, the chance of a tube failing is very remote. III. The duration of the boilers equal to that of the engines and ship. Tubes under similar conditions have been in use 40 years, and a boiler taken to pieces after 12 years constant use, showed no signs of decay. IV. Disuse of all oil or grease for lubricating the interior wearing surfaces of engines, thus saving the cost of the same and that of those applying them. V. Great reduction in weight and space required. VI. Cost will not exceed any other well manufactured engine, &c., actual continuous working power being taken as the criterion.

## REVIEW.\*

THIS VOLUME, by the distinguished president of the Foreign Scientific College in Peking, is one of the most instructive that we have read on China for some years. It is composed of articles contributed to various magazines and learned societies, and its contents "though somewhat miscellaneous are yet connected by a certain unity; falling naturally into three divisions, treating respectively of the Education, Philosophy, and Letters of the Chinese." They derive their titles from the Hanlin Academy, not merely because the first three discuss educational processes which culminate in that institution, "but more especially because the Hanlin is confessedly the highest embodiment of Chinese intellectual life." In this case criticism is almost out of the question. The subjects which Dr. Martin has chosen are almost all those which he has made his own during a long and eminent career in China, and the most that can be expected from an ordinary reviewer is a faithful *résumé* of the principal papers composing the volume.

The first then deals with the celebrated *Hanlin Yuan*, or Imperial Academy of Peking. The annals of this great institution "run back to twice six hundred years, and during that long period it has shared the fortunes and followed the footsteps of the several dynasties which have contended for the mastery of the Empire. From its nature and constitution attached to the court, it has migrated with the court, now north, now south, until the capital became fixed in its present position. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Academy was for a few years at Nanking, where Hongwu held his court. During the period of the Crusades it accompanied the court of the Southern Sung, as they retired before the invading Tartars, and fixed at Hangchow the seat of their semi-empire. For two centuries previous it had shed its lustre on Pienlang, the capital of the northern Sung." The term *Hanlin* implies "Forest of Pencils"—an appropriate designation, when it is remembered that one of its early duties under the Emperor Taitsung was to transcribe books, that monarch having resolved to found a library which should surpass in extent and magnificence anything known in the past. Pointing out the distinction between this institution and the Academies of Europe, which are purely voluntary associations for the advancement of learning, Dr. Martin says:—

"The Hanlin is a body of civil functionaries, a government organ, an integral part of the machinery of the state: its mainspring, as that of every other portion, is in the throne. Its members do not seek admission from love of learning, but for the distinction it confers, and especially as a passport to lucrative employment. They are consequently in a state of perpetual transition, spending from six to ten years in attendance at the Academy, and then going into the provinces as triennial examiners, as superintendents of education, or even in civil or military employments which have no special relation to letters. In all those situations they proudly retain the title of member of the Imperial Academy; and in their memorial to the throne, one may sometimes see it placed above that of provincial treasurer or judge. The qualifications for membership are," the writer says "two,—natural talent, and rare acquisitions in all the departments of Chinese scholarship. The new members are not admitted by vote of the association, nor appointed by the will of their Imperial master. The seats in this Olympus are put up to competition, and, as in the Hindoo mythology, the gifted aspirant, though without name or influence, and in spite of opposition, may win the immortal *amrēt*. None enter as the result of capricious favour, and no one is excluded in consequence of unfounded prejudice. The Hanlin Yuan has not, therefore, like the Institute of France, a long list of illustrious names who acquire additional distinction from having been rejected or overlooked; neither does it suffer from lampoons, such as that which a disappointed poet fixed on his own tombstone at the expense of the French Academy—

"Ci-git Piron, qui ne fut rien,  
Pas même académicien."

In the Chinese Academy the newly initiated has the proud consciousness that he owes everything to himself, and nothing

to the complaisance of his associates, or the patronage of his superiors."

The duties of the members of the *Hanlin* are somewhat multifarious, and are strictly defined by law. The selection of fancy and posthumous titles for the Emperor and members of the Imperial family; the composition of prayers on various occasions, as well as of inscriptions for the temples of sundry divinities, in acknowledgment of services; composing scrolls and tablets written by Imperial decree for schools and charitable institutions throughout the Empire; the editing of new editions of classical and historical works; dynastic histories and topographical accounts of provinces, prefectures, districts and even of towns and villages, in number and extent to which we have no parallel. The Hanlin, moreover, must supply writers and editors for the literary enterprises of the Emperor—and these are sometimes of vast extent as shown by the fact that on one occasion 800,000 volumes were digested into 22,937 books; 2,169 clerks and copyists being employed on the work under the superintendence of a commission consisting of three presidents, five vice-presidents and twenty sub-directors. But, says Dr. Martin, the Hanlin does nothing to extend the bounds of human knowledge, simply because its members are not aware that after the achievements of Confucius and the ancient sages, any new world remains to be conquered. In the early part of the Manchu dynasty the Hanlin was much engaged in translating Chinese works into Manchu, and the writer looks forward to a time when it may be employed in translating out of English and other modern languages—in studying science as well as letters. If we interrogate an ordinary Hanlin doctor on his attainments, we find that he knows intimately the history of his own country for thousands of years; but he never heard of Alexander or Caesar, or the first Napoleon. He is not at home even in the geography of China proper, and is profoundly ignorant of Columbus and the New World; and similarly with all natural knowledge. But "we must caution our readers against taking the result of such an examination as a gauge of mental power or actual culture. In knowledge, according to our standard, he is a child; in intellectual force, a giant. A veteran athlete, the victor of a hundred conflicts, his memory is prodigious, his apprehension quick, and his taste in literary matters exquisite."

The subject of the second paper "Competitive Examinations in China" is, in many respects, an allied one. The primary object of this "the most admirable institution of the Chinese Empire" was to provide men of ability for the service of the state, and, whatever else it may have failed to accomplish, "it is impossible to deny that it has fulfilled its specific end in a remarkable degree." An historical account of the growth of the competitive system in China from the time of the great Shun, (B. C. 2200) down to the present time is given; the various stages of examination from the "Budding Geniuses" or lowest class, up to the highest official tests are also explained. The incidental advantages of the system are said to be (1) that it serves as a safety-valve, providing a career for ambitious spirits which might otherwise foment disturbances or excite revolutions; (2) that it operates as a counterpoise to the power of an absolute monarch. "It introduces a popular element into the government, a check on the prerogative of the Emperor as to the appointment of officers, and serves as a kind of constitution to his subjects, prescribing the conditions on which they shall obtain a share in the administration of the government;" and (3) that it gives the government a hold on the educated gentry, and binds them to the support of existing institutions.

The third paper on "Education in China," was written at the request of the United States' Envoy in Peking for the Education Department in Washington, and deals with home education; the commencement of school-life, the stages of study, the different grades of schools, and the system of examinations. Much of it necessarily covers ground already gone over.

In the essay on "The Renaissance in China," Dr. Martin shows the complete groundlessness of the common notion that the Chinese have maintained through ages a "cast-iron uniformity." He mentions many revolutions both in politics and letters of a most sweeping and decided character. "Worshippers of antiquity they certainly are, and strongly conservative in their mental tendencies; but they have not been content, as is too commonly supposed, to hand down from the earliest times a small stock of crystallized ideas without increase or modification. \* \* \*. In fact, modi-

\* HANLIN PAPERS; or Essays on the Intellectual Life of the Chinese, by W. A. P. Martin, D.D. L.L.D. Tribner & Co., London: Kelly & Co., Yokohama.

fications have taken place on an extensive scale, foreign elements have from time to time been engrafted on the native root, and the native scholar, as he follows back the pathway of history, fails to discover anything like uniformity or constancy, except in a few of the most fundamental principles." Proceeding to show the influence exercised in the last quarter of a century by western arms, commerce, religion and science, the author refers to the arsenals, schools, embassies, and especially to the Tung Wen College at Peking. The most formidable obstacle to the renovation going on is undoubtedly, according to Dr. Martin, opium, and he regards Christianity as the true antidote to the poison.

The papers on the religion and philosophy of the Chinese will repay careful perusal. The technicalities which so often drive the general reader away from such subjects are avoided; while "Alchemy in China" is full of curious information on a curious subject.

Although we have not mentioned even the names of all the subjects treated in this volume, it will be observed from what we have said that they cover a very wide range. To English readers here and elsewhere, the book should commend itself, not more by its intrinsic interest, than by its clear and eloquent style and avowed sympathy with the work of progress in the Middle Kingdom.

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### VIII.

#### FUKUHARA CASTLE.

THE castle of Fuku-hara, in the province of Setsu, was remarkable for the extraordinary strength of its position, and for the adventurous but successful assault by which it was carried in one of the wars of the Taira. Taira-no-Munemori, the general in command of troops recently defeated by Yoritomo, went from Kioto to Shikoku and there possessed himself of a great part of the country. Thinking then to return with his strengthened forces to Kioto, he stopped on his way at Fuku-hara in the province of Setsu, which was the property of his father, and there he built a fortress of large size, reaching from Ikuta on the east to Ichi-no-tani on the west, a distance of some six miles in extent; but being very narrow from north to south, and naturally protected on those sides. The southern side presented precipitous cliffs, below which was the open sea, and on the northern side a steep—nearly perpendicular—slope extended above the castle, on the top of which was a narrow ledge which sometimes formed an unsteady path for the adventurous hunter.

Munemori strongly fortified this castle on the two exposed ends, placed in it a garrison of some hundred thousand men, and defended the sea side by a number of war junks and boats. Hearing of these military preparations, Yoritomo sent his two younger brothers to take the stronghold. Yoshitsune, with ten thousand men, attacked the western end of the fortress, whilst Noriyori, with a force of fifty thousand, carried on a simultaneous assault on the eastern extremity.

Their combined forces were, however, unable to carry the place by assault. Failing in these operations, Yoshitsune, leaving seven thousand men to watch at the western end, took the remainder of his troops, now consisting of about thirty thousand men, and led them round towards the northern side of the castle with the intention of attempting an entrance, seemingly next to impossible, on this quarter. Starting at night he set fire to the deserted huts of the neighbouring villages for the purpose of obtaining light for his dangerous enterprise without arousing the suspicions of the enemy, as would naturally have been the case if he had allowed the army to carry torches. Having proceeded a considerable distance on his march, he found the difficulties of the road considerably increased, and sent a retainer ahead to seek guidance from a neighbouring cottage. The inhabitant of this isolated dwelling was an old hunter, who warned the messenger against the dangers of the road he was following. He professed to know the details and perils of the narrow rocky path, but on account of his great age begged to be excused from acting as guide. He, however, offered the services of his son, a lad of seventeen, as a reliable leader. Yoshitsune struck with the fine figure and bold bearing of the youth, as a sign of personal favour conferred on him the appellation of "Tsune-haru"; this being in accordance with a usage by which great men were accustomed, as a special mark of grace, to confer a part of their own names

upon favourites. Tsune-haru was clothed in a suit of armour, given weapons, and sent on in front as the leader of the party. At length the narrowest and most precipitous portion of the road was reached, being that just opposite to the castle, upon which the name of Iiyodorigori had been conferred. From this narrow ledge a very steep and rugged slope led down to the fosse and escarp of the castle. On account of this formidable barrier, the artificial moat and escarpment wall had been made comparatively insignificant in size. On the brink of the precipitous slope the army halted, and Yoshitsune consulted with his young guide as to the possibility of a descent. Tsune-haru replied that many a time he had seen a stag make the descent, but that he doubted the possibility of horse and rider reaching the bottom in safety. Yoshitsune replied that what could be done by a stag, a horse could accomplish, and sent two horsemen forward to first test the descent. One stumbled and fell, the other reached the bottom safely. The leader, nothing daunted, resolved to take his army down the slope, and leading the way himself, commenced the perilous descent. The majority of his cavalry reached the bottom uninjured, and scaling the low battlements with but little difficulty, burst with a terrific war-cry into the castle enclosure. The unsuspecting inmates were struck with alarm and confusion. To add to this the *yashikis* and outbuildings were speedily set in flames. The confusion thus occasioned gave a fitting opportunity for an assault on the part of the forces still stationed at the end of the castle, who, joining with the troops of Yoshitsune, entered and made fearful havoc among the besieged. A terrible massacre ensued in which ten of the principal leaders were slain. Munemori, having in his charge the young Emperor Antoku Tenno then eight years old, made his way to the coast and escaped in a boat with a few followers, the vast majority of the others were mercilessly slain during their attempts to embark in the boats prepared for any such emergency.

## JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

### XIII.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY IWAKURA TOWOMI.

THE subject of this sketch is the son of Iwakura Tomoyoshi, and has ever enjoyed the reputation of being the possessor of great ability, in addition to his undoubted gifts as a most eloquent speaker. While yet a youth Iwakura was appointed one of the chamberlains attached to the Emperor Komei Tenno, the father of the reigning sovereign, an office which he fulfilled to the satisfaction of his superiors. In the fifth year of Ansei (1858) Iwakura, a member of the *Gorojin*, or Council of State, visited Kioto as a representative of the Shogunate Government, and requested permission from the Emperor to conclude treaties with Foreign Powers which would have the effect of throwing open the country to intercourse with the western strangers. Iwakura, who naturally shared in the detestation then felt by the Court party for the intruders, opposed the proposition with all his power, and eagerly accepted the suggestion made by the Envoy, that the Imperial and Shogunate parties should unite their forces for the purpose of expelling foreigners. However, in consequence of the marriage of Her Imperial Highness, the Princess Kazumiya (younger sister of Komei Tenno) with the reigning Shogun, Tokugawa Iyemachi, in 1861, the design came to nothing, and the principal movers were banished from the Court. In token of his regret for the part he had taken, Iwakura, when in exile, shaved his head and remained in strict seclusion at his residence at Iwakura Mura.

At this time His Excellency was generally looked upon as a supporter of the Bakufu Government and therefore avoided by the adherents of the Court party. Notwithstanding this, several influential persons knew the real aims of Iwakura, and formed a means of communication between him and Saigō Takamori, Okubo, Kido, and other prominent leaders of the southern confederacy to restore the lustre of the Imperial throne by the overthrow of the Shogunate. This connection of Iwakura with the Court party was altogether unknown to the Bakufu officials, and it was therefore a general surprise when, on the Restoration being accomplished, he was openly recognized as one of the chief leaders of the movement. Imperial gratitude recalled His Excellency to Court where he was appointed *Sanyo*, Councillor, vice-Administrator, and vice-Prime Minister, besides receiving other substantial marks

of favour. All these offices he shortly after resigned, and retired into private life.

In the second year of Meiji (1869) Iwakura was again called into the counsels of the Empire and appointed *Dainagon*, receiving at the same time an annual pension of 5,000 koku of rice, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services.

His Excellency was then sent on a special mission to Satsuma and Chosin, where he succeeded in persuading Prince Shimazu and Prince Moori, to return with him to Tokio.

In 1871, Iwakura was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was accorded the unprecedented honour of a visit from the Emperor in person. His Majesty is reported to have addressed him on the occasion in the following terms:—"Ever since the restoration of Our Imperial authority to the pristine splendour of Our ancestors, you have laboured earnestly and successfully, day and night, in the administration of the affairs of Our kingdom. You have spared no toil and known no fatigue in Our service, and it is to you, under the favour of the Gods, that We owe the flourishing condition of Our kingdom. As a special mark of Our favour, We have departed from the usual etiquette and have visited you in person, to thank you for your services."

Shortly after this unparalleled token of Imperial favour, His Excellency was appointed *U-daijin* and visited Europe and America in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government at Washington, and the various Courts of Europe.

Returning in 1872, his mission having proved successful, Iwakura found the Cabinet engaged in debating the question of invading Corea. His Excellency saw that financial ruin must inevitably result from a declaration of war, and opposed the project with all his influence. His Excellency Sanjo was at the time in ill-health and the Emperor sought advice in the difficulty from Iwakura. The result may be easily imagined. The war-cloud dispersed, and by skillful negotiation Japan obtained from Corea all the concessions desirable. The position taken by His Excellency in the Korean and other questions—notably that of the samurai pensions—raised against him a host of enemies, and on the 14th of January, 1873, a desperate attempt was made to assassinate him by nine rōnin—eight from Tosa and one from Satsuma. Returning in the evening from an interview with the Emperor, His Excellency's carriage was stopped outside the castle moat, close to the gates of the Akasaka palace. Instantly the coachman and betto were cut down, and the body of the vehicle pierced with sword and spear thrusts. Wounded, but fortunately for the future of the Empire only slightly, Iwakura leaped into the moat and escaped under cover of the friendly darkness. In a few days His Excellency was able to attend to his official duties, and also plead for mercy to be extended towards his would-be assassins. In commemoration of this narrow escape the Emperor conferred upon Iwakura the Japanese Order of the junior first rank.

In 1876, His Excellency accompanied the Emperor on his progress through the northern provinces, and subsequently to Kioto where he remained in attendance upon the Sovereign during the Satsuma rebellion, acting as his most trusted councillor while that grave crisis was pending. Peace being restored to the troubled land Iwakura received the decoration of the Rising Sun of the first class.

After the cold-blooded assassination of Okubo Toshimichi in 1878, His Excellency Iwakura became, and is still considered, the most influential member of the Cabinet.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 1st August, 1880.

The Scinde Reserve Division has been ordered to Kandahar, and a reinforcement of five thousand troops leaves England immediately.

LONDON, 4th August, 1880.

It is reported that twenty thousand Chinese troops are expected at Chacmuck.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIR CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2510, MEIKI 13TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 7TH DAY,  
DO-YO-UI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We have received further intelligence respecting the accident to the *Iron Duke*. It appears that the vessel went on the rocks in a dense fog, and one or more holes have been knocked in her bottom. The French man-of-war, the *Champlain*, went to the assistance of the *Iron Duke* and, in attempting to tow her off, the hawser got foul of the *Champlain's* screw, when she also got on the rocks and received serious injury. Both vessels are to leave Hakodate to-day, the *Iron Duke* for Nagasaki where she will be docked, and the *Champlain* for Yokosuka.

European mails arrived here on Monday last by the Mitsui Bishi company's steamer *Niigata Maru*, and on Thursday the O. & O. steamer *Belgic* brought the American mail. The M. M. steamer *Tunais* left for Hongkong yesterday, and the *Belgic* for the same port to-day, at noon. The Shanghai steamers have arrived and departed as usual.

We have just received a telegram stating that a terrific fire has been raging in the town of Niigata since one o'clock this morning. It is blowing very hard and the conflagration is extending in all directions.

The Occidental and Oriental Company have evidently established themselves in the favour of the travelling public. The *Oceanic* was again crowded with passengers when she left on Wednesday, and we understand that a large quantity of cargo was shut out. The feeling of security imparted by the knowledge that the builders of the ship one is travelling by are Messrs. Harland and Wolff, is very comforting.

We are informed that the Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Sumida Maru* left Hongkong to-day, having on board the European mails brought by the P. and O. Company's vessel. The *Sumida* is due here on Monday the 16th instant at daylight.

Owing to bad weather in the Shanghai river, the *Grakui Maru* is not expected to arrive here until a day or two after the fixed date.

It is mentioned in an English journal that the first edition, as it may be called, of the revised translation of the New Testament may be expected in the autumn, and along with the English translation two recensions of the Greek text will be issued simultaneously: the one will proceed from the Clarendon, the other from the Pitt Press. These two texts will exhibit a notable and rather suggestive contrast in the different methods pursued in their construction. The Oxford text will represent the critical spirit of the nineteenth century, which is somewhat prone to seek new departures and to break with the past. Accordingly the Clarendon will publish the text which the revisionists have found it necessary to frame for themselves, after careful weighing and mature consideration of all available evidence for and against the readings adopted. For the behoof, however, of those weaker vessels who continue to have a superstitious veneration for the name of Robert Stephens and the Greek used by the translators of 1611, all passages in which the Oxford text departs from the received text will be indicated by foot-notes, and in these notes the reading of the *Textus Receptus* will be given. The Cambridge text will, on the contrary, be neither more nor less than a reprint of the *Textus Receptus*, with foot-notes giving the reading adopted by the revisionists. Professor Palmer is responsible for the Clarendon text, Dr. Scrivener for the other. It is said that the form in which all Englishmen know, and most of them use, the Lord's Prayer is no longer to be the form which is to pass current.

Crimping does not meet with much mercy in the Courts of Great Britain. We read in a home journal that a Captain Andrews, of the ship *Archipel*, was fined £24 by the Bristol magistrates, for having engaged three seamen at Pensacola without having their names entered on the ship's articles. The men, three Russian Finns, were smuggled on board the ship to complete the crew, and upon their arrival at Bristol they were turned off with a sum of 8s. 3d. The magistrates directed that £5 of the fine should be given to each of the men.

It is quite time that some system for the inspection of food was enforced in Japan. The cases so constantly occurring in other countries shew that legislation on the subject is absolutely necessary and we have yet to learn that anything exists here to make this country an exception to the general rule. In England the law is severe and rigidly enforced. For example, we notice that a pork butcher at Bradford, was prosecuted by the town clerk for exposing for sale unsound pork, and fined £23. The prisoner bought a pig, which he knew to be suffering from typhoid fever, for 50s., and then had it killed. It was dressed ready for sale when the inspector discovered it. For an offence of this kind there is no punishment in Japan.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced to-day at 1.21 p.m. It lasted about four seconds. The direction was due east and west.

We are informed that communication with Europe by way of Siberia has been restored, and that the other lines are all in working order.

We think it time to again draw the attention of the authorities to the immense amount of gambling occurring daily in the streets of the settlement among jinrickisha coolies. Of the morality of the custom we do not intend to speak, but the inconvenience it occasionally causes to anyone in want of a vehicle is becoming serious. There are many places where jinrickisha coolies congregate daily for the purpose of gambling. At the top of the Camp Hill, opposite No. 66, opposite the German Club, in the portico of the Masonic Hall, and other places too numerous to mention, one can generally "happen upon" a group of gamblers who are too engrossed in their occupation to pay any heed to a call. Should a policeman "moon" along he is usually too absorbed in considering how well he illustrates the saying that "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever" to notice the gambling, even if the scout—generally some old cake-seller in attendance—should not have given timely warning of his approach. Only yesterday we noticed four men gambling, each of whom had a small pyramid of dust beside his pile of cash. Curiosity prompting the inquiry it was explained that, should a policeman appear on the scene, one movement of the hand would be sufficient to hide the money, and the stakes would remain undisturbed until the representative of the law withdrew.

A seaman belonging to the U.S.S. *Alert*, was charged on Thursday before General T. B. Van Buren, Consul-General, with being drunk and disorderly. The man was fined \$2.00, and 20 cents jinrickisha hire.

The barque *Goodell* sailed from New York on the 26th of last June, bound for Yokohama with the following cargo:—2,000 gallons spirits of turpentine, 35 cases brass ware, 6 packages manufactured iron, 50 kegs nails, 11 packages lamps, 31,600 cases kerosene, and 2 cases tobacco. The *Anna Bertha* for Shanghai, was the only vessel loading for the east when the mail left.

A during outrage which will probably result fatally, was committed on Sunday night last. A Chinaman named Ah Kan, a painter by trade, living at No. 106, Homura Road, when passing down a narrow lane alongside his dwelling, was suddenly stabbed in the left side of the abdomen by some unknown assailant who effected his escape under cover of the darkness. After being wounded, Ah Kan contrived to walk some few steps further, but weakness from loss of blood caused him to fall to the ground. He was soon picked up by some friends and the necessary remedies applied, but he now lies in a most critical state, slight hopes being entertained of his recovery. No explanation of this strange affair is given; the victim, who has been in Yokohama sixteen years and always had the reputation

of a quiet steady man, declares that the assault was entirely unprovoked and, in fact, he was unaware of what had happened to him until he perceived blood flowing over his garments. The affair was reported to the Chinese Consul who communicated with the Japanese authorities.

With the combined influences of a good day for shooting, and the fact that the first prize given under the auspices of the New Association was "waiting to be won" a better attendance might have been looked for at the rifle range on Saturday last. Only eight members actually competed for the cup, one gentleman retiring before the contest, owing to a misapprehension about trying ranges beforehand. The shooting was, as a whole, not up to what might have been expected, but no doubt a little more practice will remedy the deficiencies of Saturday. The following is the score:—

	SCORE.	
	400 yds.	500 yds. Total.
Mr. A. H. Dare .....	35450...17	55530...18...35
" Favre Brandt .....	34333...16	44533...19...35
" Guissani .....	45435...21	03235...13...34
" Barnard .....	54445...22	30242...11...33
" Talbot .....	03032... 8	35442...18...26
" Douglas .....	34204...13	02230... 7...20
" Glennie .....	02342...11	30032... 8...19
" Symes .....	32020... 7	00400... 4...11

The match resulting in a tie between Messrs. Dare and Favre Brandt, each of these gentlemen had one more shot. The latter made a miss, while the former obtained an inner and therefore won the cup. Mr. Dare intimated his intention of presenting another cup to be shot for at open sights at a date to be notified hereafter. A match between the Association and H. M. S. *Cornus*, is also on the tapis.

It is to be hoped that, as expostulation has proved useless, some measures will be taken to put down with a strong hand, the dangerous practice now so common of riding and driving at a furious rate through the narrow streets of the settlement. If the public could be assured the only result would be, that the persons who indulge in this most reprehensible pastime broke their own necks, no complaint on the subject would probably be made; unfortunately it is the luckless pedestrian—ladies and children in particular—who are most likely to suffer.

Assistant Police Inspector Sawa, who it will be remembered accompanied the late Chief of Police, General Kawaji Toshiyoshi to Europe, has now arrived at San Francisco and may therefore be expected back in Yokohama shortly. Probably this is one of the astute detectives *Whitehall Review* romanced about.

A German paper says that "one of the most important and generally respected members of Prince Bismarck's household is a huge hound, popularly designated 'the Realm Dog.' This animal, his mighty master's inseparable companion, is stern of aspect and wrathful in disposition. He inspires fear, rather than love, in all men save one, and has acquired a somewhat formidable renown for having 'collared' several eminent personages—among them Prince Gortschakoff—whose appearance inspired him with distrust, or in whom his instincts revealed to him the entertainment of hostile purpose toward his lord. Recently two delegates from Altona, charged with the presentation of a petition from that town to his Highness were received by Prince Bismarck in special audience. The Chancellor sat in his comfortable rocking-chair, the 'Realm Dog' stretched on the carpet by his side, while the delegates, Messrs. Nothnagel and Semper, took their seats on a leather couch facing his Highness. Mr. Nothnagel held a roll of paper in his right hand, and, being an energetic speaker, accustomed to emphasize his arguments by gesticulation, he waved his scroll about while addressing the Chancellor, disregarding of the fact that his movements elicited several successive disapproving utterances from the watchful hound. Presently the dog rose with a fierce growl, whereupon Prince Bismarck, hastily interrupting his interlocutor's remarks, exclaimed: 'Do put down that scroll, I beg of you. My dog, like myself, entertains a profound aversion to every kind of paper. He believes it to be a weapon!' It is needless to add that Mr. Nothnagel promptly complied with this request, obviously to the satisfaction of the Realm Dog, who forthwith subsided into his former peaceful attitude."

We have just seen, says a recent number of the *Times*, some specimens of the results to be obtained from a new method of waterproofing, which promises to be of the greatest possible utility. The process is extremely simple, and consists in passing the articles through a press containing the composition by which the desired result is effected. By this process many yards of silk can be rendered completely waterproof in a minute or two without the slightest injury to or apparent change in the texture or color. Indeed the colors are, we believe, by this process rendered permanent. All sorts of textures can be treated in the same way—paper, straw hats, bookbinding leather, etc. Two pieces of blue silk, one subjected to the process and the other not, were exposed for a few seconds to a stream of water. In the case of the waterproofed piece the water ran off as from a duck's back, while the other piece was saturated. One side of a piece of blotting paper subjected to the process was as impenetrable to moisture as steel, while the other side retained its normal absorptive property. A piece of the most delicate rose-tinted tissue paper, after being subjected to the process, remained as impervious to moisture as if it had been India-rubber. But, perhaps, a great feature of this new process is the fact that while it renders articles perfectly waterproof, they remain as penetrable to the atmosphere as ever, an advantage which, it is believed, no previous system of waterproofing can claim. The new process is said to be the invention of a retired officer.

Mr. Labouchere says in *London Truth*:—I happened, in response to a pressing invitation, to find myself in a law court last Monday, when a curious mode of cheating at faro was shown. The game is played thus: Thirteen cards are spread out on the table, that is to say, an entire suit. A pack of cards is shuffled by the banker, then cut by the player, when the banker proceeds to draw the cards, one after another, from the pack, first removing one. If a player has put a stake on any one of the cards which have been laid out upon the table, he wins, provided its equivalent is an odd card in the pack, and he loses if it is an even one. Now it would seem impossible that a player could cheat the banker. This is, however, how it is done: In shuffling, the banker generally shows the bottom card. When he hands the pack to be cut, the player cuts an even number of cards, so that when the cut is put back by the banker, the player knows that what was the bottom card will be an odd one, and knowing also what that card will be, can stake upon it with a certainty that it will win. But how does he cut the number of cards that he chooses? By a very simple process. One side of the nail of the thumb is allowed to grow straight, and a little notch is made in it. Provided the length of the nail from the notch to the end be always kept the same, and that he presses the nail against the cards in cutting, he must always take up exactly the same number of cards.

An extraordinary story is related by the Paris papers. It appears that the body of a man of colour was found in the Seine a short time since and removed to the morgue. On searching him a sealed tin case was discovered in his pocket. It was opened by the police, and found to contain documents setting forth that the deceased was the son of a chief who had revolted against the King of Abyssinia. His father was killed during the revolution, and he himself, together with his brother, were taken prisoners; but, thanks to the help of a woman, they succeeded in escaping. His brother, however, was attacked and killed by an enormous snake in the forest. He himself, after six weeks tramping through field and flood, at length reached the Egyptian outposts. He was then conveyed to Cairo, where the Khedive gave him some money, with which he came to Paris. His autobiography ends thus: "I thought I should be able to live in Paris, but here, as elsewhere, one must be useful, and I knew nothing, so I preferred death to starvation."

Red Cinchona has acquired a great reputation for weaning from his evil ways the man who imbibes "not wisely but too well." Another novel cure was hit upon lately, to judge from a paragraph in *Vanity Fair*. "Ruffler" says:—"Some friends of mine employed a mechanical jumping frog the other day in a way that is new to me. A very 'good fellow,' beloved by a large circle of acquaintances, had taken to imbibing too freely, and had reach-

ed a stage bordering on D. T. One of his oldest allies took occasion to say to him one day that if he didn't pull up, he would soon be seeing snakes or having some other vision peculiar to the "horrors." The inebriate laughed this idea to scorn. In a few days several friends went by appointment to his chambers, the plan of attack having been carefully pre-arranged. Encouraging him to drink till his senses were slightly obfuscated, one of them set a jumping frog in motion which crossed the floor just in front of his chair, and was quietly pocketed by another of the party. The victim screamed at the sight, and, pointing to it, asked his companions if they also didn't see it. Each of them firmly declared that he did not. It was an illusion, they said, and so on. The pious fraud has had the happiest results, the unconscious victim of it being quite a reformed character."

*Vanity Fair* says that the effect of Mr. Gladstone's beer tax will be to cost Messrs. Bass's firm £40,000 a year—that being the difference between the malt tax hitherto paid and the beer tax henceforth to be levied. We fancy that Messrs. Bass will not be the ultimate sufferers, they will find means to recover the increased impost from the consumer.

Mark Twain, in his new book called "Tramps Abroad," tells how a party of tourists got wet, and what they did when they came back to the hotel: "We stripped and went to bed, and sent our clothes down to be baked; all the horde of soaked tourists did the same. The chaos of clothing got mixed in the kitchen, and there were consequences. I did not get back the same drawers I sent down, when our things came up at 6.15: I got a pair on the new plan. They were merely a pair of long white ruffled, cuffed sleeves, hitched together at the top with a narrow band, and they did not come down to my knees. They were pretty enough, but they made me feel like two people, and discontented at that. The man must have been an idiot that got himself up like that to rough it in the Swiss mountains. The shirt they brought me was shorter than the drawers, and hadn't any sleeves to it—at least it hadn't any more than Mr. Darwin would call rudimentary sleeves; these had edging around them, but the bosom was ridiculously plain. The knit silk undershirt they brought me was on a new plan, and was really a sensible thing; it opened behind, and had pockets in it for the shoulder blades; but they did not seem to fit mine, and so I found a sort of uncomfortable garment. They gave my bob-tail coat to somebody else, and sent me an ulster suitable for a giraffe. I had to tie my collar on because there was no button on the foolish little shirt which I described a little while ago."

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.  
PATIENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1880.

Class of Patients.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Aug. 1st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd .....	8	2	12	—	9	16
4th .....	1	1	2	—	—	4
Charity .....	—	3	1	1	2	3
Total .....	9	14	12	1	11	23

STUART ELDREDGE, M.D.,  
Surgeon-in-Charge.

JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Kono, Minister of Education, resumed his official duties on the 30th ultimo, and His Excellency Nuki has accordingly retired from the office of Acting-Minister.

Governor Utsumi, of Nagasaki, arrived in Tokio on pressing business, on the 29th ultimo.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is about to send a large supply of medicines to the Japanese hospital in Fusan, Corea.

A native journal writes that "more than 3,700 persons residing in the provinces of Satsuma and Hiuga, in the prefecture of Kagoshima, who take an active interest in political matters, have determined to petition the Government on the subject of a national assembly. A deputation of about two hundred and fifty of them called upon Shimazu Hisamitsu, on the 16th ultimo, and handed him a copy of the memorial they proposed sending to the authorities. They asked Hisamitsu to join the movement, and requested him to forward the petition to the Cabinet on their behalf. Hisamitsu received the copy, and informed the deputation that he would give them a definite answer after thoroughly examining the document." This Mr. Shimazu Hisamitsu is better known to foreigners as Shimazu Saburo, the prime mover in the Richardson affair.

Another vernacular paper announces that:—"It is a well known fact that the people of the prefecture of Ibaraki have been very eager for the establishment of a national assembly, and that they have, of late, grown much more interested in the subject than formerly. The wife of Mr. Okubo, the chief local officer of Toyoda-gori, and the mother of Mr. Mori, a resident of Moto-Mumochi Mura, have employed agents to canvas the district and excite interest in the question, and supplied the necessary travelling expenses. These ladies are not inferior in patriotism to those who lived in the days of the American Revolutionary War, and the French Revolution."

Mr. Takata, a resident of the town of Yejiri, the delegate from the people of Shizuoka Ken who are in favour of a national assembly, is to arrive in Tokio about the middle of this month, with a petition to the Government on the subject.

Lectures and debates on political subjects were formerly very successful in the different political societies in Ibaraki Ken, such as the Doshu, Kaimei, Kumpu, Kwaishin, Koyeki, and Komin societies, but, since the Public Meeting Regulations were issued, such of the members of those societies as came within the scope of the 7th clause of the Regulations, have directed their attention towards commercial and agricultural pursuits, while the others, who were exempt from the clause, have joined together and formed a large political society, where lectures and debates on political subjects are now being given with great success."

The draft of the prison regulations, now under examination, will be completed before the 10th instant.

When the new code for the administration of Justice is put in force, the present number of judges and assistant judges will be increased.

The examination of candidates for barristers-at-law, was commenced in the Tokio Saibancho, on the 2nd instant, under the supervision of Judge Takaji.

Mr. Chisato of Osaka, and Mr. Dai of Hiogo, forwarded a petition to the Senate on the 31st ultimo, suggesting that punishment for political offences should be abolished.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—"All the Prime Ministers and Privy Counsellors held a meeting of the Cabinet with closed doors, on the 2nd instant. It is currently reported that the subject of discussion referred to the receipt of petitions on the subject of a national assembly."

Mr. Fujimura, Governor of the prefecture of Yamanashi, arrived in Tokio on the 2nd instant, on some official business.

The German Minister visited the Home Department about 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and had a short interview with the Home Minister.

A telegram has been received in Tokio announcing that the Korean Ambassador arrived at Shimonoseki at 1 p.m. on the 1st instant. He landed on the following day, and is therefore shortly expected in Tokio, where he will remain about twenty days.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says on the authority of a local correspondent, that the lately appointed Governor of Okinawa Ken (Loochoo), has discharged a large number of the officials, in-

cluding all those occupying subordinate positions in the villages, the business being now conducted by three newly organized departments. The result is that the government officers are very hard worked.

On the evening of the 4th instant, His Excellency Prime Minister Sanjo entertained at a grand banquet, at his official residence at Nagata, Tokio, the two Junior Prime Ministers, those Privy Counsellors who accompanied the recent Imperial progress, and about eighteen other gentlemen of rank.

A vernacular journal announces that Her Majesty the Empress has been of late giving special attention to literature, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the summer, devotes her mornings up to 11 a.m. to this pursuit. On certain days, Mr. Soyeshima attends at the Court at seven o'clock, and lectures for half an hour on various literary topics.

A native journal states that "the Committee of the Senate entrusted with drawing up the civil code now being framed, are busily engaged, upon it even giving up their summer vacation to the task. The new code will include the laws relating to the inhabitants of Yezo and Okinawa Ken (Loochoo) the adoption of heirs, and the transfer of property. It is expected that at least three years will elapse before the code is completed."

Between the 2nd and 4th instant, thirty-eight candidates applied to the Tokio Saibancho for examination in order to be admitted to practice as barristers-at-law.

After the Korean Ambassador arrives at Kobe, it is expected that he will visit Osaka and Kioto, and then proceed from Kobe by sea to Yokohama. On his landing here, he will at once leave for Tokio by train, and take up his abode in the Buddhist temple of Higashi Honganji, at Asakusa, which has been hired for his accommodation by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The two horses purchased by the Emperor in the Nagano prefecture during the late Imperial progress have arrived at the stables of the Imperial Household Department.

We learn from a native journal that telegrams have been received announcing that the Korean Embassy left Fusan on the 31st ultimo in the Mitau Bishi company's ship *Chitose Maru*, and arrived at Kobe at about 7 p.m. on the 4th instant. On landing they took up their abode at the house of Mr. Sensaki Yagohi. The Embassy consists of the Ambassador, who bears the official title of *Taisei-taifu*, the Vice-Ambassador, whose title is *Shoshi*, and a suite of sixty followers.

A telegram from Osaka announces the arrival in that city of the Embassy and suite, at about 3 p.m. on the 5th instant.

The *Choya Shinbun* says:—"At a recent meeting of nobles, His Excellency Iwakura, Director of Nobles, spoke to the following effect. "Now-a-days our imports always exceed our exports, which has consequently depreciated the value of our paper currency so greatly, that financial matters are in a more critical condition than they ever were before. This state of affairs is a subject of the greatest regret to His Majesty the Emperor, who will shortly issue some notifications on the subject. It is our duty to labour by day and night for the benefit of our country, and the works that most imperatively demand our attention are, cultivation of the soil, working of mines, and encouraging the breeding of silkworms. Messrs. Moori and Nabeshima are about to commence operations on the waste land at Yezo, and there is a society formed for the same purpose, working on the Nasuna plains. I feel bound to commend most highly the conduct of such people. I believe there are some among you who have taken similar steps but are ashamed to make them known, considering the service but trifling; but I tell you that to cultivate one square foot of land, to dig the smallest piece of ore from the mines, to produce the smallest scrap of silk even, all tend to further the prosperity of the country. If any of you should turn his attention to such employments, I shall quickly report his conduct favourably to the Emperor. Again, if we would reduce the amount of imports we must consume our home-made goods as much as possible in daily life. I would remind you of our old proverb 'pile up the dust and it becomes a mountain' and sincerely beg of you to remember this saying and diligently to act upon it."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

This year, being the thirtieth anniversary of the last Restoration, there will be a grand festival at the Yasukuni-shinsha (formerly Shokonsha) at Kudan, Tokio, during the month of September next.

A notice has been issued to the Imperial Guard that the non-commissioned officers and the rank and file are strictly forbidden to purchase or possess any newspapers but the following, viz:—the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Hochi Shinbun*, *Heiji Shinbun* (Army and Navy Gazette) and the *Heishi-no-Tomo* (A Friend of Soldiers). Any infringement of this regulation will subject the offender to punishment.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, has left for Osaka on the 4th instant, for the purpose of inspecting the local arsenal.

Five Japanese men-of-war are hereafter to be stationed in Shinagawa Bay, five in Yokosuka, and two in Uraga.

On the 2nd instant Port-Admiral Hayashi paid an official visit to H. M. S. *Cuma*, and was received with the customary salute.

The troops composing the Osaka Garrison are shortly to march through the various adjoining prefectures, when the opportunity will be taken of practising field manoeuvres.

The 1st Brigade of the Imperial Guard will leave for the north for a similar purpose in a month or two.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"Some Russian residents in Nagasaki have recently purchased coal to the extent of 600,000 yen and shipped it home. It is currently reported that this is done in anticipation of the forthcoming war between Russia and China."

Lieutenant-General Takashima, Commander of the Kumamoto garrison, arrived in Tokio on the 1st instant.

The *Fuso Kan* will shortly sail for Corea. It is thought probable that His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy, will avail himself of the opportunity to visit Fusan and Gensan.

The commander of the *Higei Kan*, which left some time back for Persia, telegraphed to the Minister of Marine for permission to extend his trip to Europe. The application was, however, rejected.

Some of the porcelain cannon balls made by the late Eto Shimpei, at the time of the last Saga rebellion in 1874, are to be exhibited in the museum of arms at Kudan, Tokio.

A native paper states:—"Lieutenant-General Ozawa has been appointed Acting Minister of War, during the absence of His Excellency General Oyama at Osaka."

## INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"With regard to the condition of silkworm-egg cards, we hear that the cartons which foreigners forwarded to Europe last year numbered 800,000; out of which 150,000 were spoiled, and that they intend to buy 400,000 cards this year. On the other hand, the silkworm-card manufacturers in this country have greatly reduced the production below that of last year; the factories in the province of Joshiu producing two-and-half per cent less, and those in Oshiu, three per cent less. This has been done to prevent loss in the trade."

The expenditure for the present year, on account of the Fire Brigade belonging to the Police Department, has been estimated at 27,121 yen.

A private bank at Tsuyama, in the province of Mimasaka and prefecture of Okayama, has issued bank-notes, but their circulation has been suppressed by the authorities.

The branch office of the Mining Department, on the island of Sado, is now very busily engaged, and a number of extra officers have been sent there from the head office in Tokio.

A native paper states—"Recent advices from Corea announce that the exports of rice which had risen to considerable dimensions, are now gradually declining owing to reports having been received of a slight fall in the price of the grain in the interior of the country. All quantities previously contracted for had been duly delivered, but there is now some difficulty about obtaining more. The export of gold dust has fallen off greatly just at present, a result due to the fact that the Japanese merchants, who were not used to dealing in this article, purchased large quantities of copper dust coloured like gold, and consequently suffered very serious losses. The Coreans continue to make

this fraudulent substitute more and more; samples that have been subjected to analysis show a proportion of only one or two per cent of pure gold."

The half yearly meeting of the Tokio Marine Insurance Company, was held at the office on the 1st instant.

A native journal states that some little while ago, Mr. Shibusawa proposed to establish a spinning factory and, with the view of raising the necessary capital, travelled through Aichi, Osaka, and other central towns, but met with no success. It will be remembered that the sum of 600,000 yen, subscribed by the nobles for the purchase of the Tokio railway, but afterwards applied to establish the Tokio Marine Insurance Company, was raised almost entirely through the exertions of Mr. Shibusawa. The annual interest on this now amounts to 110,000 yen, and it is proposed that, with some additional capital, it shall be applied towards the establishment of a spinning factory.

A report from the province of Iga says that, "the green crops are not good this year on account of the want of rain, while the rice crop on the other hand promises to be very abundant, in fact much more so than last year."

It is mentioned in a native paper that a resident of Sakai Ken has negotiated the sale of two thousand Government rifles to a Chinaman. The rifles were delivered from the arsenal at Osaka and are to be forwarded to China at once.

The question as to the proper proportion of expenditure to be paid by the local taxes was, discussed thoroughly in the Assembly of Kanagawa Ken on the 3rd inst., and the amounts were fixed as follows:—47,360.739 yen for the town of Yokohama, and 237,628.873 yen for the fifteen districts: total, 284,989.612 yen, thus showing a reduction of 177,573.842 yen as compared with the original estimates.

A competitive exhibition of silk, cocoons, and fabrics, is to be held from the 15th of October next until the 15th of November, in the premises of the Academy in the old castle of Uyoda, in Nagano Ken.

A native paper says:—"If a new carriage road was constructed between Takebu in the province of Echizen, in Ishikawa Ken, and the port of Tsuruga, in Shiga Ken, by way of the coast, it would greatly facilitate the carriage of goods. The Governors of Ishikawa and Shiga have conferred on the subject and estimated the cost at 250,000 yen. On the occasion of the late Imperial progress, they asked the advice of the Minister for Home Affairs and laid before him the three following proposals:—1st. Can the whole cost of constructing the road be advanced by the Government as a loan, to be repaid out of the local taxes by instalments extending over ten years? 2nd. Will the Government advance the sum of 100,000 yen, the residents of the locality providing the remainder? 3rd. Will the Government sanction a special municipal loan being negotiated to provide funds for the work? The reply received was to the effect that the authorities would consider the 1st and 2nd propositions, but that the third was wholly untenable.

A special meeting of the Tokio Native Chamber of Commerce was held at the office of that body on the evening before last.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The quantity of rice stored at the Fukagawa godowns, Tokio, says a vernacular paper, now amounts to 140,229 bags.

The telegraphs are gradually being extended through the provinces. We hear that the towns of Shirakawa and Aizu; Himeji and Toyooka; Shinhotuden and Tsurugaoaka; and Akita and Hirasaki; have lately been connected with wires, which will shortly be opened for general purposes.

On the 1st instant, the office connected with the Second National Industrial Exhibition was removed to the premises of the old Fine Art Building, in the public gardens of Ueno.

In the prison yard of Tsukudajima, the prisoners are taught to construct Japanese junks and vessels of foreign form. Three or four have been already completed, and are shortly to be launched.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, left Kobe on the 28th ultimo, homeward bound.

A native paper writes:—"At present there are in the capital many persons who are regarded with suspicion. They have a habit of paying daily visits to the lodging

hours occupied by people who have come up to Tokio to petition for the establishment of a national assembly, and proffering them their services. For instance one stated:—"I am a *heimen* of"—naming a prefecture—"and have many friend who entertain similar opinions to yours, and we intend shortly to petition the Government on the subject of a national assembly." A second announces:—"I am a *shizoku* of ———. I have long regretted the existing state of the country, but have been unable to do anything in consequence of ill-health: now I am willing to act under your instructions." A third says:—"I am warmly in favour of the establishment of a national assembly, but want of capital has been an obstacle to my carrying my scheme for obtaining the great object into effect. You, doubtless, have a great deal of correspondence with your associates in the provinces, let me copy your letters for you as my humble means of assisting your righteous undertaking." From such proffers of help the representatives of the petitioners are inclined to consider that these men are clever spies in Government employment, but we do not believe that an upright Government like our own would stoop to act in such a manner."

Shimazu Hisamitsu (better known to foreigners as Shimazu Saburo) is expected to visit Tokio some time during the autumn.

On receipt of the report that H.M.S. *Iron Duke* had gone ashore, Mr. Chief Secretary Tokitori (of the Colonial Department) left Hakodate in the *Raiden Kan* at 6 a.m. on the 31st ultimo, to go to her assistance.

It is announced that horse races are shortly to take place in the Fukiage Park before His Majesty the Mikado.

The *Fukuoka Shinbun* mentions that the railway between Fukuoka and Kurume is to be completed within nineteen months, at a cost of 60,000 yen per *ri*. Four months will be occupying in surveying, and fifteen months in the actual construction of the line.

Soundings of Hakone Lake are now being taken by a competent surveyor.

A fire occurred at Hanakawa-do-cho, Asakusa, Tokio, at half-past eight o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant, and destroyed one hundred and sixty-nine houses. Twenty-three others were damaged, and several firemen injured, before the conflagration was ultimately extinguished.

A native journal states that "the Italian man-of-war, the *Vettor Pisani*, which left Kobe on the 24th ultimo, will, after visiting various ports in the Inland sea, proceed to Corea, and after remaining there for some time return to Tsuruga. The vessel will sail thence for Hakodate, where she is expected about the commencement of September next."

It is stated by a native paper that, during the past month, 115 Japanese ships have arrived at Yokohama carrying 4,692 passengers, and 245,881 packages of cargo. Twenty-seven foreign ships arrived during the month with 3 Japanese, 24 foreign, and 1,265 Chinese passengers. The departures were 109 Japanese vessels, and 24 steamers.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that there are 659 medical men in the prefecture of Kanagawa. Of these, 41 have received diplomas from the medical bureau, 106 follow to a greater or less extent the European system, and 512 are practising according to the Chinese or Japanese methods.

Since the 2nd of last June, an infectious disease has made its appearance among the horses at the farm in Miyagi Ken, and more than seventy were attacked during that month, the disease proving fatal in two cases. A report was made on the subject to the Kencho, and veterinary surgeons have been sent there to see that proper treatment is followed, and precautionary measures enforced.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—"We learn from a traveller who has just returned from Corea, that the Government has strictly forbidden the sale of maps of that country to Europeans or even to Japanese; anyone found guilty of a breach of this enactment will be severely punished. When a foreign ship enters the harbour, the Japanese Consul always acts as the medium between the Korean authorities and the Commander of the ship. When the latter explains the object of his visit, signal guns are fired from the castle of Tokimeki Fu, and a messenger on horseback, riding *centre à terre*, takes the news to the castle in the capital. The Government has invariably in such cases, through the medium of our Consul, firmly rejected any

communication with foreign countries, and on the departure of the foreign vessel, has always despatched to our Consul a special messenger, returning thanks for his exertions, accompanying the message with a present of provisions.

The number of births in Tokio during the month of April last was as follows:—Legitimate; males 874 and females 901. Illegitimate; males 29 and females 28. During the same month the deaths were: males 710 and females 533.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes an extract from the Shanghai *Shinpo*, announcing that continual engagements take place between the natives of Formosa and the Government troops stationed there.

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 1st August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 9,484.60
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,057.94
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Yen 10,542.54</b>

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 8,548.36
Merchandise, &c.....	" 968.96
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Yen 9,517.32</b>

Miles open 18.

### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 1st August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 13,057.75
Merchandise, &c.....	" 2,560.16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>" 15,617.92</b>

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c.....	Yen 6,295.31
Merchandise, &c.....	" 1,094.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>" 7,389.76</b>

Miles open 47.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

### TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, July 7th.—By order of the Minister of War, Reouf Pasha, the Governor of Adrianople, has commenced to mobilize the Second Army corps. The task is difficult, as arms and horses are wanting, but Reouf Pasha hopes, by the 20th instant, to have 21,000 effective men. Three squadrons of cavalry and thirty-three guns are in readiness for the field. Offices for the enrolment of volunteers were opened throughout the vilayet of Adrianople on the 28th of June, and returns for the first ten days report 1,400 enrolled. Troops have been constantly arriving at Adrianople during the the past week. The *Bahit* announces that the decision of the Conference was communicated to the Turkish Minister at Berlin, who has been instructed to reply that the boundary adopted cannot be accepted.

Paris, July 7th.—The *Republique Francaise* says: The Sultan's refusal to obey the Powers would be equivalent to a dissolution of his Empire and the forfeiture of power by his race. Anything short of an absolute refusal will not require the intervention of the Powers, for if the Porte merely declares itself unable to deliver the territory awarded to Greece, the latter is quite able to take it, and we do not see why that should disturb the peace of Europe.

Vienna, July 7th.—In diplomatic circles the belief gains ground that a war between Turkey and Greece is certain, and that it will end in the dissolution of Turkey. Gosen, the British Ambassador, is convinced that without the employment of an armed force, no action of the united Powers will avail anything against the passive resistance of Turkey.

Athens, July 7th.—The enlistment of volunteers, principally of Epirotes and Thessalians, is proceeding rapidly. Troops are concentrating on the eastern and western frontiers of Greece in consequence of the concentration of Turkish troops, and also to prevent brigand incursions.

The Government has received information that the Porte is releasing Albanian mulefactors in the Constantinople prisons who are willing to perform military service in Epirus or Thessaly.

Ragusa, July 7th.—The Montenegrins are abandoning all their positions near Dulcigno, and are marching on Tusi and Podgaritza, which they intend to attack without delay. It is said that they have resolved to gather the crops in the fields belonging to the Albanians, as they advance.

A serious affray occurred, in which several Turks were killed, between Musselmans at Takoka and Christians of Fondesi, on account of acts of cruelty committed by the Turks.

Berlin, July 7th.—Political circles consider a war between Greece and Turkey inevitable. News from the East is not reassuring.

London, July 7th.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that the balance of the budget of the German Empire during the financial year of 1879, ending March 31st, shows a total surplus income of 899,016 marks. During May, the imports of wheat, corn, oats and maize were much larger than the exports. Reports from different provinces of the Prussian Monarchy on the harvest prospects prove that the alarm which arose after the cold days of May was in a great measure justified. The corn harvest will be very small in all the northern districts, and it is reckoned only fifty per cent of the ordinary harvest will be got in. Reports from Russia, Hungary and Galicia, also announce that a great deficit is expected.

Pera, July 7th.—Several Turkish ironclads under the command of Hobart Pasha, start for the Adriatic immediately to watch the coast.

St. Petersburg, July 7th.—The *Invalide Russe* asserts that telegraphic advices from Turkestan contain nothing justifying the reports by way of India respecting the alleged defeats of the Russians by Chinese. Fort Tashkurgan, near Fort Naryn, was recently sacked by Mussulmans. Hence, probably, originated the reports of the capture of Fort Naryn by the Chinese. An official dispatch says that a reconnoitring column, sent forward by General Skobeloff from Donzouloun on the 29th of June, reached Bami on the 4th, and that the inhabitants fled. The Russians are fortifying Bami, and collecting provisions there. A further reconnoissance was made on the 28th ultimo, in the direction of Artschman, from whence the Turcomans withdrew after an insignificant skirmish. The appointment of Vice-Admiral Lessovski to command the Pacific fleet has been gazetted.

London, July 7th.—Meetings to sanction the land agitation in its more advanced character were held on Sunday last in various parts of the west of Ireland. Representatives of the Land League attended a meeting at Dunmore, County Galway. A resolution was passed pledging the meeting to continue its agitation for the abolition of landlordism, and for the establishment of a peasant proprietary; also, congratulating the American nation on its one hundred and fourth anniversary of independence. A representative of the Land League said that the Irish to-day were fighting the same battle the Americans fought in the last century.

London, July 7th.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The Russian cruiser *Forostawf*, now at Marseilles, will leave there in about a month to join the Pacific fleet. The Russian, which has just sailed from Cronstadt for Vladivostock, carried 8,000,000 cartridges, 10,000 sub-marine mines for harbour and coast defence, and two torpedo boats. She will be the sixth Russian cruiser in the Pacific, and it is intended to send six more.

London, July 7th.—A Berlin dispatch says: The union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, with the help of Russian officers and soldiers, will be answered by Austria entering Novi Bazar and penetrating beyond Mitroinitza. To use an ambiguous phrase of the Treaty at Berlin, Germany is likely to support Austria.

London, July 7th.—Eighteen Cheshire Volunteers defeated an equal number of Canadian marksmen at the 200, 300 and 600-yard ranges yesterday. The total scores were: Cheshire, 1,914 points; Canadians, 1,306. The riflemen had seven shots each at the ranges.

London, July 7th.—A Bombay dispatch says that Zeni Kahn, who has been visiting Abdurrahman Kahn, says that

the latter has only from two to three thousand soldiers. He suspects his surroundings and lives in constant fear of assassination. The leaders of the Ghuznee faction have announced that they intend to fight in the interest of Yakoub Khan.

Paris, July 7th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the final report of the Committee on Amnesty, it being Senator La Biche's alternative bill in its original form, but limiting the period assigned for granting pardons by the Government, to an interval between the present date and the 14th instant.

London, July 7th.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Collins' bill granting a loan of £30,000 for the development of the Irish fisheries, was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 172 to 125.

Berlin, July 7th.—The Emperor will leave Ems in a few days, and after a short stay at Mainau Island, will go to Gastein, where he will meet the Emperor of Austria. The meeting is to be of a private character.

London, July 8th.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Gladstone said the news of the Russian defeat by the Chinese was not confirmed and was not believed either by the Chinese or Russian representatives. In the event of war breaking out he said the Government will avail themselves of Russia's offer to enter into communication respecting British interests.

Norwood (Liberal) asked whether the Government having declined to introduce the bill to remove doubts as to the legality of Bradlaugh's affirmation would, as an act of justice to Bradlaugh and his constituents, undertake the defence in any action brought against him.

Gladstone said: "His constituents know that the return of the member is subject to law. Therefore the Government is unable to interfere."

Bradlaugh disclaimed responsibility for Norwood's question, and said he had no doubt of the legality of his affirmation.

Sir Henry Wolff (Conservative) asked whether the Government had communicated with the other Powers relative to coercive measures in the event of the refusal of the Porte to accept the recommendation of the Berlin Conference.

Gladstone said: "The Government's policy continues to be to prosecute the faithful fulfillment of the Berlin treaty. As the decision of the Conference has not yet been presented to the Porte it would be a want of respect and deference to the Porte to pre-suppose that it will oppose the unanimous advice of Europe."

In the House of Commons to-night, on motion to go into Committee on the Compensation for Disturbance bill, Parnell said that if, instead of the bill as it now stood, the Government had introduced one to extend to the whole of Ireland, the Ulster custom as a permanent enactment, he would have supported the bill, but as it was it would be necessary to move amendments to make the amendment of the Attorney-General effectual.

Forster said the object of the bill was not to punish the landlords, but to erect safeguards for the future to prevent landlords from taking advantage of the existing state of things so as to get possession of property.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the amendment of the Attorney-General was a complete change of ground on the part of the Government.

The motion that the House go into committee was then adopted by a vote of 255 to 199.

It was rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Under Secretary for India, had resigned, in consequence of being unable conscientiously to support the Compensation for Disturbance bill in the House of Lords, and also on account of being himself a holder of land in Ireland. Lord Elibo, Liberal Conservative, in consequence of the rumor, asked in the House of Commons, whether it was a fact that Lord Lansdowne was no longer a member of the Government? The question was received by the Opposition with cheers, and when Mr. Gladstone replied "Yes," the Opposition cheers were renewed.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, points out that the majority for the Government on the second reading of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill, fell a hundred short of the united Liberal and Irish strength. The apprehensions excited by the bill in the minds of many Liberals have not been removed by Gladstone's im-

passioned and ingenious pleading. The reluctance to accept the bill has not been based solely on the belief that it will be unjust to the Irish landlords in its immediate operation, but partly on the apprehension that it portends the reopening of the Irish land question in all its length and breadth.

The *Standard* says the policy of decomposition is already beginning to tell upon its authors. Lord Lansdowne, one of the largest Irish territorial proprietors, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. Rumors were freely circulated last night of other members of the Government who had expressed an invincible objection to the Compensation for Disturbance bill. The Irish members refrained from voting on the motion to go into committee on the bill in consequence of the new interpretation of the measure by the Attorney-General.

A London correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* says he hears the Government has received information from Ireland that unless the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill is passed public tranquillity will be endangered. The land agitation is still kept up, and branches of the Land League are being formed in every town in the west of Ireland. The tone of the speakers at meetings is suggestive of lurking mischief, which will have to be closely watched. It plainly indicates a political purpose beyond the mere acquisition of land, and to which the latter object is subordinate, but contributory.

The Council of Ministers resolved to indemnify the owners of the American steamer *Octavia*, which was illegally captured in the waters of Porto Rico.

The Chesterfield stakes at Newmarket were won by Lorillard's *Iroquois*. *Voluptuary* and *Panique* ran a dead heat for the second place. The stewards of the Jockey Club, in view of the complicated nature of the evidence, have declined to advise the owners of *Robert the Devil* in the *Hand Or* difficulty.

Dublin, July 8th.—There can be no doubt that Fenianism is engrafted on the land agitation, and imparts to it its most effective organization, and formidable character. The peasantry have been trained to move in military order, and understand how to act together as disciplined bodies, and every opportunity is taken to collect arms.

Glasgow, July 8th.—The Czar's yacht *Livadia* was successfully launched yesterday in the presence of Grand Duke Alexis, Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador to England, Admiral Popoff and several thousand spectators. Three Greek priests sprinkled the vessel with holy water.

Paris, July 8th.—The *Republique Francaise* congratulates the Government on the effect of the decrees in ridding the Minister of Justice of sixty Ultramontane Procurateurs, who resigned. The relations with the Vatican are being strained. The expulsion of other Orders may be delayed until after the fete on July 14th.

The new Amnesty bill voted for by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday consists of a single clause, as follows: "All persons condemned for participating in the insurrection of 1870 and 1871, and who shall not have been pardoned up to July 14, 1880, shall be considered as amnestied." As the Government intends to pardon all, with certain exceptions, this bill is the same in effect as the one the Senate rejected.

In the Senate, Premier De Freycinet introduced the Amnesty bill as it was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and it was referred to a committee.

London, July 8th.—A Paris dispatch says it is thought the Amnesty bill will now pass the Senate by a small majority.

London, July 8th.—There was a semi-panic, on the Berlin and Paris Bourses yesterday, owing to the uneasy feeling regard to the attitude of the Porte.

*Le Parlement*, the organ of Senator Dufaure (Republican), says: We believe the Senate will not accept the humiliating position prepared for it by a number of Deputies. Journals of the Right also say they believe that the Senate will adhere to Buzerian's amendment. The organs of the Left profess to think that the Chamber of Deputies showed a conciliatory spirit in not voting amnesty pure and simple, and say they believe the Senate will accept the proffered compromise.

Washington, July 8th.—The following is a summary of the results obtained through the recent visit of Menocal to Nicaragua: Through the diversion into Lake Nicaragua of the headwaters of the Rio Grande, now falling into the

Pacific, an excellent surface-drainage is secured and the Lajas route will be substituted for the line of canal instead of the Rio del Medio route. This will reduce the estimate for labour three million dollars. It was found that from the mouth of the San Carlos river on the Atlantic slope and falling into the San Juan river, the canal can be excavated almost in a direct line to Greytown, a distance of thirty-five miles. This shortens the canal, as originally located, seven miles, without increasing the depth of cuttings, and reduces the estimate four million dollars. An examination of the locality shows the probability that one dam across the San Juan river of fifty-three feet in height will be made above the mouth of the San Carlos. The effect will be to make an uninterrupted navigation of the river San Juan to the lake, a distance of 63 miles, thence by Lake Nicaragua 56 miles to Virgin bay, making a total of 119 miles of unimpeded navigation, and actual canalization on the east coast, as before stated, of 35 miles, and on the west coast of 17 miles, having seven lift locks on each of fifteen feet and a side-lock of nine feet at Briks. The estimated cost, approximately, as thus improved in location, will not exceed \$45,000,000, exclusive of contingent expenses for surveys, supervision of labor and interest of money, and as an offset, the concession granted by the Government of Nicaragua contains grants of several thousand square miles of valuable lands.

London, July 8th.—A dispatch from Pera says: The Porte still hesitates as to the attitude he shall assume towards the Berlin decision. The ultimate decision will greatly depend upon Goschen's ability to impress the Sultan and his Ministers with the conviction that the Powers will resort to force, if necessary. If the Turks see the slightest chance of a division among the Powers, they will resist the occupation by Greece of the territory awarded.

A Vienna dispatch says: The news published in London that the Porte had sent the Powers a protest against the decisions of the Berlin Conference is absolutely unfounded.

Constantinople, July 8th.—The Porte has received information that the Bulgarian Commission is concerting a plan of action in the event of a rupture between Turkey and Greece.

Goschen, the British Ambassador, has waived his claim to give protection to the fugitive slave recently received at the British Embassy, on condition that he shall be sent to Egypt.

St. Petersburg, July 8th.—The *Golos* raises its voice, in view of the Chinese difficulties, to point out the sad condition of the country, and how much worse it will become in the event of another war, demanding a drain upon its already exhausted resources and retarding the introduction of reforms. The press has for several weeks been full of complaints of the ravages by locusts, flies, beetles and worms: of hunger and poverty among the peasantry; the rapid increase of the price of everything; increase of the cattle plague; the large spread of disease, etc.

London, July 8th.—A Berlin correspondent, discussing the relations between China and Russia, says: There seems to have been an idea of purchasing ships and cannon in America and pitting American seamen against the duller landlubbers forming the bulk of Russian crews, but there is little prospect of the scheme being carried out before the war is over.

London, July 8th.—A Berlin dispatch says: The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has officially assured the Russian Government that China does not wish to go to war with Russia, and that the rumors of operations by Chinese on the Russian frontier are absolute inventions.

London, July 9th.—In the House of Commons, in committee, this evening, Patuell and other members for Ireland persisted in combating the new clause of the Compensation for Disturbance bill, although it was not before the committee. Biggar (Home Rule) was called to order for defending the use of violence against certain landlords in Ireland, particularly the late Lord Seltrim. Mitchell Henry (Home Rule) in the course of debate announced his intention to quit the Land League. He said he repudiated its extreme views. A scene occurred, when the Government accused the Opposition of persistent obstruction. Premier Gladstone said the state of business was very grave, but no waste of time would induce the Government to abandon measures which they think important.

After a short debate, the motion made by the Government to postpone discussion of the preamble to the Compensation bill was agreed to, and Tuesday next was fixed for its consideration by clauses.

In the House of Commons this evening, Arthur Arnold (Liberal) gave notice that one month hence he would call attention to the restriction placed on the importation of cattle, and would move a resolution in relation thereto.

Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Henry De Wolff (Conservative), relative to the Government's Eastern policy, said the Government was very anxious to avoid surprising the country by anything like isolated action.

The delay in bringing forward the Indian financial statement, causes the impression that some large reform is contemplated by the Government relating to the liabilities of India.

A movement is being organized, over which O'Connor Power has been invited to preside, and which Biggar, Finnegan and Barry approve, to obtain full and unconditional amnesty for all Irish political exiles. It is intended to extend the movement throughout Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, and the colonies, until its object is obtained.

An authority on racing says that it would not be surprising if the Marquis of Weatherly received notice not to pay the Derby stakes to the Duke of Westminster. The owners of *Robert the Devil* are still persuaded that there has been a case of mistaken identity respecting *Blond Or* and *Tadcaster*.

Dublin, July 9th.—The Government has sent a physician to County Mayo to inquire into the nature and extent of the famine fever there, and in the neighboring counties, which is reported as spreading alarmingly.

Paris, July 9th.—The committee of the Senate has adopted the amendment to the Amnesty bill proposed by General Pelissier, excluding incendiaries and assassins, as persons who have been condemned after due trial, from the benefits of the bill.

Jules Simon, addressing the committee after the adoption of this amendment, said he should always be of the opinion that amnesty imposed on the country by the action of men who had themselves been convicted, constituted a danger to public morality. The promoters of amnesty had committed a grave error and brought veritable trouble upon the country. "Nevertheless," he continued, "for the sake of conciliation and the security of the country, we have adopted the text of the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies, merely adding this: 'Incendiaries and murderers, condemned after trial, shall be excluded from amnesty.'"

The bill, thus amended, was submitted to the Senate this afternoon. Cazot, Minister of Justice, while approving the principle of the amendment proposed by General Pelissier, urged that it was practically impossible to carry such a measure into effect. He reminded the house that the most guilty communists were those condemned in *contumaciam*, and consequently undefended, and that it would, under those circumstances, be unjust to pardon such men, while others were excluded from the proposed benefits. If the Senate voted amnesty with limitations, the agitation in the country would continue.

The second part of the bill, in the form proposed by the committee, was adopted by a vote of 141 to 123. The Senate then agreed to the amendment proposing that the exception made by the bill against murderers and incendiaries shall not apply to convicts whose sentences have already been commuted. The bill as amended was finally passed by a vote of 176 to 96.

The Dominicans have an intimation that their establishment will be broken up on Saturday.

London, July 9th.—A dispatch from Berlin says the opinion prevails in political circles here that the Porte will decline to accept the resolution of the Conference, and that it will be impossible to prevent bloodshed between the Turks and Greeks.

Constantinople, July 9th.—At midnight, Sunday, three transports left the arsenal for Volo and Prevesa, with seven battalions of troops, five batteries and a quantity of ammunition. The troops were ordered to disembark stealthily.

The disbandment of 4,000 soldiers in Thessaly, whose time expired, has been forbidden.

St. Petersburg, July 9th.—The *Agence Russe* expresses the conviction that the Porte will yield to the wishes of Europe.

Vienna, July 9th.—The latest intelligence from Senajenos states that the excitement caused by the attempted murder of Hassan Pasha has considerably abated. When Hassan ordered a general disarmament, Eyoub Bey, one of the most fanatical Mussulmans, with several followers went to him, and protested against the measure. Hassan Pasha replied by striking Eyoub Bey with a stick, whereupon the followers of the latter then throw themselves upon Hassan, and he was taken to Metrovitz, it is thought mortally wounded.

London, July 9th.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Greek officers on leave of absence and now in Russia have been recalled.

Toronto, July 9th.—About 8 o'clock to-night severe squalls passed over Lake Ontario, doing great damage to the shipping and yachts in this harbor. Four boats, containing fourteen persons, upset a short distance from the shore, but all were saved. A boat containing four persons, upset half way between the city and the island. A tug immediately went to their assistance, but darkness coming on could not find any trace of them, and it is feared they are drowned. There is great excitement along the water-front, and many rumors are afloat about loss of life, but nothing is definitely known.

London (Ont.), July 9th.—A terrific thunder and rain storm passed over the city this evening, accompanied by very high wind, and much damage has been done to trees and fences, and it is feared the grain throughout this section is badly damaged.

St. Petersburg, July 9th.—Intelligence has been received that the explorer, Colonel Prevalsky and party are prisoners in the hands of the Chinese.

A Russian caravan has been pillaged on the Chinese frontier and two merchants killed.

Advices from Orenburg report that a Russian officer has arrived there to purchase 500 camels for General Skobeloff's expedition.

London, July 9th.—A St. Petersburg dispatch has the following: At the official banquet at the Chinese Embassy, representatives of all the other foreign powers were present, but not a single Russian was there.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says: Official reports state that in upwards of forty districts in Russia the harvest will be below the average. In many provinces the prospects are very serious. In some districts in the south crops have altogether failed, owing to the ravages of insects.

Brussels, July 9th.—All the Belgian Bishops sent dispatches to the Vatican declaring that their action will now be more free and more powerful since the rupture of diplomatic relations with Belgium.

London, July 9th.—An earthquake in the Island of St. George, one of the Azores group, resulted in the formation of another island 600 yards distant and about 1800 square yards in extent.

Geneva, July 9th.—The earthquake Sunday was one of the most severe and widespread that has been known in Switzerland for several years. Two persons were killed. Several metres of the summit of the Schaebellberg, near Quarten, fell, overwhelming a large wood.

Rome, July 9th.—It is stated that General Bonelli has definitely tendered his resignation as Minister of War.

Strasburg, July 9th.—Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Herzog, Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine.

Bodie, (Cal.) July 9th.—Sixty armed men guarded the jail in this town last night, to prevent the hanging of Bill Blake, who shot and killed James Kennedy on Sunday night last. Forty heavily armed men also assembled in another portion of the town to proceed to the jail, but were dissuaded from their purpose.

Sam Chung, a noted Chinese desperado, shot and mortally wounded a Mexican herder six miles from Bodie early this morning. Half an hour after the Mexican fell from the first shot, Chung revisited him, felt his pulse, and finding him still alive, shot him again.

The feeling in favor of action by the Vigilance is running high, and a conflict is imminent.

London, July 10th.—The owners of *Robert the Devil* have taken legal advice, and intend seriously to consider whether or not they will lodge objection against the Derby Stakes to the Duke of Westminster.

Paris, July 10th.—Paul Broca, an eminent surgeon,

anthropologist and author, who in February last was elected life Senator as the candidate of the Extreme Left, is dead.

Constantinople, July 10th.—An order has been received at the Imperial gun factory to supply immediately 150,000 shot and shell for field guns. It is estimated that two or three months will be required to execute the order.

The British Ambassador has withdrawn his confidence from Sir Alfred Sandison, Oriental Secretary of Legation. It is reported that he has taken the Embassy's confidential cipher out of his hands. The quarrel causes much comment. It is believed that Sir Alfred Sandison will shortly quit his post.

The prince of Montenegro has consented to his representative remaining here for the present.

Huami Pasha has been appointed Minister of war, replacing Osman Pasha. Several important changes have been made in the staff.

The removal of Osman Pasha from the Turkish Ministry of War has produced a very favorable impression, and is regarded as indicating a disposition on the part of the Sultan to favor peacefully settling the pending questions. It was first reported that Osman Pasha and Dervish Pasha, who was also dismissed, were lodged in the barracks and would be interned in the provinces, but it has since been ascertained that Osman Pasha will remain in Constantinople as Marshal of the Palace. Other Ministerial changes are expected.

London, July 10th.—Lord Rosebery (Liberal) is mentioned as the Marquis of Lansdowne's successor to the Under Secretaryship for India.

Dublin, July 10th.—A large case of rifles has been seized at Woolown, near Loughbred. They were the property of peasants, but were addressed to local landlords, who knew nothing of them.

London, July 10th.—After the suspension of the sitting of the House of Commons, last night, the Home Rulers hold numerous consultations. It is said to be the settled intention of Parnell and his followers, to oppose the third reading of the Compensation bill if the amendment of the Attorney-General is carried.

Paris, July 10th.—As the national fête day, the 14th of July, approaches, railway trains with pleasure parties are arriving and high society is emigrating. The Bonapartist newspapers advise their readers not to participate in any way in the festivities, a circumstance that stimulates Republican ardor. The arrangements for illuminations, fireworks, etc., throughout Paris, are being made on a most liberal and extensive scale.

Each arrondissement will do all it can independently of the Municipal Council. Private subscriptions will pay for fireworks and gas. The greatest festive splendors will be in the East End, where the Place du Château d'Eau will be transformed into a kind of a national altar. A pyramid covered with turf will be built over the foundation on the spot, and on the summit will be placed a cast of Morice's colossal statue of the Republic. The height from the base of the pyramid to the crown of the statue will be seventeen metres. Around the pyramid there will be Venetian masts bearing the shields of the city and the national flag. The outer rows of masts will serve to connect festoons of lights, numbering six thousand gas jets and fifteen hundred metres of transparent lanterns. The Place de la Bastille will be illuminated exclusively by electricity. The column of July will be left in the observatory, while a light will be projected on the figure of Liberty on the summit. All the eastern boulevards and avenues will be bright as day. A monster orchestra in the gardens of the Tuilleries will be led by M Pasdeloup. An electric light will be thrown on the fountains playing in the Place de la Concorde. The Palace of the Municipal Council will be brilliantly decorated, illuminated and accented with Republican shields. The Arc de Triumphant will be a scene of brilliant pyrotechnics. One piece representing Morice's statue of the Republic will cost 30,000 francs, and the pyrotechnic fountains of each corner will be visible many leagues. Other points for the display of fireworks will be Montmartre, Chaumont, the Pantheon, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Place du Troc. On the latter will be exhibited a piece representing the Bastille, which will tumble down and on the ruins will rise the July Column and the Genius of Liberty. Forty thousand delegates from country communes will be housed by the officials of the city and arrondissements.

Paris, July 10th.—The result of the voting on the Amnesty bill is that the Senate, instead of excluding all Communists condemned for assassination and incendiarism, makes exceptions in favor of those condemned by default, of those not sentenced to death or hard labor, and of those who, though so sentenced, have had their sentences commuted. This action includes Rochefort, Blanqui, and the ringleaders who escaped. Those excluded will receive pardon and be allowed to reenter France, though they will not be restored to civil rights.

Paris, July 10th.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the Amnesty bill, in the form in which it was adopted yesterday by the Senate.

Dublin, July 10th.—The resignation from the Cabinet of the Marquis of Lansdowne has produced a deep impression here, both among the opponents and supporters of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill. It is regarded by the former with great satisfaction, as significant of protest against the bill within the ranks of the Ministry. The supporters of the measure are dissatisfied. The Attorney-General for Ireland has given notice of an amendment, which they think betrays weakness on the part of the Government. The Land Committee is aroused to more energetic action in opposing the bill, and increased efforts are used to combine all interested in the protection of property to defeat it. At a special meeting of the committee, letters were read from noblemen and gentlemen, strongly urging the necessity of using every exertion to bring under the notice of the Government and of Parliament the injustice it would entail on land-owners. It was resolved that further petitions be presented in both Houses of Parliament, not only from land-owners, but from representatives of banking, insurance, and commercial interests, and from members of the learned professions. The meetings of the committee are attended by land-owners and others, representing all political parties, and most cordial union prevails among them. The land agitators profess to regard the bill of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, which has caused defection from the Ministry and filled Irish land-owners with alarm, as a very small affair.

Berlin, July 10th.—The resignation of Herzog, Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, has created much surprise, but at the same time, has given general satisfaction. Herzog was, on many points, opposed in opinion to Governor-General Von Manteuffel. The Emperor has fully acknowledged the merits of Herzog, but it is believed that no successor to him will be appointed. It is also said that Count William Bismarck, who has been acting as a kind of private secretary to Governor-General Von Manteuffel, will not return to Strassburg.

Dublin, July 10th.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Fund, very encouraging reports of the improved condition of the West of Ireland were given. The Registrar-General's returns for ten years show there is nothing remarkable in the prevalence of fever in Swineford District, which is epidemic.

London, July 10th.—Frank Hyde writes that Colonel Bodine is threatening American marksmen that they will be debarred from participating in any future international match if they shoot in this, and he is even trying to prevent Dutilleul and Gorris, who came over expressly for this match, from participating. He has even engaged passages for men to sail on the 21st instant, who have entered for individual competition after that date.

Paris, July 10th.—The Government seems disposed to suspend the execution of the decrees against other religious orders until the legal tribunals have decided on the case of the Jesuits. The question of jurisdiction has still to be heard before a mixed body, composed of a Judge and members of the Council of State, under the Presidency of the Minister of Justice.

Rome, July 10th.—The Deputies to-day discussed the bill for the abolition of the grist tax. After a speech by Premier Cairoli, the Chamber adopted a motion favorable to the Government, and passed to the discussion of the clauses of the bill by a vote of 269 to 128.

Capo Town, July 10th.—At the sitting of the Assembly, the Premier read a telegram from the Government in Basuto Land, expressing the opinion that there will be no general surrender of arms. Chief Letza favors obeying, but the Chief of Masupha opposes surrender. Great excitement prevails in Lower Basuto.

Pesth, July 10th.—The Civil Tribunal has sentenced Baron Maytheny, a member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet, to six weeks', and Deputy Vertovay to a fortnight's imprisonment, for fighting a duel on the 10th of January last.

London, July 10th.—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place at Greenwich to-night, Earl Spencer presiding. Among those present were Chalmers Lacombe, French Ambassador to England; Count de Lesseps, J. W. Garratt, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Simon Stern, of New York. Count de Lesseps said: "The Panama Canal scheme is a perfect success. I have got French capital, and am happy to say that I have received a letter from New York saying that American capital is coming to my support. The canal, under these circumstances, may be regarded as a fact accomplished. I hope, after one year's preparation, and six years of work, the same as at the construction of the Suez Canal, that the undertaking will be completed."

Havana, July 10th.—Advice from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, state that a conspiracy in favor of Bazelaïs for President has been discovered. Many of the conspirators were arrested. Some will be exiled and others executed. A rising is apprehended in Northern Hayti.

New York, July 11th.—The *Tribune's* cable says: It appears that the discussions in the British Cabinet are becoming graver than was supposed, the Whig element being dissatisfied with Gladstone's Radical tendencies.

Paris, July 11th.—A despatch says: It is calculated that only nine persons will be excluded from amnesty, and they will get free pardon.

Paris, July 11th.—An official decree is published granting full remission of sentences to all individuals convicted of participation in the insurrection of 1870 and 1871, and subsequent insurrectionary movements.

Athens, July 11th.—England and France have advised Greece to postpone calling out the reserves until the collective note is received and replied to by Turkey and Greece, to avoid offering the Porte any pretext for resistance.

Constantinople, July 11th.—Goschen has obtained a settlement of several long standing matters, in which the Porte is indebted to English subjects.

St. Petersburg, July 11th.—An order has been served at Nicolaeff to prepare, as soon as possible, four of the best torpedo boats belonging to the Black Sea fleet, to be sent to the Pacific. Several vessels have been chartered in foreign ports for transport service.

The ironclad *Peter the Great* has left Revel for sea. The cruiser *Europe* has sailed from Cronstadt.

London, July 11th.—News has been received from the West Coast of Africa that trade has been greatly interfered with by the withdrawal from circulation on the Gold Coast of all American dollars. The Governor has gone to Lagos to try to settle the difficulty.

London, July 11th.—Letters received at Gibraltar from Morocco report that the Imperial troops pursued the Rebels into the mountains, when the latter, being reinforced, turned on their pursuers and completely routed them. The Rebels captured the camp of the Imperial Commander-in-Chief, and were destroying crops near Alcazar.

London, July 11th.—A despatch from Constantinople reports that in the last Council of State, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior, again strongly urged the acceptance of the demands of Europe. Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, professes the same opinion. The opposition comes from the Sultan. The Sultan cannot surrender Moslem territory to Infidels except under compulsion. Whenever there is sufficient show of force, his objections will be overcome.

The Montenegrin representative has been ordered to remain in Constantinople.

The Porte suggests that it can now surrender the territory around Scutari. As the Albanians must return home to gather the harvest, the delivery of the territory will be much easier.

London, July 11th.—A Geneva despatch reports great alarm in Western Switzerland, owing to the appearance of the phylloxera in several parts of the Canton of Vaud.

Dublin, July 11th.—The annual report of the Local Government Board states that, although there has been exceptional distress, no case of death from starvation has occurred.

London, July 11th.—A despatch from Paris says the idea of immediate severities against the Dominicans has been abandoned; therefore, everybody except the Jesuits may share in the fête of July 14th.

The Merchant Shipping bill has been read a second time in the Senate, and passed.

The Senate has already made a grant of 500,000 francs for the fête of July 14th—168 to 34.

Paris, July 12th.—Jules Valles has returned, and Henri Rochefort is expected to-day.

London, July 12th.—The *Standard* says that Gladstone will to-night, in the House of Commons, make a statement explaining the purpose and calculated effect of the Attorney-General's amendment to the Compensation bill. He thought that the statement will remove some of the objections against the proposed clause.

London, July 12th.—A despatch from Constantinople reports a rupture of relations between the Porte and Montenegro.

London, July 12th.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Russia's efforts to induce Portugal and Japan to aid her in the event of war with China have proved fruitless.

London, July 12th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Gladstone moved that Wednesday's, and part of Tuesday's sitting, heretofore both devoted to private business, be, during the rest of the session, surrendered to the Government. This will leave for private business only the evening session of Fridays. Gladstone said the Government intended to confine themselves in regard to the ballot to the simple continuance of the existing Act. He hoped there will be no reason for Parliament to sit into the month of September. He thought that the necessary business could be finished before the last week in August.

Gladstone gave notice of an amendment to Forster's compensation for disturbance in Ireland bill, so that the last clause shall read as follows:

"And a tenant shall be entitled to compensation, in the discretion of the County Court Judge, if the non-payment of rent is caused by prevailing distress and the tenant is willing to continue in the occupation upon reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent and otherwise, and if such terms are refused by the landlord, without reasonable alteration."

Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Secretary of State, said that information had been received from the Bulgarian Government that it does not regard a disturbance of the peace as probable, and strongly objecting to a union of Bulgaria with Eastern Roumelia.

Representatives of Welsh constituencies in the House of Commons are about to combine for the formation of a distinctively Welsh Parliamentary party.

The report that the Earl of Kenmore, Lord Chamberlain, has intimated a wish to resign, in consequence of objections to the compensation bill, is unfounded.

A movement is afloat in the House of Commons to present an address to Premier Gladstone, assuring him of the willingness of a large number of the members to support him in continuing the session so long as he may deem necessary to carry out the Government programme.

London, July 12th.—A fiat has been applied for to carry an appeal in the Tichborne claimant case to the House of Lords.

Paris, July 12th.—The National Fete has virtually begun. The exterior quarters of Paris are already profusely decorated with banners and devices of various kinds. Pleasure fairs organized in all the open spaces were in full swing even last night. Many thousands of persons from the provinces have already arrived and the railways are bringing huge accessions. The weather is magnificent.

Cabul, July 12th.—The British Commissioner received a letter from Abdurrahman Khan Friday last, expressing a strong desire for a friendly settlement. Abdurrahman has with him less than 1000 troops, horse and foot, and six guns. The chiefs and Maliks of Logar loudly declare against him as Ameer, but want Yakoub or his son.

Yakoub Khan has plenty of ammunition except guns and caps, of which many sent from Meshed were recently seized by the Persian authorities.

Engineers have been ordered to begin preparations for the demolition of the forts erected by the British around Cabul.

Bucharest, July 12th.—Lieutenant Francis V. Green of the United States Army, an American military attaché

with the Grand Duke Nicholas during the Russo-Turkish war, has been decorated with the Order of the Star of Roumania.

Odessa, July 12th.—A timber raft with forty persons on board, was dashed to pieces in the rapids of the Dniéper, and all perished.

Athens, July 12th.—Triconpis, the Greek Premier, promised to comply with the request of England and France to postpone the calling out of the reserves, but could not undertake to suspend operations for future mobilization.

Madrid, July 12th.—French Jesuits have requested permission of Spain to establish a colony on the island of Fernando Po. The request is receiving the consideration of the Government.

Paris, July 12th.—Henri Rochefort arrived to-day. Six thousand persons welcomed him and cheered him enthusiastically. He was escorted to his hotel by crowds singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting "Long live Rochefort."

Buenos Ayres, July 12th.—The capture of Arica by the Chileans is considered a death-blow to the hopes of Peru, but President Pierola still urges war to the bitter end, and is taking most energetic measures.

Havana, July 12th.—The election returns from the interior of Mexico show that General Gonzales is far ahead of all his competitors, and is, without doubt, elected President.

There is some apprehension on the part of persons not understanding the situation, of revolution if Gonzales is inaugurated. Better-informed persons believe that, with the present combination between Gonzales and Diaz, revolution is impossible, and that every attempt will be crushed instantly.

Some excesses were committed upon free suffrage by troops in Jalisco. The Commander-General Talentine has been ordered to the Capital to explain.

A band of revolutionists made their appearance in the State of Zacatecas on the 19th of June, but were defeated, ten being killed and several wounded. Only one man was injured among the Government troops.

Constantinople, July 13th.—Intelligence comes from Tusi that the Albanians, on learning that Abeddin Pasha had promised to execute the Montenegrin Convention, attacked all the Montenegrin advanced posts, killing and wounding a number of men.

London, July 13th.—At a meeting of the Irish party last night, it was unanimously resolved that Gladstone's amendment, limiting the operation of the Compensation bill to tenants paying thirty pounds and under, destroys nearly all the usefulness of the measure, and renders it dangerous to the existence of small tenants, by affording further inducements to landlords to consolidate holdings. The meeting also resolved to report progress when the bill is again discussed, in order to afford time to tenant farmers to consider whether they will accept the measure.

Bombay, July 13th.—Preparations are making by the British to evacuate Cabul. All the forts around Sherpur have been mined and could be blown up at a day's notice. It is reported that the troops will leave Cabul about the middle of August.

On Sunday, the Montenegrins, after bombarding Albanian strongholds, attacked the Albanian left flank. Their attack was repulsed. The Albanians, who pursued the enemy, brought back the heads of thirteen Montenegrins.

London, July 13th.—The Chinese Minister and suite have left London for St. Petersburg.

Paris, July 13th.—[Midnight.]—The fete began in real earnest to-night. The boulevards and other great thoroughfares were so crowded that circulation was almost impossible. President Grévy held a brilliant reception, and the Municipal Council gave a reception to all the provincials.

St. Petersburg, July 13th.—The *Golos* publishes an article based on returns kept by the Governors of the provinces of European Russia, showing that the total deficit of grain, as compared with an average crop, will amount to 9,761,810 quarters, and says that in view of the poor harvest it is considered impossible to export the usual average 40,000,000 quarters without suffering an insufficiency for home consumption.

Berlin, July 13th.—The intended separation of the National Liberals will not take place, the leaders of the Left Section being against separation.

Berlin, July 13th.—Forty thousand volumes were lost by

the fire which destroyed the library of Prof. Momsen.

London, July 13th.—Tom Taylor, the dramatist, died suddenly yesterday.

London, July 13th.—The usual 12th of July Orange demonstrations took place in various parts of Ireland yesterday. No disturbances occurred.

Cairo, Egypt, July 13th.—At the instance of the European Powers, the Egyptian Government to-day demanded of the United States Consul-General a categorical answer to the question whether the United States will or will not give its adhesion to the Commission of Liquidation. The same demand is also addressed to Russia, the United States and Russia being the only Powers which have not yet recognized the Commission. Consul-General Firman has cabled to Washington for instructions, and a reply from the State Department is awaited with unusual interest, because the formal demand made by Evarts last year that the United States should be represented on the Commission was totally disregarded by the Egyptian Government, by the advice of the Commission. The Khedive on last Saturday sent the sum of \$325,000 to the American Consulate, which is to be paid to the Remington Arms Factory. With the payment already made, this brings the indemnity paid by Egypt to the Remingtons for rescinding the contract for supplying arms up to the handsome sum of \$450,000.

London, July 13th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that South Africa is threatened with another native war, in consequence of the unjustifiable disarmament of the Basutos, which measure is attributable to Sir Bartle Frere's influence.

London, July 13th.—It is rumoured that the Prince of Wales will make a tour to Australia, visiting the Melbourne Exhibition.

Paris, July 13th.—Regarding the scheme drawn up by the Committee of the Municipality, by which the Municipality would become entirely independent of the Government of France, Dr. Thulie, just superseded in the Presidency of the Municipality, declares that the scheme would be a dismemberment of France, and, though he advocates extended Municipal liberties, he only does so on condition that National unity shall not be tampered with. The scheme has not been discussed by the Municipality, and even if ratified, it would never be sanctioned by the Chambers, it being a revival of all the demands of the Commune.

Under the scheme of the Committee, the Municipality would become entirely independent of the Government, with the management of the police and all prerogatives now vested in the Prefect.

London, July 14th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The line of policy announced by Parnell and his 17 supporters, to move to report progress when the Compensation for Disturbances in Ireland bill is again discussed, evidently leads to indefinite obstruction. It is easy to declare it to be intolerable that a minority of the Home Rulers, who are themselves a very small minority of the House, are not only to impose their policy in Irish legislation, but are to be at liberty, if they are resisted, to stop English legislation; but the remedy is not easy. The forms of the House may be and ought to be amended: but even if the Disturbance bill is thrown out to-morrow and Parnell suspended for the rest of the session, the only result would be to make the agitation more certain and dangerous when the session is over. This is a feature in the situation to which serious men on both sides should address their minds. Irish constituents must be taken into account, as well as Irish members. If the session ends without something being done to disarm the hostility of this awkward group, the Parliamentary discomfort of the Summer will turn into something far more practical and more dangerous during the coming Autumn and Winter.

London, July 14th.—The House of Commons met at noon and went into Committee of the Whole on the Compensation for Disturbance bill. Two hours were consumed in a dispute over the ruling of the Chairman of the committee, which, on appeal to the Speaker, was decided against the Chairman. The Irish members denounced the Government's course regarding the bill as weak and irresolute.

Parnell said the bill, as amended last night, ought to be rejected.

Lord Edward Cavendish, Liberal brother of Lord Harrington, thought that, as matters stood, the passage of the bill was hopeless and, after the attitude of Parnell, the

Government would be justified in abandoning the measure.

Gladstone said that if the rejection of the bill was desired a proper motion to that end ought to be made. He urged the House to go forward with the details of the bill, and not to tolerate continued violations of the rules of procedure, as the character of the House was concerned in upholding the established methods of transacting business.

The Irish members talked out the session of the Committee, provoking action on the Government's amendment.

Gladstone said the Government was determined to persevere with it, and not to be thwarted by this sort of opposition. He appointed to-morrow for a continuation of the debate.

Paris, July 14th.—Henri Rochefort's newspaper, *L'Intransigeant*, was issued this morning. It declares bitter war against the supporters of Gambetta.

Paris, July 14th.—The national fête promises to be a marvellous success. The weather is superb. The streets are all decorated with flags and garlands. There is an enormous crowd, but perfect order. Very few police are seen in the streets.

Last evening the illuminations of the Cathedral of Notre Dame were tested. The whole building has been overspread with lamps, concealed in such a manner as to throw their light upon the Cathedral without the spectators observing its source. The whole building was thrown into bright relief, and looked like a vast structure of porcelain.

The illumination to-night was very brilliant and the streets were thronged. Petards are let off in all directions. Gambetta made a tour through the central quarters, and was received with immense enthusiasm wherever he appeared. The Place de la Bastille is in a blaze of many colored lights, and the avenues and streets near it are lit like the day. In all quarters of the city the principal buildings and squares are illuminated, and many beautiful and artistic transparencies are displayed. There is a grand concert at Trocadero, which is attended by from fifteen to twenty thousand people.

The grand opening ceremony of the National fête took place in the Hippodrome at Longchamps, this afternoon. President Grévy, accompanied by a brilliant staff, reviewed the troops, and delivered new colors to the regiments, in the presence of 100,000 people. The President, in presenting the flags, said the Army had become to France a guarantee for the respect due her, and for the peace which she desired to preserve.

At the conclusion of his speech, which occupied only a few minutes, there were enthusiastic cheers and shouts of "Vive la République," "Vive l'Armée," "Vive Grévy," and a scene of patriotic enthusiasm.

London, July 14th.—The owners of *Robert the Devil*, will to-morrow lodge a formal protest against *Bend d'Or* for the Derby stakes. If the Stewards of the Jockey Club decline to entertain it, they will probably bring the matter before the Courts.

The race for the Liverpool Cup, was won by *Blackthorn*, *Lenderick* second, and *Misenus* third.

Madrid, July 14th.—Fifty-eight Jesuits have arrived at Valencia from Marseilles.

London, July 14th.—Sir Henry Halford has received a telegram from Colonel Gildersleeve, stating that restriction refers to the American team of Bodine, not to the action of individual members. This is considered satisfactory, as it will stop the attempts of Colonel Bodine and Major Leech to prevent men from shooting in the match between Sir Henry Halford's and General Hawley's teams.

Athens, July 14th.—In compliance with the advice of the King and the Powers, Premier Tricoupes has withdrawn the decree calling out the reserves.

Melbourne, July 14th.—The elections for the Provincial Parliament resulted in the defeat of the Ministry.

St. Petersburg, July 14th.—Admiral Lessofsky and staff have started for Moscow, whence they will go to meet the cruiser *Europe*, to join the Pacific squadron, of which Admiral Lessofsky will take command.

Rome, July 14th.—It is stated that the Pope intends issuing an encyclical to the Belgian Bishops approving their course and encouraging them to persevere in defending the rights of the Church.

Yagusa, July 14th.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has ordered his troops to keep on the defensive, as he desires to

net only by diplomatic means; but desperate fighting is apprehended.

London, July 14th.—Argentina securities were dull yesterday, on rumors of the outbreak of a fresh revolution in Buenos Ayres.

Constantinople, July 14th.—The German Ambassador had an audience with the Sultan to-day. The Ambassadors of the European Powers will meet to-morrow to sign the collective note.

London, July 14th.—A Berlin despatch says: News from Constantinople, received to-day, indicates that the Porte will reply courteously but evasively to the collective note, and will prepare to wage unofficial war.

London, July 14th.—Heavy rains have caused great damage to hay and other crops in the midlands of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, and other parts of the provinces.

Dublin, July 14th.—Excessive rains have prevailed nearly all over Ireland for the past fortnight, and are beginning to excite serious apprehensions in regard to the harvest.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### DIPLOMATIC SECRECY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

THE negotiations concerning the revision of treaties necessarily call for secrecy, and our Minister of Foreign Affairs has therefore very strictly kept back all correspondence that may have passed between himself and the Foreign Representatives, on the subject of the proposed revision of the compacts entered into between Japan and the foreign powers. He has taken every possible precaution to prevent the contents becoming known to outsiders; so that even we, and our fellow-editors, in spite of taking the greatest possible pains, have never been able to obtain the slightest glance at any portion of these proposals. When we see, however, that the *Herald* published in its issue of the 16th ultimo, a draft of the proposed treaty between Japan and other countries, with the memorandum concerning jurisdiction and the annexed observations on the treaty; and again in its issue of the 17th ultimo, published the proposed treaty of commerce and navigation, and the tariff, we wondered greatly how the editor of the *Herald* could have been so soon put in possession of such secret documents, and we entertained grave suspicions as to who could have committed so indiscreet an action.

As the documents have been published in the *Herald*, it would be now quite legitimate for us to re-translate, publish, and also criticize them, or to invite public opinion on the matter, nor could the authorities justly interfere with our adopting such a course. We have, however, refrained from doing this for more than ten days, because we wished to ascertain whether the copies of the drafts were genuine, and from what source they were obtained.

Since these drafts appeared in the *Herald*, both Japanese and foreign newspapers have been surmising their origin. On attentively reading them we consider they are not forgeries, but shew internal evidence of having been drawn up by our Foreign Department. According to the opinion of a foreigner, what has appeared is a re-translation from French into English. We conclude, therefore, that the *Herald* got hold of the drafts, which were written in French and distributed by our Foreign Minister among the Foreign Representatives, and re-translated them into English, and if this be so, it is clear that one of the Foreign Representatives must have supplied the information. In fact, a report has reached us as to which Foreign Representative did so, but we refrain from publishing his name, because the Department for Foreign Affairs would order us either to correct or withdraw the statement, or our paper might be suspended, according as the offence was considered trivial or serious.

We shall not ask here how the *Herald* actually succeeded in obtaining copies of the draft treaties, as it is considered clever and justifiable for a paper to publish anything worthy of it, no matter how secret, or how obtained, and more especially as the *Herald* declares that it got the copies fairly. But no excuse can be made for the Foreign Representative who favoured the *Herald* with the copies, and we are sur-

prised that our Minister for Foreign Affairs has not remonstrated with him for having divulged the contents of confidential documents. In matters of a diplomatic nature, it is usual to keep all correspondence very private, in order to maintain the friendship and promote the interest of the two countries concerned. This refers especially to the revision of treaties, and a gentleman who occupies so responsible a position as that of a Foreign Representative must assuredly be well aware of the universal application of this international custom. Being so, he should not have shown the drafts of the revision of the treaties when he received them, even if unaccompanied by any special request to keep them secret, though we learn that in this case the request was actually made. Yet the Foreign Representative in question, having tacitly agreed to comply with this condition, actually gave genuine copies of the documents to the *Herald*, thus making them public. In so doing, he has not only broken faith with the Japanese authorities but he has disgraced his honourable functions as regards his own Government. Is not this the case? The Representative in question has not been entrusted with full powers for negotiating the revision of treaties, and he received these documents, simply to forward on to his own Government from ours; but before they reached their proper destination he shows them to others of his countrymen! Just imagine a messenger opening a letter in the public street and showing the contents to all the passers-by. Would not we consider this an unjustifiable act even though he should assert that the public had benefited greatly from his action? It is not the duty of a Foreign Representative to benefit the public. His duties are simply to promote the interests of his own country, and to maintain mutual friendship between Japan and the nation he is accredited from; but the Diplomatic Agent in question has now broken faith with Japan by divulging this secret to the public. We hear that no Foreign Representative is allowed to show any document whatever to other people without the permission of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Now it does not seem to us that permission was asked in this case, nor was it necessary with a document which it was especially desired to be kept secret. In fact, judging from the date of the distribution of the draft copies, there was no time for obtaining permission. So that whatever the Foreign Representative may plead, he cannot escape censure for having betrayed our Government. How then is it that our high officials, and more especially the Minister for Foreign Affairs, did not censure the Foreign Representative for such a breach of faith, and take the proper steps to deal with the case? Had the copy in question appeared in our paper through the medium of some Japanese officer, the Foreign Representatives would have severely censured our Government in consequence, and we should then have been put on our trial, and made to confess the source whence we derived our information and punished without mercy together with whoever gave us the copy. We do not consider it right for our Government and our Foreign Minister to act so tyrannically at home, and so submissively abroad, and should this matter pass over quietly on so important an occasion as the present, we cannot be surprised that our national prestige does not increase. The affair is one of great moment, and we have therefore made these observations between the responsible authorities and the public, and invite an expression of opinion.

#### COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

ALL true Japanese, whether they take an interest in the science of political economy or not, must devote a certain amount of attention to the state of our tea trade, which occupies so important a position in our list of exports, and it has been a matter of congratulation of late years that prices have risen, and the export of tea has increased, in proportion to the improvements introduced in its manufacture. Recently, however, some clever but dishonest people have taken to mixing the leaves of other plants with the tea prepared for foreign countries, the result being that Japanese teas have deteriorated in value, and Chinese and Indian teas have ruled the market. We pointed this out in our issue of the 28th of last June, but

we have been frequently receiving reports of the practice being continued, and our latest information is to the effect that those engaged in this detestable practice have greatly increased, not only in number, but also in experience. It may be urged that there are many who simply mix an inferior with a superior class of tea, and then pass it off as superior tea only; but there are many others who mix such things as wistaria and honey-suckle leaves with the actual tea, and both foreign and native buyers having become aware of this practice, declare they will purchase Japanese teas no longer. We do not speak now of the morality of the practice, we only regret it from a patriotic point of view, for even looking at it from a dealer's stand-point, we can see no profit, but actual loss to result from the custom.

When, with the view of improving the manufacture of tea to conduce to its fetching high prices abroad, the Government opened the competitive exhibition in Yokohama, we praised the institution as a useful one, and trusted that great benefits would result. Our surmise was correct and the immediate effect of the step was a great improvement in our teas. The people realized that the exhibition was a praiseworthy affair, and also that the most valuable product of the country was being more and more encouraged. Notwithstanding this, not one year has elapsed before dishonest people began the abominable practice above mentioned: the prices of our tea were greatly impaired, and folks began to change their former opinions.

Experience teaches that ignorant and covetous people are always ready to do dishonest tricks. When a trade has just started and there is no great demand, these malpractices cannot occur, because it is the interest of the dealer to produce as fine a quality of goods as possible in order to increase the demand. When, however, the trade is thoroughly well established, all idea of producing a first-rate class of goods is thrown on one side, and the dealer thinks only of increasing the quantity he can put on the market. A superior quality of article is no longer sufficient for his avarice; he must have quantity, and so at last falls into dishonest ways. Past experience has demonstrated this, as it is even now proved by our ignorant people, who have taken to adulterating tea with leaves of other plants.

The matter is so obvious that we need not show, as a question of political economy, how greatly it is to be regretted that an article which occupies the chief place in our list of exports, should lose value in the foreign markets through such malpractices; let us simply look at the advantages and disadvantages of these tricks. Of course, at first sight, it seems a most profitable undertaking to convert rubbish into a thing of value, and to sell it as such, but this is a most short-sighted policy; the profit can, at the best, be only temporary, and when once the fraud is discovered, not only will prices fall, but no one will make business contracts with dealers. Bad brands of tea would be altogether rejected, while even the prices of pure and excellent brands would be affected, so that these dishonest practices would not only harm the political economy of the country, but ruin people engaged in the tea trade. The policy of adulteration is therefore simply suicidal. By commercial morality no dealer is bound not to deceive others, or not to commit such wrongful acts as he would afterwards be ashamed of on calm reflection; nor would it be fair to try to coerce any dealer to follow a hard and fast rule of morality; still, he is expected to conduct his affairs in such a way as not to lose the respect of others. We need not inquire into his motives, but his actual conduct is of great consequence. And this shows the difference between philosophic and commercial morality, the latter being more a question of comparing advantage and disadvantage, or gain with loss. We do not even state that to mix the leaves of other plants with tea is wrong because it deceives others; but if this deceiving others results in the deterioration of prices, which thus permanently injures trade, though some temporary profit may have accrued, serious loss must eventually result. This is our view of commercial morality, which affects the country as it does the individual. So that we must, looking at our tea merchants as individuals, censure them for their lack of morality in this matter; while as regards the question of political economy we sincerely trust that some proper measures will soon be taken, to raise the standard of morality from its present low position.

## LAW REPORTS.

## IN THE U. S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before General THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

*Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1880.**J. W. HALL vs. E. H. HOUSE.*

(Continued from the 30th July.)

Mr. Kirkwood appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hill for the defendant.

His Honour this day delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—

This action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, alleged to be due from defendant, for rental of a portion of premises No. 67, Yokohama, from Oct., 1877, to the 28th of February, 1878, a period of four months, at the monthly rental of thirty-two 50-100 dollars.

The defendant claims that the plaintiff and himself had for a considerable period of time a joint account, including mess account, rent, miscellaneous expenses, &c., &c., upon which joint account the plaintiff is largely his debtor. The principal and almost only evidence is that given by the plaintiff himself. From this it appears that the joint accounts referred to were kept by and between the parties, but that the same were finally adjusted and closed on the 31st of October, 1877, when a balance found due to defendant, was paid by the plaintiff; and that the claim presented in this action accrued after that date, and that no legal or equitable offset exists. He denies that any other business or pecuniary transaction occurred between the defendant and himself after said 31st of October, 1877; and he denies also that he is indebted to the defendant in any amount for any cause whatever.

The defendant represents that many of his books and papers were destroyed or lost in the last great fire that took place in Tokio, and that he himself was so occupied on the eve of his leaving for San Francisco, that he could not be present in Court to testify on his own behalf.

Under the circumstances the Court has nothing to do but render judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed in the petition.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars Mexican, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 28th of February, 1878, and that he pay costs of suit.

## IN H. B. M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHMEY, Esq., Assistant Judge.

*Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1880.**MATSUKAWA SENJI vs. WILLIAM CURTIS.*

This was a suit to recover the amount of four yen and forty sen wages alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff, for services rendered from the 21st June, to 12th July at the rate of six yen per month.

The defendant pleaded non-indebtedness.

Matsukawa Senji, warned, stated:—I am the plaintiff, and was in the employment of the defendant from the 1st of February last up to July the 14th. I received wages to the 20th of June. I was then sick and told Mr. Curtis. I got gradually worse, but continued coming in the evening to wait at table up to the 18th of July. When I applied for my wages Mr. Curtis referred to a coat being missing, and told me to apply to the Consul.

Cross-examined by defendant:—I myself told you that I wanted leave on account of ill-health upon the evening of the 12th July. I was never absent without leave. I was absent one day in May, but with your consent.

William Curtis, sworn, stated:—I am the defendant in this case. The plaintiff used to come to the house just as he saw fit. He was my own boy and so whenever he was late had some excuse of having been to the washerman, &c. In July, he was only a few days in my house. I have lost a first-class boarder through the plaintiff's non-attendance. I never dismissed him and he never gave me notice. He began by being absent for one day, then two or three, and at last stayed away so long that I thought he had left entirely. He was paid up to the end of June. I entirely deny that he asked me for leave. After June 21st, and up to the 1st of July, he may have been in the house one or two days, but then not in succession.

The defendant called Hamano Yorizo, who being warned, stated:—I am your cook. On one occasion last month I took the plaintiff's place as he was absent. The plaintiff frequently did not come at all, and he was also frequently late in the mornings. I cannot say if the plaintiff gave you notice of his leaving. In July, the plaintiff came only twice. I was not there in June so I cannot speak about what occurred in that month.

By the Court:—On the first occasion of the plaintiff's coming in July he was unwell, and only did a little work. The second time I think he only came and spoke to his master.

Plaintiff recalled:—I asked for leave to go away; this was at night and my master was in bed. I have no witness.

Defendant then addressing the Court urged the trouble and inconvenience he had been put to by the plaintiff's non-attendance. He had lost a good deal of time over an unjust claim. Now-a-days Japanese boys had their masters completely at their mercy, and can and do leave at a moment's notice on some frivolous excuse. Then, if one attempts to strike them or declines to pay their claims, they come out with the threat of "I take you Consul," which has become a regular byword among Japanese.

His Honour said that there was a good deal of truth in what the defendant had stated. The plaintiff had failed to prove his case and it would therefore be dismissed.

The defendant asked His Honour if he had no redress for all the annoyance and inconvenience he had been put to.

His Honour said that the Japanese Courts existed for claims against Japanese.

The Court then adjourned.

*Tuesday, the 3rd day of August, 1880.**JOSEPH HEID vs. JAMES GRUNDY.*

This was an action brought to recover the sum of \$283.30, alleged to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on a promissory note, dated October 1st, 1879, given for value received in board, lodging and refreshments from the 20th December, 1878, to the 27th September, 1879. The petitioner stated that since the date of the promissory note he had received nothing and therefore prayed for payment of the amount, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The defendant's reply declared that the plaintiff had in his possession clothes and documents belonging to the defendant, which were amply adequate to secure the amount of the claim, which was exorbitant compared with what he had been supplied.

Joseph Heid, sworn, stated:—I am a German subject and the plaintiff in this case. I claim the sum of \$283.30 for board, lodging and refreshments supplied to the defendant. This is the promissory note (handed in) that the defendant gave me. I deny having any property belonging to the defendant in my possession and produce his two receipts for clothes, &c., that I returned him. (Receipts for two trunks containing clothes and documents handed in.)

Defendant had no questions to put and had no evidence to give, but merely stated that he considered he had paid fully for everything.

His Honour said that the defendant should have considered that before he gave the promissory note.

Defendant said the note was given on the understanding that it was not to be presented until he was in a position to meet it.

His Honour said that was no reason in law, and gave judgment against the defendant for the full amount claimed, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, and costs of court.

*Friday, the 6th day of August, 1880.**NAGASASA SASSEN vs. ANDREW CRAWFORD & E. MORTON.*

In this case the complainant, who is a tidewater in the Imperial Japanese Customs Service, charged the defendants, the second engineer and chief officer of the steamer *Nigata Maru*, with assaulting him in the execution of his duty on the 7th of July last.

The defendants pleaded not guilty.

Nagasasa Sassen, warned, stated:—I am the complainant. I was on the deck of the *Nigata Maru* on the 7th ultimo. I was there on duty as a tidewater. I heard a disturbance forward and went to see what it was, and found preparations

were being made for hoisting in cargo. I asked the sendo of the cargo boat if he had a permit, and he replied that he had not, but that it was coming in another boat. I said the goods could not be shipped without a permit. I also ordered the men working at the crano in the steamer's hold to stop and they obeyed. The defendant Crawford then came up and commenced putting the gear in readiness again. When I spoke to him he struck me once on the shoulder, and an American, a godown keeper of the Mitsui Bishi company named Popp, caught me by the throat. The defendant Crawford would have struck me again but the coolies prevented him. In consequence of these assaults, I asked Popp what was the defendant's name, but he would not tell me. I then asked the defendant Morton, who first said he didn't know and afterwards swore at, and threatened me with his fist. I wished to get the name before I went back and reported that I had been assaulted.

His Honour:—Then the defendant Morton did not commit any assault on you?

Complainant:—No.

The complainant called a witness who was warned and, made a long statement which had no bearing on the case, except that he did not see any assault committed.

His Honour:—Then this witness is of no use. Have you any other witness who can prove the assault?

Complainant said he had plenty of other witnesses who saw the assault but had not brought them.

The defendant Andrew Crawford, made the following statement:—It is my duty to take in stores. On the day in question some stores came and I had them passed up on deck and checked them. They were light packages except two, which I told the men to bring up with a tackle. I went forward for a minute and when I returned found that complainant had come up and stopped the men from work. I asked why, and went towards the tackle, when he shoved me aside with both his hands to prevent me from touching it. I said "Don't shove me like that, or I shall strike you" and laid my hand on his shoulder. He called me a "chikun-sho" which I didn't then understand the meaning of. If I had I would not have stood it. Popp called out "don't touch him, you don't know what he is saying of you." I have made inquiries among my friends, none of whom have heard of a permit being required for such stores. The complainant could have stopped me half an hour before when the goods were being brought on deck—

His Honour:—If the witness was illegally interfering with the ship it was a case for the Mitsui Bishi Co. to take up and not for the defendants. When the chief officer was asked for the name—

Morton:—I was never asked for a name. The tidewriter rushed at me in an excited manner, so much so that he could not speak. If he had come to me when the stores were being shipped I would have stopped them at his request.

His Honour:—Well, this time I let you off, but it especially behoves you as an employé of a Japanese company to be careful in your behaviour towards Japanese officials. Any complaint against them your company can take up. The defendant Crawford will have to pay the costs of the Court, and the case against the defendant Morton is dismissed.

#### TAKAHASHI TAKI vs. MARY BURNS.

This was a claim to recover the sum of seven yen, alleged to be due to the plaintiff from the defendant as wages, and also for an umbrella alleged to be retained by the defendant. The defendant not appearing, judgment was given for the plaintiff by default.

#### YOSHITSUNE AND GENGHIS KHAN.

##### A HISTORICAL THESIS ON THE IDENTITY OF THE CHINESE CONQUEROR WITH THE JAPANESE HERO.

BY K. SUYEMATZ.

##### CONCLUSION.

We have now carefully laid before our readers all the facts, arguments, and considerations which convince us that the Japanese hero, Yoshitsune, and the mighty conqueror, Genghis Khan, were one and the same person. The effect of this evidence will vary, and its value be differently estimated by

different minds, as they take the same or opposite views to ourselves. But the question is one which is very interesting to the Japanese student of history, and not altogether unattractive to the general reader. It may not, therefore, be unadvisable, in concluding our subject, to give a short summary of the principal reasons and arguments we have adduced in support of our theory.

In the first place we have shown, and we hope clearly, that there is no obstacle or difficulty in regard to the dates and personal ages of these historical characters. They flourished at the same age.

We have seen that Minamoto Yoshitsune was one of the greatest generals and strategists that Japan ever produced. He was a younger brother of Yoritomo, the founder of the Shogunate, which commenced at the end of the eleventh century, and continued to the year 1857. Previous to the Shogunate, Japan was governed by Imperial authority, but after its establishment it became the virtual ruler of the country, and the feudal system was firmly established. In effecting this great change in the political order of the State, these two brothers, Yoritomo and Yoshitsune, played the most conspicuous part, though their characters and views were different both in object and tendency: Yoritomo devoting his energies to political organisation, whereas all military operations were practically carried on by Yoshitsune, though nominally under the authority and direction of his brother.

After the final defeat of their common enemy, the Hei, the two brothers became estranged, and misunderstandings took place between them, arising more from the envious feelings of Yoritomo's mind than from any fault of his brother, and matters at last came to such extremities between them that Yoshitsune, after a false report of his death had been published by his friends, was compelled to bid an eternal farewell to his native land. He first crossed over to the island of Yezo, and thence to Tartary, which last fact is now established by the most conclusive evidence.

The date of Yoshitsune's flight from his country took place in the year 1189 A.D., when he was about thirty years of age. It is clear enough that, on arriving in this new territory, a man of Yoshitsune's antecedents and talents, accustomed as he had been to exercise authority and military command, would not have sat down idly in his new home, but must almost necessarily have engaged in some enterprises of a nature consonant to his former pursuits. We have, therefore, little difficulty in supposing that under such circumstances he would either have adopted some independent undertaking, or placed his great military talents at the service of some native prince. But no intercourse or communication existed at this remote period, nor indeed since has existed between Japan and those regions. What, therefore, these enterprises and undertakings may have been, is altogether unknown to our earlier historians. On the other hand, we find that about this period, in the regions of Tartary, a great general became conspicuous amongst the wild tribes who inhabited the territory. This great general, whose name is variously represented, and as variously pronounced, is commonly called Genghis Khan, whose fame and ability in political and military science forms the theme and excites the surprise of every author who has attempted to write any account of him, that such a wild and uncivilised region could ever have produced a man of such discipline and experience, whom even the heroes of the civilised world have scarcely equalled; and this man I have endeavoured to prove is one and the same with our famous hero, Yoshitsune, an opinion which has not originated with myself, but is held not only by many of my contemporaries, but by some Japanese *literati* of previous times, as shown in the course of our former pages. Genghis Khan's age was, according to statements made by what are considered reliable writers, sixty-six—some say sixty-seven, others seventy-three—at his death, which is said to have taken place in 1227 A.D.; others, again, give this date 1226. Striving for distinction, he, with a rapid and marvellous success, made himself the chief of a vast empire; but there is no authentic information about his origin and early life before he attained the age of forty, when he suddenly burst forth on his meteor-like career, and left numerous and ample accounts of his after life and deeds. First, then, in regard to their ages, there is little or no difficulty to reconcile, since Yoshitsune was a mere infant at his mother's breast in the beginning of the year 1159, and therefore, if he lived to the year 1226 or 1227, his age would have been about sixty-seven or sixty-eight, which does not differ much from either

limit of Genghis Khan's age at the time of his death; and, next, Yoshitsune's flight from Japan was in 1189, so that it is just thirteen or fourteen years previous to the date when Genghis Khan began to burst forth, which was about 1202 or 1203; hence, we find no discrepancy of age or time.

Now the fact I have again and again dwelt upon as most important, and which I repeat here, is that, concerning the family and early life of Genghis, according to the criticisms of several Chinese authors of repute, as well as writers of other nations on this subject (see Part III.), nothing whatever is certainly known; but a multifarious mass of legends and traditions contradictory and irreconcilable in any way with each other is given of these matters, all of which appear upon careful scrutiny nothing more than a vain attempt to supply, by fictitious and romantic biographies, facts of which all were equally ignorant, or to conceal the absence of any trustworthy data by an olla podrida of miscellaneous and marvellous stories, which is only natural under the circumstances and in such times, if the man was a foreigner and his antecedents unknown. On the other hand there are many details which supply us with hints, favouring our view of this question. Among these we find that the family name of Genghis is said to be Kian, meaning torrent; Gen, the family name of Yoshitsune, means springing water; the similarity in the sound of G and K often causes their interchange in Mongolia, G and K, both guttural sounds, being articulated almost undistinguishably. *Seppu*, a Chinese historical work of miscellaneous nature, states that Genghis Khan was Yuen Yee King, or Gen Ghi Kei, which is expressed in the same characters as Minamoto Yoshitsune.

The party, or rather tribe, of which Genghis Khan was said to have been the head, were called Niron yonn, meaning children of the Sun. This seems to have been a corruption of Nihon-jin—the Japanese—"sun origin men." The reputed father of Genghis is generally said to have been named Yezokai, but this name appears to me to point out clearly that he came from Yezokai (Sea of Yezo), and the tradition of Yezokai being his father is derived from this fact. The title also of the first wife of Genghis was Fudgin, which is evidently taken either from Japanese or Chinese, but not being recognised by the Chinese as derived from them must have come from the former, where it is used as a title of respect for ladies of high position.

The flags and banners which figured so conspicuously in the ceremony of Genghis Khan's coronation, and in the advance of his armies, were pure white, so were the family flags and banners of the Gen (Yoshitsune); the very name Genghis Khan was not assumed by him until he became famous and powerful; the reason of its adoption and the circumstances connected with it, and its derivation, as explained by the generality of writers, is most ridiculous. Viewed, however, as we view it, in the light of a corruption of Genghi Kei, another common way of pronouncing the name Minamoto Yoshitsune, or of Gen-ji Khan (the Khan of the Gen) it becomes natural and satisfactory. The probable reason why he did not use this name previously seems to have been because he was an exile and a fugitive. Consequently, in the earlier and more obscure period, when he was carving out his road to fortune, he would not venture to employ his own proper title, but used the temporary appellation of Temugin, which is also of Japanese origin; and again, the reason that the proper sound of Gen, was not always accurately preserved, but often changed into the similar sounds of Jen, Zen, Chin, appears to be natural, from the fact that the native tongues of Tartary and Mongolia do not possess the correct sound of G (hard).

When Genghis first created his empire, he adopted the name Mongol for his state from mere policy, as appears from the author *Man-lung*, though he had no connection with the Mongols, but it was changed into Yuen, Gen in Japanese, by his grandson, Kublai, which in pronunciation is identical with Yoshitsune's family name Gen, also pronounced Yuen by the modern Chinese; and the words being also identical in meaning, being often interchanged in practice to convey the same idea, must, therefore, in some way or other, have been derived from Yoshitsune's family name. It becomes more conclusive when we see that previous to this dynasty no less than twenty legitimate, and many more usurpers besides, adopted their dynastic name from the title of nobility borne by them before their accession, or the name of the country where they sprung; but that of Yuen has nothing whatever to do with such an origin; unless our theory of its derivation

be adopted. And, again, the name Mantchoo, which first began to be substituted for an older name of that region from about the time of Genghis Khan, seems to have been derived, according to Mr. Ban, from the name of a celebrated ancestor of Yoshitsune, who was the founder of the family; and according to Mr. Sewaki, there is a common tradition among the natives of Manchouria that an able Japanese general arrived in this region and made himself leader there, and having attacked China, a powerful empire was consolidated by his descendants. The name of this general was Kinuchi, which I strongly believe to have been identical with Chin-ki, or Khin-ki, a corruption of Genghis.

The report about the images in Japanese armour, seen by the shipwrecked sailors on the doors in the city of Manchouria, and asserted to be those of Yoshitsune and Benkei, also the Japanese swords, bows, and other antiquities seen by Dr. Siebold, in Russia, having been brought thither from Manchouria, and also the Japanese gateway (Torii) before a shrine dedicated to a remote ancestor of the Yuen dynasty, on the banks of the Olga, of which the same author speaks, form altogether links of no little strength in the chain of our evidence.

These may be viewed as the more direct evidence for the theory I am advancing, but there are also many other circumstances of a more indirect character to which I shall make only a brief allusion.

I have cited, in Part IV., all traditional accounts of Genghis Khan's family, and pointed out the resemblance they bear to the well-known incidents of Yoshitsune's early life, which I need not reproduce here. Among these traditions the family of Genghis is represented to have altogether disappeared from the region of their supposed native country, and suddenly returning after the lapse of four centuries to have made themselves masters of the territory by force of arms. This gives additional force to the opinion that the family of Genghis came from the outside. The tradition concerning the melting down of the ironstone mountain, impossible in itself, and the ceremony of striking the red-hot iron, and the report which represents Genghis Khan to have been connected with the profession of a smith, also leads us to conclude that these are only distorted accounts of events of Yoshitsune's youth. It must also not be forgotten, that though we have no positive assertion that Genghis was Japanese, it was clearly implied in the metaphor used by Shammau of the sparrows and the wild goose, that he was a foreigner.

And then, again, let us call to mind the letter said to have been given to the Japanese sailors when they were sent home by the Tartar ruler, and founder of the present Tsing dynasty, who desired to establish friendly relations with our country on the ground of his being a descendant of Yuen Yee King, and therefore of Japanese descent; and to this must be added the assertion in the *Tsik Kinn Loh*, where the Emperor Kiun Loong declares that he is a descendant of Yuen Yee King, an assertion, we must recollect, the most out of the way and unaccountable, if we do not suppose that such declaration was consistent with certain unquestioned facts. There is indeed, I admit, much room for tracing out and discussing the above genealogy. Yet, so far as the fact goes, that is to say, the establishment of Yoshitsune as a chief and a leader among the Tartars, it must be admitted to be undeniable.

I also said that there was a striking similarity in the characteristics of these two great men, who I maintain to be one, and not two, in three remarkable points, namely, religion, politics, and military tactics, which also does not fail to supply corroborative testimony to their identity; and particulars of the introduction of Buddhism into Mongolia, and the derivation of the word Fucheki and Hotoget deserves our careful consideration, of which I have given a detailed account in Part VI.

First, then, having, I think, clearly shown the possibility of my theory in respect to ages and dates, I have next produced a large amount of proof from the nomenclature of the family, localities, and individuals connected with the dynasty of Genghis; and this, supported by a multitude of independent facts and assertions, and by the unquestionable testimony given in the diary of Mr. Sewaki to the fact of the existence of Japanese monuments and relics in Manchouria, together with traditions of a famous general of our nation whose name, given in his report, may be easily recognised as a corruption of Genghis and therefore of Gen Ghi Kei. (See Part VI.)

Independent of all these matters it may be asked if Yoshitsune was indeed a character likely to accomplish such great success, and we at once reply in the affirmative. He was, as we have said, the greatest hero our country ever produced, the theme of our ballads and our romances; besides he was absolutely compelled by his misfortunes to perform some great exploits in the land of his exile, and, moreover, such adventurous military spirit was the distinguishing characteristic of his family in a remarkable degree, so that nearly every hero whose name is kept alive in popular memory belongs to this race; among them Tametomo, the uncle of Yoshitsune, who, after he was banished from the capital in his extreme youth, on account of his turbulent and refractory disposition, subdued, with the aid of his bride's father, nearly the whole island of Kiashin under his power when only thirteen years of age—a remarkable instance of precocious talent and physical vigour—and only submitted to the imperial authority when the Government arrested and threatened to punish his father as a means of bringing him to subjection; and who afterwards took a leading part in a war between two rival claimants of the imperial crown, and ultimately crossed over to Lochoo, where he founded the dynasty of the late royal family. This Tametomo was the ideal model of Yoshitsune; and again, his brother Yoritomo, whose talents for organisation were so distinguished, created in reality the entirely new political system of the Shogunate, with whom Yoshitsune acted in concert at the commencement of their famous career.

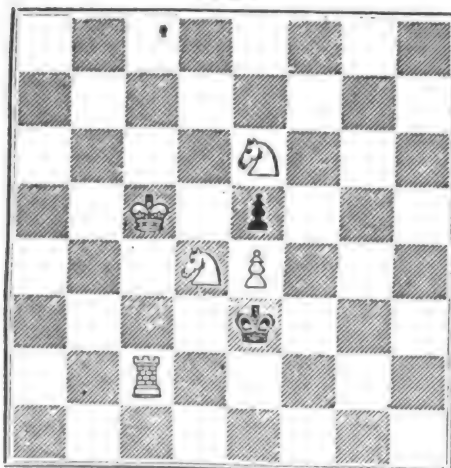
This shows what qualities have characterised the family, and also his individual aspirations and ambition. What wonder then if Yoshitsune himself became afterwards the founder of a famous and powerful dynasty?

Demonstration, as we have said, must not be looked for in such cases, but we think, or at least we hope, that we have adduced such a weight of probability in support of our view, so many particulars and small links, individually weak perhaps, but which united together form such a strong chain of evidence, that no candid or impartial mind will be able to resist its basis. And if our theory is established, that Genghis Khan, neither was nor could be the outcome of wild and nomadic states, in the lowest state of civilisation, the philosophical maxim, that no great general nor organiser can be produced without previous baptism of bloodshed and fire accompanying the general advancement of material civilisation in its general relations, is again confirmed.

### CHESS PROBLEM.

By W. H. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

NOTE.—Owing to an error last week, this problem is reproduced.

### YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

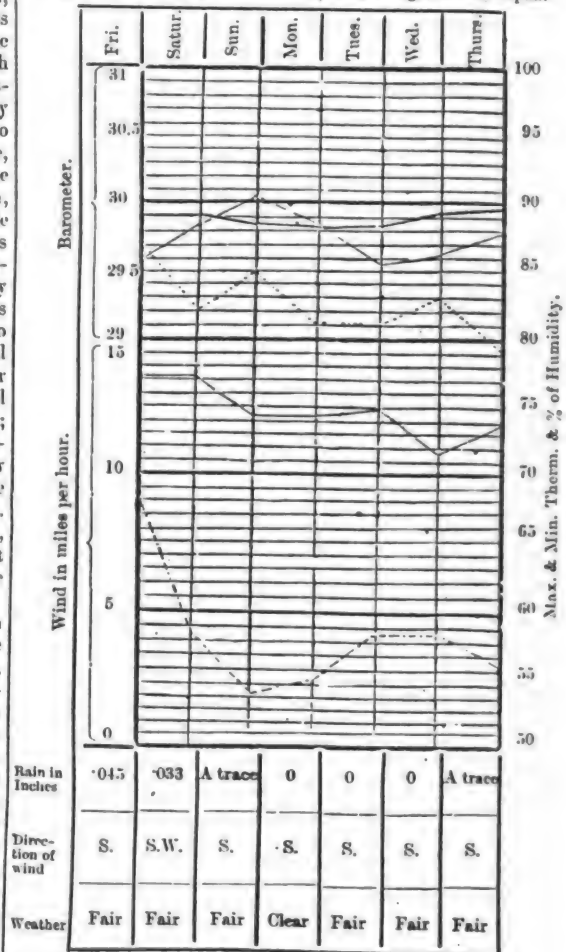
LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 30TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

-----represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 150 miles per hour on Friday, at 3 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.963 inches on Thursday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.781 inches on Monday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 90.2 on Sunday, and the lowest was 71.5 on Wednesday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 92.5 and 73.0 respectively. The total amount of rain for the week was .078 inches against a trace for the corresponding week of last year.

### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 7th August, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Set.			Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidiary (New.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Aug.	2 38 1/2	38	40	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	3 38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	4 38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	5 38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	6 39	39	39	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	7 39	38 1/2	38 1/2	—	—	—	—

### TELEGRAPH REPORT.

(Corrected to 9 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

July 31, British barque *Cuba*, Stabell, 320, from Takao, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Aug. 2, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, from Hongkong via Kobe. Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 1, Japanese steamer *Tsuyakima Maru*, Hubbard, 948, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 1, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,300, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 5, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, from San Francisco Mails and General, to O. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 5, Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru*, Young, 1,230, from Shanghai and way-ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 6, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—His Excellency General Saigo, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Watson, Messrs. Kirby, A. Donsdebes, J. W. Hart, McCarthy, De La Meyere, Uchida, Pumat, Adachi, and Matsuo. Five steerage passengers and 155 Japanese.

Per Japanese steamer *Takasago Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Seng and infant, Revd. J. H. Longwick, Mr. and Mrs. Ikeda, Messrs. A. Worch, Hamilton, J. J. Enslie, J. Cook, A. Wille, Kojima, Morikami, Ito, Akaboshi, John Desmetrius, Aoki, Nagai, Taniguchi and Sakaburu, in cabin: 200 Japanese, 1 European and 1 amah in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie* from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fouchard and Mr. A. Dumelin in cabin; One European and one Japanese in steerage for Yokohama, and 130 Chinese for Hongkong.

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Goddes, 5 children and maid, and Messrs. L. Casato and Ritchie in cabin, and 3 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

July 31, British gun-boat *Fouchard*, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, 455, 4-guns, for Hakodate to join the flag-ship.  
 Aug. 1, British steamer *Fleura Castle*, Kidder, 1,622, for New York, Tea, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 Aug. 1, Japanese steamer *Tokai Maru*, Hogg, 652, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 1, Japanese steamer *Sharin Maru*, Kilgour, 524, for Yokkaichi, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 2, American sloop-of-war, *Sloaters*, Commander Sampson, 1,900, 8-guns, for Hakodate.  
 Aug. 2, American barque *Cyane*, Hanson, 296, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Aug. 4, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 2,217, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 4, British steamer *Oceanic*, Metcalf, 2,440, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 4, British steamer *Thornhill*, Walker, 1,224, for Kobe and Nagasaki, General, despatched by Wilkin & Robinson.  
 Aug. 5, British barque *Clyde*, James Romney, 562, for Guam, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Aug. 5, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,312, for Kobe, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 6, French steamer *Tanaia*, Reynier, 1,733, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 7, British barque *Cuba*, Stabell, 320, for Takao, despatched by Chinese.  
 Aug. 6, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Kobe, Mails and General, M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 7, British steamer *Belgie*, Davison, 2,627, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by O. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 7, Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru*, Walker, 1,603, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American barque *Cyane* for San Francisco:—Mrs. Latham, Miss Lathan, Master Latham, and the Misses Brown.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Sugiyama, Mrs. Omura, Mrs. Kumano, General Oyama, Captain Obata, Messrs. C. J. Cooper, Kawasaki, Kitajima, Tanaka, Konda, Wada, Hayashi, Sugimura, Kumagai, Togo, Buto, Baba, J. J. Quinn, A. H. Worthington, Roddelieu, Asada, Uchida, E. C. Kirby, Dalunqua and 2 children, Kail, Yep Wo, M. Ginsburg, A. Wilson, Rev. Evrard and J. Kleinman.

Per British steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, U. O. Christman, (U.S.N.), J. Bell Irving, Mrs. Jenkins, Ensign A. T. Freeman, (U.S.N.), H. P. Lillibridge, Master W. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fogg, Mrs. Ruddle, H. B. W. Whitmore, Mrs. Graham, A. Weiller, E. R. Massie, T. U. Brocklehurst, O. M. Lacey, M. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Baron Henry Westontoltz, Gustav Birk, U. Adachi, C. L. Gould, Col. T. Dickenson, wife and child, F. G. Stelbins, wife and child, E. Burmeister, Thos. Jnr., Capt. C. V. Creagh, P. D. Boyd, wife and child, C. Von Pustan, A. Dearlow, E. A. Stevenson; 11 Europeans and 356 Chinese in the steerage. For Paris:—E. H. House, Miss Aoshi. For Havre:—J. Pateuot. For London:—Mr. Menshansen. For Liverpool:—E. Major, J. W. Hart, T. L. Mullins, C. Maudslay, Miss Maudslay, Mr. Percival, R. R. Robinson. For New York:—Mr. and Mrs. Youd, T. A. Rathbone.

Per French steamer *Tanaia* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Pierret, Messrs. Roquemartine, Penhallow, and Saravaglia.  
 Per British steamer *Belgie* for Hongkong:—Mr. C. H. Haaswell Jr. in cabin, and 137 Chinese from San Francisco in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Messrs. C. J. Strome, J. West, T. Lenz, Kumamoto, and Ahno.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Oceanic* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	236	1,744	5,607	7,587
Hiogo.....	257	574	5,303	6,134
Yokohama.....	2,400	2,107	8,438	12,974
Hongkong.....	1,713	380	2,533	4,626
Total.....	4,615	4,805	21,901	31,321

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai.....	6	462	—	468
Hongkong.....	2	228	3	233
Yokohama.....	—	238	—	238
Total.....	8	928	3	939

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* for Shanghai and way-ports:—Treasure ... .. \$115,400.00

Per French steamer *Tanaia*, for Hongkong:—

Silk, for France ... .. 121 bales  
 „ „ London ... .. 60 „

Total ... .. 181 bales

Treasure for Hongkong ... .. \$124,200.00  
 „ for Singapore ... .. \$28,400.00

Per British steamer *Sunda* from Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe:—

Transshipment... .. 312 pkgs.  
 General ... .. 4,477 „  
 Tea ... .. 3,000 „

Total ... .. 7,789 pkgs.

## REPORTS.

The British barque *Cuba* reports:—Mostly calm light weather. Had a strong N. E. gale on the 28th July.

The Japanese steamer *Niigata Maru* reports:—Fine weather, except on 28th strong N. E. winds.

The British steamer *Belgie* reports:—Left San Francisco on the 15th July, at 1.03 p.m., experienced moderate to variable winds throughout the passage. August 4th at 5.30 p.m. met and communicated with O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* all well, and bound for San Francisco. Arrived at Yokohama on the 5th instant, at 2.20 a.m. Passage, 19 days, 19 hours and 47 minutes.

## NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 21st*
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 10th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE.....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 16th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI..	M. B. Co.	Aug. 12th

\* Left San Francisco, 31st July, City of Peking.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 20th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 12th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 20th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 11th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 21st
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIogo & NAGASAKI..	M. B. Co.	Aug. 11th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.\*

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONN.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Canton	Jacques	British steamer	1,100	London via Singapore	July 31	Strachan & Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	London via China ports	July 30	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Sanda	Reeves	British steamer	1,704	Hongkong via Nagasaki	Aug. 6	P. & O. Co.
Takasago Maru	Young	Japanese steamer	1,250	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 6	M. B. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bobemia	Trask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque.	724	Burrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Kaisow	Gadd	British barque	795	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 27	Cornes & Co.
Larga	Brown	British barque	761	Antwerp	July 13	A. Reimers & Co.
Lord of the Isles	Watt	British barque	317	Takao	July 30	Chinese
Lucile	Talbot	American ship	1,394	New York	July 4	J. Middleton
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Matchless	Dawes	American ship	1,196	London	July 18	C. Illies & Co.
Oleander	Joan	British barque	342	Nagasaki	July 4	H. MacArthur & Co.
Ophelia	Efford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Fraser & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Rome, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toones	British barque	750	Glasgow	July 12	Malcolm & Co.
Susan Gilmore	Carver	American ship	1,204	New York	July 3	Fraser & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

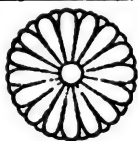
NAME.	GUNS.	TONN.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
BRITISH—Comus ... ..	14	2,333	2,300	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain East
“ Vigilant ... ..	2	965	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annealey
GERMAN—Vineta ... ..	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirnaw

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong via Kobe... ..	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	August 21st, at 6 p.m.
London via Kobe and Havre ... ..	Oleander	H. MacArthur	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	Lucile	J. Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	California	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About August 31st
San Francisco ... ..	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About August 20th
Shanghai and way-ports... ..	Takasago Maru	M. B. Co.	August 11th, at 6 p.m.



## MISCELLANEOUS.



[TRANSLATION.]

## NOTIFICATION No. 35, OF DAJOKWAN.

16th day, 7th month, 18th year of Meiji.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, shall come into operation on and after the 1st day of the 9th month of the present year, and the existing Regulations (Notification of Daijokwan, No. 5 of the 7th year of Meiji) are, on and after the beforenamed date, hereby annulled.

(Signed.) TARUHITO SHINNO,  
*Sa-Daijin.*

## REGULATIONS

FOR

## PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

## PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship, and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

## RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship, when under way, shall carry:

- (a.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b.) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c.) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d.) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Art. 4. A steamship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steamships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steamships are required to carry.

Art. 5. A ship, whether a steamship or sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or

## MISCELLANEOUS.

which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter. These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steamship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

Art. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use, and shall, on the approach of or to, other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side. To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 8. A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern, of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Art. 9. A pilot-vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes. A pilot-vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

Art. 10. Open fishing boats, and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side-lights required for other vessels: but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing vessels and open boats, when at anchor or attached to their nets, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

Art. 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

## SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 12. A steamship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog-horn and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows; that is to say,

- (a.) A steamship under way shall make with her steam-whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.
- (b.) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.
- (c.) A steamship and a sailing ship when not under way shall at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

## SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steamship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

## STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, viz:—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a.) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.
- (b.) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c.) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d.) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e.) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other, in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorized or required by these regulations, a steamship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz. :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steamship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

## RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

## SPECIAL LIGHTS FOR SQUADRONS AND CONVOYS.

Art. 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war, or for ships sailing under convoy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

## AUTUMN MEETING, 1880.

## PROGRAMME.

## FIRST DAY.

No. 1.—For Japan Ponies that have never run in a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Five furlongs.

No. 2.—For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Five furlongs.

No. 3.—For Japan Ponies. One mile.

No. 4.—For China Ponies. A sweepstake for Subscription Griffins only. Six to be entered or no race. One mile.

No. 5.—For Japan Ponies. Half a mile.

No. 6.—For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies, non-winners, 5 lbs. allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 7.—For Half-bred Ponies. Winners at Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 8.—For China Ponies. One mile and a quarter.

No. 9.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of No. 3 or No. 6 excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

## SECOND DAY.

No. 1.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Half a mile.

No. 2.—For Japan and China Ponies. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Japan Ponies scale weights. Winners at the meeting 7 lbs. extra, accumulative for China Ponies. One mile.

No. 3.—For Half-bred Ponies. Half a mile.

No. 4.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race at the meeting, 7 lbs., of two races 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have not started in a previous race at the meeting excluded. One mile and a quarter.

No. 5.—For Japan and China Ponies. Half a mile.

No. 6.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at the meeting 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

No. 7.—For China Ponies. Winner of No. 8, First Day, 7 lbs. extra. Subscription Griffins 7 lbs. allowance. One mile and a half.

No. 8.—For Half-bred Ponies. Winner of No. 7, First Day, 7 lbs., other winners at the meeting 5 lbs. extra. One mile.

No. 9.—For Japan Ponies. Winners excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

## THIRD DAY.

No. 1.—THE HURDLE RACE. For China and Japan Ponies. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Japan Ponies scale weights. Once round and a distance.

No. 2.—For Japan Ponies. All beaten ponies. Five furlongs.

No. 3.—For Half-bred Ponies. All beaten ponies. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 4.—For China Ponies. All beaten ponies. once round and a distance.

No. 5.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION. One mile.

No. 6.—THE HALF-BRED CHAMPION. One mile.

No. 7.—THE CHINA CHAMPION. One mile and a quarter.

No. 8.—THE HALF-BRED, CHINA AND JAPAN HANDICAP. One mile.

The Races will take place about the first week in November.

JAMES J. KESWICK,

Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course.

Yokohama, 27th July, 1880.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail,

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 33.]

Yokohama, August 14, 1880.

[\$24 PER ANNUM.]

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### THE LIMITATION OF EX-TERRITORIALITY—A SUGGESTION.

SINCE the disclosure of the proposals which the Japanese Government will probably make on the subject of ex-territoriality to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, at the negotiations which are shortly to take place having in view the revision of the treaties by which the relations of Japan with foreign countries are at present controlled, we have on two occasions endeavoured to shew that the suggestions put forward will require modification before they can be assented to. In support of our contention we detailed at some length the objectionable features of the Japanese judicial system, its total inapplicability to the altered circumstances of the inhabitants themselves, and to foreign residents, and the absolute necessity of sweeping alterations before any surrender of the immunities of ex-territoriality can be expected. We also pointed out that, even if the system of laws was brought into complete unison with western ideas and precedents, there does not at present exist in this Empire a body of trained native lawyers, competent to undertake the onerous duties of carrying the laws into effect in such a satisfactory manner, as to command the confidence of both natives and foreigners, and thus justify western nations in relinquishing the great safeguard to life, liberty and property, now happily enjoyed by residents in Japan, who are the subjects of foreign States.

It is, doubtless, the simplest thing imaginable to find fault with almost any proposition that may be made having innovation for its object. Adverse criticism presents no difficulties in the vast majority of cases which continually arise in the relations existing between men and nations, and this is particularly true with regard to the proposals we have mentioned of the Japanese Govern-

ment; but, when a remedy has to be suggested, or some alternative scheme formulated which shall embrace the wishes of all parties, and at the same time provide the necessary safeguards for the avoidance of subsequent complications, then indeed it is that the task becomes onerous. Fully recognizing the delicacy of the undertaking, we venture, however, to suggest a method which may, perhaps, be found acceptable both to the Government of Japan and the Foreign Powers, although in doing so we are thoroughly aware that many matters of detail still remain open for discussion.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that the new code of laws which will be shortly brought into force is the perfection of human wisdom, a corresponding improvement is absolutely essential in the judiciary before the people can hope to derive the full benefit which these revised laws are capable of affording. As a preliminary step towards this desirable consummation, the judicial power must of necessity be separated in some degree from both the legislative and executive power. As the most celebrated commentator upon the laws of England remarks, when treating of the Sovereign as the fountain of justice, "justice is not derived from the Sovereign, as from his free gift, but he is the steward of the public, to dispense it to whom it is due. He is not the spring but the reservoir, from whence right and equity are conducted by a thousand channels to every individual. The original power of judicature by the fundamental principles of society is lodged in the society at large, but as it would be impracticable to render complete justice to every individual by the people in their collective capacity, therefore every nation has committed that power to certain select magistrates. \* \* \* At present by the long and uniform usage of many ages, our Sovereigns have delegated their whole judicial power to the judges of their several courts, which are the grand depositories of the fundamental laws of the kingdom and have gained a known and stated jurisdiction, regulated by certain and established rules, which the Crown itself cannot now alter except by Act of Parliament." The learned commentator continues the subject by saying that "in this distinct and separate existence of the judicial power in a peculiar body of men, nominated indeed [theoretically] but not removable at pleasure by the Crown, consists one main preservative of the public liberty, which cannot exist long in any State, unless the administration of common justice be in some degree separated both from the legislative and also from the executive power. Were it joined with the legislative, the life, liberty and property of the subject would be in the hands of arbitrary judges whose decisions would be then regulated only by their own opinions and not by any fundamental principles of law, which, though legislators may depart from, yet judges are bound to observe. Were it joined with the executive, this union might soon be an overbalance for the legislative. \* \* \*

Nothing therefore is more to be avoided in a free constitution than uniting the provinces of a judge and a Minister of State." Herein we find eloquently demonstrated the whole principle which we contend is one of the conditions precedent for the secure and satisfactory administration of the laws of Japan. By withdrawing the judiciary from its existing dependence upon the Cabinet, the feeling, whether erroneous or otherwise, that the judges subvert the executive power and administer the laws to suit the supposed exigencies of the State, will be entirely removed, and with the known independence of the judiciary will arise a confidence in the administration of the laws otherwise wholly unattainable.

Publicity being one of the most cherished safeguards of justice, all proceedings in the courts should be open to the people, subject, however, to the limitations found necessary elsewhere, when the details of a case are such as transgress decency. The vernacular journals should also be encouraged to follow the example of their western confrères and report the proceedings of the various courts. Thus valuable schools would be instituted for instructing the people generally, in the laws by which they have to govern their conduct, and the system and spirit in which those laws are administered.

It should not be overlooked, also, that it is highly desirable that a due regard for the majesty of the law should be strictly inculcated. In this connection it might be found not unadvisable to follow the formalities of English procedure, rather than the more lax system prevalent in the courts of many other countries, where a due respect for the law is not involved in the preservation of decorum—as understood in England—at any rate in the inferior courts.

So far we have dealt with the problem before us, more especially as regards the steps to be taken before the administration of justice in Japan can hope to command the confidence of the Japanese themselves. We have now to address ourselves to the suggestion that Japanese courts should exercise over foreign residents the limited jurisdiction mentioned in the proposed new treaties as recently made public. No concession of the kind can for obvious reasons be entertained while the administration of justice in Japan is in its present transition state, unless satisfactory safeguards are furnished by the Government for the proper enforcement of the law, altogether independent of the wishes of any minister or official. If these securities can be granted, then no obstacle should remain to prevent the accomplishment of the very natural desires of the Japanese Government. When considering this question, the fact should never be lost sight of that, from a theoretical point, this Empire has just as much claim to jurisdiction over all residents in the territory as any of the miserable, bankrupt, South American republics, whose normal state is revolution, disorder, and bloodshed, and yet are allowed to deal with the inhabitants, native or alien, according to the whim of the dictator who happens to be employed for the time being in the congenial occupation of relieving the national treasury of any coin which, by some extraordinary accident, may have found its way to that usually empty receptacle through the sticky fingers of a horde of corrupt officials. We consider, paying due regard to the circumstances and the limited jurisdiction asked for by the Japanese Government, that every reasonable security foreign residents can expect would be amply afforded by the appointment of competent American or English lawyers, to act in conjunction with the Japanese magistrates, in all cases in which foreigners may be interested, it being distinctly provided that no legal

decision affecting a foreigner could be given without the concurrence of the foreign magistrate. A system of this kind, taken in conjunction with the reforms we suggested in the first portion of this article, must necessarily be of incalculable benefit to the Japanese themselves, because each court so administered, would prove a central point from which would be disseminated throughout the surrounding district a true conception of the greatest triumph of modern civilization—a proper system of laws properly administered.

Once this suggestion found acceptance, the details could easily be arranged. Anglo-Saxon being the mother tongue of the great majority of foreign residents, and understood by nearly all of the remainder, the foreign magistrates should be either Americans or Englishmen, who are, as a body, free from the oppressive junkerism of some nations and the priggish officialism of others. Sentences of imprisonment upon foreigners could be passed in the consular gaols and thus one grave objection be surmounted. Altogether, the proposal seems to us very feasible, practical, and calculated, after such amendments as may be deemed necessary, to meet the moderate views of both the Japanese Government and the Representatives of such of the Treaty Powers whose only desire is the protection of their nationals.

#### THE CRISIS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE French mail letters enabled us to understand the lamentable disaster that overtook our soldiers of the Kandahar force.

It appears that General Burrows, with perhaps 2,500 men—considering a regiment as 750—was ordered to attack the Herat force, which was marching from that city in the direction of Kandahar. About the 1st of July, this force, consisting by report of eleven regiments, much cavalry, and thirty-six guns, had reached Farrah, which is about half-way between Herat and the river Helmand. The British forces had previously, in view of an advance on Herat from Kandahar, a march of two hundred and eighty to three hundred miles, sent a detachment of troops to Ghirisk, a fort commanding the passage of the Helmand at an important point. The fatal disaster must have occurred at Ghirisk. The Herat force, which may have been increased by warriors from the tribes, was under the command of the Governor of Herat, Ayub Khan, a grandson of Dhost Mahomed. General Burrows and some small remnants of his brigade seem to have escaped with life, but whether as prisoners of Ayub, or as refugees in the little Ghirisk fort, we cannot yet say.

In June, the British forces in Afghanistan, not taking account of the numerous reserves of the Scinde and Punjab divisions, amounted to 55,520 men of all arms. Of these, General Roberts had under his orders at Kabul 19,575; for the Khyber line there were 16,006; for the Khurram line 8,576; and the Kandahar division comprised 11,363.

The present state of affairs is probably this: that General Roberts entirely evacuated Shirpur, (Kabul) on the 12th instant, and, after detaching men for his convoys to Jalalabad, he took with him a force of 10,000 men. This force will be increased on his march to Kandahar—a distance of two hundred miles—by the Ghuzni garrison, and, probably, most of the Khurram division will meet him at an agreed tryst, so that he may appear before Kandahar by the end of this month, unless the heats are excessive, with from 15 to 18,000 men. The Kandahar force may yet be 8,000 men, and in the early days of September, the avenging army will be supported by the Scinde reserve, which is 18,000 men, and should, after allowing for post garrisons,

convoys, &c., have an available balance of 10,000 men at least. We may calculate that the troops now directed on Kandahar, comprise from 35 to 36,000 effectives of all arms.

On the re-opening of the war, British troops will be massed on two positions, Jahlabad—which heads the Khyber pass and is half-way station between Kabul and Peshawar—and Kandahar. The access to the latter is now much facilitated by the new railway, of whose 410 miles over one-third are complete.

The season is a bad one for military operations, as the heats of the stony and sterile lands are almost insupportable, but the march from Kabul to Kandahar will be broken by some fertile and well-watered valleys, in which the weary troops can refresh themselves. But before General Roberts reaches Kandahar his troops must suffer much, as cool weather does not come until the middle of September. A full account of all the routes to be followed will be found in Sir Henry Rawlinson's memorable book.

The immediate cause of hostilities is the struggle for possession of the throne of Afghanistan. Aynb has claimed it, ever since the flight of Shere Ali. The British Government has decided upon not allowing Yacub to possess it, and we see by recent accounts from India has nominated or agreed to the Amirship of Abdul Rahman, a grandson of Dhost Mahomet. The reasons for the appointment or recognition of Abdul Rahman are unknown, and the steps, when first announced, excited surprise, as Abdul has passed much time in Russia, and has been a troublesome opponent to General Roberts. The choice is not ratified by popular opinion. Abdul is an oppressive man, and the reinstatement of Yacub would have been popular. The end will be, that internecine war will at once break out; after many years of struggle there will be a survival of the fittest. Dhost had to undergo the painful process, and was unable to hand down to Shere the undisputed possession of territory. Shere's first experiences were full of alternate victories and reverses, and it is only a few years since that he was able to rule over the territory left by Dhost. We may yet have the disagreeable task of pacifying the country, a burden that will be borne with reluctance, as the memories of the occurrences between 1838 and 1842, when we had deposed Dhost and raised Shah Soojah, still rankle.

Kandahar is safe, and as the fortifications were strengthened by General Stewart, in view of permanent occupation, it will be able to withstand the attacks of a large force, especially if the attacker has no siege guns for breaching purposes. It is possible too, that General Primrose may take the offensive before General Roberts comes up, and particularly as the advance of the Scinde force will soon have a moral effect upon the Herat troops of Aynb.

As our readers may know, the design of Lord Lytton was to vacate Kabul as soon as possible, but to hold Kandahar permanently. For this end the railway was ordered to be made. A change of policy was brought about when the Russian advance of last year proceeded towards Merv from the Caspian. The Russian expedition was answered by preparations for a British march from Kandahar to Herat, the real bone of contention, and an advanced force actually went about one-third of the distance and occupied Ghirisk. When Mr. Gladstone came to power, another change—almost a complete reversal of policy—was made. His Indian Secretary, Lord Hartington, ordered Kabul to be evacuated in September, the importance of Herat was vehemently denied on account of its remoteness, and, at most, our forces were to remain in

Kandahar until some signs of settled government were given in Afghanistan. At the same time, it is believed that Lord Granville, forgetful of Khiva, made some propositions to St. Petersburg, in which we offered to renounce Herat if Russia would avoid Merv.

The last events seem to have brought to the Indian public the painful conviction that it will be necessary to deal with Afghanistan in a thorough mode, and by annexation and combined civil and military rule, bring the Afghanistan peoples into orderly ways. With about a million of the races, dwellers on the trans-Indus ground, the rough and ready process has answered, as in ten or twelve years the marauding Pathans of the Indus valley were brought into good habits and are now prosperous, peaceable, and law abiding subjects of the Indian Empire. To deal with Afghanistan proper in the same manner, will be a most troublesome but yet possible task, and there seems to be abundant reason for showing that the burden to be borne in future may be lightened by annexation.

The reign of Abdul Rahman has begun in strife, and promises to have but a short and troubled continuance. The step of annexation, unwelcome as the prospect is, may be forced upon our reluctant Government. The physical difficulties seem to be excessive, as the country is crossed and recrossed by immense mountain ranges; much of the level land is stony or sandy, and sterile; and the rich valleys that exist, in which the finest fruits of Asia are grown, barely serve to support the hungry population. Towards the north the mountain sides are wooded, but the northern ranges are almost treeless. There is little to be got out of the country, and the revenue, at the best, might be raised to one and a half million pounds sterling, a trifling part of the enormous costs of occupation and government. The difficulties may in some respects vanish when confronted, for although the Afghans are the ascendant militant people, the population contains many tribes of Persian, Arab and Mongol origin, well affected to British rule; means might therefore be found to restrain the predatory tribes and to humanize them by degrees, a process in which the existing repulsions of race could be turned to account, when dealing with a nation that is in reality a collection of many distinct origins, between whom no ethnic fusion is possible.

The Afghan proper claims Israelitish descent, averring that his ancestors were taken from Palestine to Media by Nebuchadnezzar. It is the dominant castes of Duranis, Barukzhyes, &c., that will be troublesome, and require a stern rule. But probably one-half or two-thirds of the Afghan people, sick of war and insecurity, would rather welcome the British rule than oppose it.

An important factor in the future now making for Afghanistan is the settlement of the dispute between Russia and China. If China—contrary to present appearances—resists, Central Asia will at once become troublesome to Russia, not on account of sympathy for China, or in alliance with her, but in the hope of rolling back the Russian forces from the Khanates to the Caspian shores. If China submits, and in consequence passes under Russian influence, Central Asia will be afraid to stir. The immediate reaction of either issue will at once be felt in Afghanistan, and it is certain that if any Mahomedan rising occurred in Central Asia at the present time, it would be almost as tormenting to Britain as to Russia.

Although the safety of Kandahar seems to be assured, the aspect of affairs is most grave. We may soon have to bear the cares of enlarged rule over a warlike and turbulent nation, increased expenditure, and the need for an increased Indian army. The anxieties are intensified by the new

possibility of a general, but perhaps, final Mussulman struggle, which will spread from Europe all over Asia, if the Prophet's standard should be unfurled by a reckless and fanatic Caliph. A desperate holy war, in which all the faithful must join, is our greatest and perhaps most imminent danger in Afghanistan and India as well.

MR. F. V. DICKINS has republished his version of the story of the "Forty-seven Ronins" which originally appeared in the "Tales of old Japan." As our readers are probably aware, Mr. Dickins entitled his translation, which is an expanded form of Mr. Mitford's rendering, "Chiusingura; or, The Loyal League. A Japanese Romance," and it was first published in New York about four years ago. The success of the book compelled the republication which has just taken place. Mr. Dickins' little work has found great favour with the reviewers, some of whom mention it in terms of praise which must be very pleasant reading to the author and his many friends. One critic, after noticing that "the curious illustrations are perhaps the most interesting examples of Japanese art we have seen" concludes his review by saying that "this curious and powerful story is told at a length that will seem rather wearisome to European readers, but anyone who has the patience to go steadily through the story of the 'Loyal League,' will feel well rewarded at the end by the exceeding beauty of many passages, and the lofty, if somewhat misguided, heroism which animates the whole purpose of the tale. The language is often very poetic indeed, and the similes which abound in it are frequently very felicitous. What happier and more poetic phrase could be devised for a highway robber, than one 'whose home was no more fixed than the white crest of a wave'?" The specimens of Japanese poetry contained in the Appendix are exceedingly interesting." The undeniable success of Mr. Dickins should exercise a beneficial effect upon some of the celebrated Japanese scholars we hear of occasionally and impel them to follow his praiseworthy example. There are, we believe, many beautiful romances in the literature of Japan which would be welcomed with enthusiasm if published in England or America, provided of course the original is not mutilated by translation into bad or involved English.

IT is positively humiliating to every British subject resident in either China or Japan, to be constantly reading of the disgraceful scenes which have unhappily been so frequent recently in the Supreme Court of Hongkong. It may be that Sir John Smale is right, and that everybody else—barristers, officials, suitors, and witnesses—are in the wrong, but nothing can warrant any Judge in dragging the administration of justice through dirt and mire, and turning a Court which should be a pattern to all other tribunals in the Far East into a bear-garden, and a disgrace not only to the Colony, but to the nation which permits the continuance of such discreditable exhibitions. English Courts of Justice have luckily too established a reputation to suffer in the opinion of reflecting people from the unhappy vagaries of a single individual, but if the Government by withholding its censure, countenances the unseemly conduct recently so common in the Hongkong tribunal, the feeling of the public will undoubtedly and with good reason, undergo a radical alteration. The *China Mail* has the following very pertinent remarks on the subject:—"The Registrar and the Chief Justice very flatly contradicted one another, or, as we should say in plain English, called each other liars; but as to whose assertion was the correct one we

are incapable of speaking, and can only say that the effect produced by the words was a very startling one on the hearers. Three successive times did the Registrar hand papers in Bankruptcy to the Chief Justice; and three times successively did the Chief Justice hand back the papers to the Registrar with the remark that he ought to certify that the papers were in order and correct and not merely express a belief to that effect. At the same time, and repeatedly during the course of the sitting, the Chief Justice alluded to the late Mr. Alexander as having been a Registrar whom the present Registrar might advantageously take as his model. He taunted the Registrar first with knowing everything, and, later on, taunted him with not knowing his business. He also accused the Registrar of having found fault with his decisions; he hinted at his having written for the papers; he remarked that what the Registrar euphemistically chose to call irregularities were errors arising from ignorance; and finally concluded by calling the Registrar his clerk, entirely forgetting that by statutory provision a clerkship attached to the Chief Justice has been created distinct from the Registrarship, and is at present occupied by Mr. Mossop who is absent in Japan. How, in the face of these facts, the Chief Justice could have made such a statement we do not know, unless it was for the purpose of outrageously insulting and humiliating an official who was incapable of retorting. When the Chief Justice referred to the Registrar as his clerk, Mr. Gibbons begged his Lordship's pardon and said that if he occupied that position he would certainly resign. His Lordship, with much emphasis, said he wished he would resign. The Registrar said the Chief Justice had taken every available opportunity of publicly insulting him. His Lordship responded that the fact was the other way; the Registrar had taken every opportunity of publicly insulting him. And in this way one of the most extraordinary scenes, derogatory in the highest degree to the dignity of the Supreme Court, that we have had for many years—frequent and fearful as such occurrences have been during the last year or two of Sir John Smale's reign as head of the department of the administration of Justice—came to a welcome close. It is impossible to convey by means of language a sufficient adequate impression to the minds of our readers of the astounding disregard of ordinary civility and judicial decorum manifested throughout the whole of the proceedings of the Court at its sittings to-day." It is very evident that the abnormal state of matters in Hongkong must come to a close with the removal or resignation of the Chief Justice at no very distant period. If a precedent is sought for somewhat similar procedure and how it was remedied, the case of the notorious Lord Norbury will perhaps be found valuable.

ASTUTE as the Afghans undeniably are they do not seem to have a monopoly of all the guile at present in that unhappy country, if a story related in a recent Indian journal is to be believed. "A commissariat gomashita bolted to the enemy some time ago, and caused a great deal of mischief by inciting the tribes against the British. Recently some of the insurgents, as they are termed, went into the camp of the Loghar force and in the course of negotiations with the political officer talked of the large collection of men ready to come forward at a moment's notice. The "political" here saw an opportunity for accomplishing the ardently desired destruction of the gomashita who, when he deserted, had stolen among other government property a heliograph. To the boasting of the tribesmen, the officer replied with great promptitude that they need not take the trouble to tell him the number and disposition of their party as he was in heliographic communication with the gomashita, who kept him fully informed of their slightest movement. We

then learn that "a thunder-bolt could not have more surprised the assembly than this seeming proof of the treachery of their would-be leader. They left the camp almost at once, and—well, there has been a funeral in those parts, and we are not likely to hear more of our worthy gonashita, unless perhaps his widow, if he has one, appeals to Government for a pension."

THE members of the Edinburgh Royal Society have been exercising their learned brains with the fifteen puzzle, and sought the elucidation of the mystery purely in the interests of science. In a report of the proceedings which appeared in the *Scotsman*, we read that "a communication was made by Professor Tait, 'On the Theory of the 15 Puzzle.' The Professor began by stating that since he had given notice of his paper to the Council, two papers had appeared in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, in which (as was only to be expected) most of what he had to say was anticipated. He showed that all the essential features of the puzzle were to be found in a board of four squares only, with three pieces, say A, B, C. It would be seen that no possible motions could disturb the cyclic order of these—i.e., they could only be a, b, c, or c, a, b, or b, c, a, and not any one of a, b—b, a, c—c, b, a. Of the first three any one could be changed to another by two interchanges. Hence all that was necessary in order to find whether a particular case of the puzzle could be solved or not, was to find how many interchanges would bring it to the normal form. If that number be even, the problem was possible; if odd, impossible. Dr. Crum Brown had called those cases which were solvable Aryan arrangements. These involved an even number of interchanges: the others, or Semitic, an odd number. Any odd number of interchanges made an Aryan arrangement into a Semitic one, and vice versa. Hence, when they could not solve a particular case, they had simply to turn the 6 and the 9 upside down, and all was right." And thus these learned gentlemen solved the difficulty entirely to their own satisfaction.

THE *Celestial Empire* rebukes the *China Mail* in language of lofty scorn thus:—"The *China Mail* waxes furious over what it calls 'the hollowness of our own correspondent' on making the alarming discovery that the letters sent to us from Paris also appear simultaneously in an Indian paper. We fail to see, however, that they are of any less interest here on that account, for the generality of people in China do not take in Indian newspapers, nor do people in India subscribe to papers published in China. It seems to us, therefore, as it must also seem to all other ordinary people, that our Paris correspondent has hit upon an excellent arrangement for economising labor and matter. So long as we do not object to it, and are content to pay for the letters, the same as the *Siam Weekly Times* is, we do not quite see how it concerns the *Mail*. When it has had more experience of the ways of journalism it will probably learn that the same system is adopted the wide world over, and that many influential newspapers in different towns in England publish in common, not only the same London Letters, but identical 'leaders' also, sent down from London in stereotype by the Press Agency, the Central Press, and a number of private individuals, care, of course, being taken to send them to no two newspapers in the same district. The *China Mail* should be careful." After this outburst of virtuous indignation we were positively paralyzed to notice in another column of the *Empire*, under the heading "Items from the Japanese press," a number of paragraphs taken bodily and without the slightest acknowledgment from a

foreign paper in Japan, which had gone to the trouble of translating them from the native journals.

AS M. de Lessep's prospects of constructing a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific seem to be gradually fading away, the probabilities are growing stronger that the task will be undertaken and accomplished under the auspices of American capitalists. If such should eventually prove to be the case many intricate and unpleasant international questions will be obviated, and at the same time the commerce of the world will receive undeniable advantages. Various routes have been suggested to carry this great design into effect and among the most promising is that resulting from the recent visit of Senor Menocal to Nicaragua. From a published account of this gentleman's labour we learn that through the diversion into Lake Nicaragua of the headwaters of the Rio Grande now falling into the Pacific, an excellent surface-drainage is secured and the Lejas route will be substituted for the line of canal instead of the Rio del Medio route. This will reduce the estimate for labour three million dollars. It was found that, from the mouth of the San Carlos river on the Atlantic slope and falling into the San Juan river, the canal can be excavated almost in a direct line to Greytown, a distance of thirty-five miles. This shortens the canal, as originally located, seven miles, without increasing the depth of cuttings, and reduces the estimate four million dollars. An examination of the locality shows the probability that one dam across the San Juan river of fifty-three feet in height will be made above the mouth of the San Carlos. The effect will be to make an uninterrupted navigation of the river San Juan to the lake, a distance of sixty-three miles, thence by Lake Nicaragua fifty-six miles to Virgin bay, making a total of 119 miles of unimpeded navigation, and an actual canalization on the east coast, as before stated, of thirty-five miles, and on the west coast of seventeen miles, having seven lift-locks on each of fifteen feet and a side-lock of nine feet at Brilo. The estimated cost, approximately, as thus improved in location, will not exceed forty-five million dollars exclusive of the contingent expenses for surveys, supervision of labor and interest of money, and as an offset, the concession granted by the Government of Nicaragua contains grants of several thousand square miles of valuable lands. The advantages of such a canal cannot well be over-estimated. The produce of the Great Pacific slope will find its way to the Eastern States and Europe, without encountering the perils of the passage round the Horn, or the high freights by the railways. Hence production will be marvellously increased, commercial enterprises now dormant quickened into active existence, and vast benefits result to the young nation growing up on the shores of the Pacific and the older countries to the eastward.

#### ON THINGS GOING WRONG.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EVERY one must, in the course of his life, have had occasions when everything has gone wrong. Such experiences only happen when one is busy, pressed for time, or worried; but these are the very times when all of his inanimate surroundings seem to conspire against him with a fiendish delight, and fight against him as the stars in their courses did against Sisera. For instance take that *dies ire* of the merchant—mail day. This is too good an opportunity to be lost. Thus it is that in dressing his razor inflicts a woeful gash; clutching at the powder pot to stop the bleeding, he upsets it over his newly brushed clothes, one drop of blood staining the hitherto spotless shirt: true the boy is there to rectify matters, but isn't he also of course twice as long as usual? and then in buttoning on the collar, a crack the heard, and the button flies away to some hiding place and doubtless chuckles to itself in fiendish glee.

There is a cockroach in one boot and a peg in the other. All the pins have made to themselves wings, and from their hiding places laugh at his misery. One, indeed, does go so far as to allow itself to be found, but then it bends double as soon as pressure is put on it. At breakfast, the coffee is too hot, the eggs too cold. "That infernal cook" has fried the chops in a dirty pan, thereby imparting "an ancient and fish-like" flavour by no means appreciated; and the toast is smoky. To crown all, the wife of his bosom suggests that a few dollars for household expenses would be acceptable. This is too much; with a muttered remark which brings forth the exclamation—"Henry! for shame," the unhappy wretch flies to the hall; first drops his hat and then brushes it the wrong way in his frantic endeavours to be off, and at last starts, kicking with his favourite corn a pebble that has been waiting for him, and which cannonous backwards and forwards between his feet in a manner that can leave no doubt as to its innate "cussedness." *En route*, two stone-laden carts block the way for five minutes, and when fairly in the office, the first pen he takes splutters, and the envelope is sticky and tears on being opened. A gust of wind sends his papers joyously careering all over the room, and the office-boy takes the opportunity of treading on the cleanest and longest letter. But why recount more tortures, which must be so familiar to all of our readers? What we wish to consider is how such things do occur. For that they do "nobody can deny."

Men,—and especially men out in the East,—are creatures of habit. One of the results of this is, that anything which throws them out of the usual groove tends to excite their nervous irritability, which, of itself, is rendered more delicate by residence abroad. Thus it is, we think, that they are inclined to view all things with a jaundiced eye, "to take bird-bolts for cannon-bullets," and to exaggerate these petty grievances. Buttons come off, pens splutter, and carts stop the way on other days, but they are not the same source of annoyance then, because the mind is in its normal condition and can afford to overlook such trifles. But when a man's nervous irritability—already strained with the fixed idea of losing no time—is furthered worried by such incidents as we have been describing, each little mishap increases in its tormenting proportions, and finally, like the gadfly and the fabled Io, drives its victim to a state bordering on desperation. It is an exaggerated and gloomy view of such occurrences that drive men of excessive nervous temperament to commit suicide. Fortunately, with the majority of us things go wrong only for a short time, and we are able when they have settled down again to wonder, laugh, and perhaps be ashamed, of the importance we attached so short a time back to such insignificant trifles.

#### M. RENAN.

We republish this week from the *Times* the report given in that paper of the first of the "Hibbert" lectures delivered in St. George's-hall, London, by the world-renowned French theologian M. Renan. The following interesting particulars of the life of an author whose fame is universal are taken from *Truth* :—

Ernest Renan was born fifty-seven years ago and was destined by his parents for the priesthood. It was while terminating his studies at the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, that he began to entertain scruples as to the reality of his vocation. He was already an excellent Hebrew scholar and well versed in Aramaic and Arabic, while he had few rivals in his mastery of Greek and Latin. The Church of Rome considers the knowledge of this last tongue as alone indispensable for those who are to follow the ecclesiastical profession, being wise in her generation; for a man who has never read the Scriptures in the original is less likely to be assailed with doubts as to the precise nature of their historic bearing. Still the Church encourages those of her servants who wish to go further to read St. Paul and Isaiah in the languages in which they dictated. All she asks of them, however, is, that they shall implicitly accept her solution of any difficulty that may occur to them.

Unfortunately Renan was not one of those youths who are content to take their religion on trust. He asked puzzling questions, and instead of receiving satisfactory answers, was bidden to beware of intellectual pride, and warned that the search after truth might be pushed too far. Thus spoke the

preceptors. He turned sadly from them, and tried to see if any of his brother pupils could help him, but he was too far the intellectual and moral superior of most of his young contemporaries to gain much assistance in that quarter. He fell back at last, as we have most of us to do, on himself; gave up all attempts to believe that which seemed incredible to his unaided reason, and finally abandoned a religion the primary tenet of which insists on the fact that man is not sufficient of himself to comprehend the scheme of the universe, and must therefore submit his judgment to the lessons of Revelation.

One must be candid, and while regretting (chiefly for his own sake) the position which Renan has taken up, must admit that he shows none of the bitterness of the renegade. Indeed, the term cannot in fairness be applied to him. He professes, with perfect sincerity, to honor the communion he has quitted and to admire the virtues of the great mass of its ministers. He is no advocate of disestablishment, no iconoclast. Nay, he has been at pains to assure the world that the spirit of Christ's teaching is the best medicine for the ills of our age. In a striking preface to one of the later editions of the "Life of Jesus," he bids the workmen of Paris dismiss the idea that society can be reorganized on the basis of materialism.

What, then, is Renan's quarrel with orthodoxy? Simply that he denies the possibility of miracles, and therefore rejects what humble Christians consider as among the most striking proofs of the divine mission of Jesus. In the famous "Life" he makes no serious attempt to disprove any alleged miracle, finding it more convenient to assume that the history of each one of them must, of necessity, be fabulous. The story of the resurrection of Lazarus puzzles him a little, the evidence being obviously of the strongest; but he disposes of it to his own satisfaction by declaring that on this one occasion the Founder of our faith was probably guilty of fraud and conspiracy.

The merits of the "Vie de Jesus," such as they are, may be resolved into two, both purely literary. The French is excellent, and the descriptive passages, though too often marred by great faults of taste, are vivid and picturesque. The critical value of the book is slight. "That jet of rose-water," growled Strauss contemptuously, "will not extinguish the altar fire." Bansen sighed to think Renan had been brought up by the Jesuits. "They just managed," he said, "to spoil him for a scholar." There is more truth in this remark than appears at first sight, for Renan has fought with the weapons of the Jesuits. He can scarcely be termed a fair controversialist; perhaps it would be juster to say he cannot always be so considered. Occasionally he will sum up a controversy with that impartiality which, springing as it does from the conflict of a multitude of noble sympathies, is among the highest manifestations of genius.

The statement in one of his essays of the relative logical strength of Catholicism and Protestantism is an admirable specimen of temperate and lucid exposition, whether we agree or not with the writer. His opinion, by the way, is briefly this: As against the Protestantism of the Thirty-nine Articles, or the Westminster Confession, Rome can claim the victory. But the new Protestantism, which follows the spirit rather than the letter, the creed of the Arnolds and Maurices and Stanleys, seems to him to be based on stronger foundations than those of dogmatic Catholicism.

Renan's own faith seems to be a vague Pantheism, with a half-hope of the immortality of the soul, and a fancy that justice may possibly be done to mankind hereafter. This you gather from his private conversation as much as from his books. Indeed, it is in a *tête-à-tête* interview that he is seen at his best, for then he talks, not for effect, but simply to explain his meaning and to elicit your own opinions. He is not a bit proud, and will listen as courteously to the crude utterances of a lad fresh from college as he would to the well-weighed expressions of a Jewett or a Döllinger. He knows that the opinions of youth have their value as well as those of age.

He is absolutely frank in conversation, revealing himself as a pure sceptic, in the true sense of that much-abused word. He suspends his judgment on the great problems of natural religion. He doubts of God; doubts of his own doubt, and jealously scrutinizes the cause of his unbelief. Sometimes he startles you by such a paradox as the following: "I will believe in Christianity the moment I find anybody else who does." He will add: "I know several very good men who call themselves Christians, but each and all would find it

necessary to explain away a score of Christ's precepts if questioned as to whether they strictly followed their master's injunctions. No, Christianity is an ideal dreamed of by a poet—never realized. But what is the use of trying to attain to a height which even Fenelon and Lacordaire could not reach?"

The answer is sufficiently near at hand. Renan will probably have pointed out the weakness of his own argument before you have time to do so. Then, having restricted the orthodox view (far better than most champions of religion could), he proceeds to assail it from another side.

You depart from this intellectual feast convinced that the giver of it is a man of the quickest susceptibilities, of the kindest feelings and of the keenest wit; but, perhaps, too, recalling some words from a greater book than any our age has produced about him that doubteth, "who is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed," and feeling that not from such comes the regeneration of a country.

The events of Renan's life, apart from the publication of his different works, have been few and uneventful. His nomination to the chair of Hebrew in the College of France (1862) provoked such disturbances—Liberal and Clerical students yelling at one another and at the professor during the delivery of his inaugural address—that Renan adopted the simple expedient of keeping the peace by giving no more lectures. The leisure thus gained he devoted to bringing out the "Life of Jesus;" then M. Durny cancelled his appointment. The Minister cared nothing about the subject, or, if he had any opinion, was rather on the side of Renan than the clergy. But he could not openly support the heresiarch, and was fain to be content with bestowing a comfortable place in the Imperial Library upon him. After September 4th, 1870, Renan was reappointed Professor of Hebrew, but he has small love for the republic. The systems of government he most admires are the English and the Prussian. Modern democracy vexes his cultured soul by its vulgarity, so any checks are useful which may help to restrain its action. An hereditary aristocracy, compulsory military service, a king—nay, a pope—were a better ruler than a parliament elected by grocers and tailors with no one to keep them in order.

M. Renan's private life has never, by his worst enemies, been made a subject of reproach. He is so amiable a man that Dupanloup, his old tutor, cherished a hope almost to the last that they would some day be reconciled to one another, and very likely they will, in a happier manner than that imagined by the good Bishop.

An important notice has been posted up in Her Britannic Majesty's Court. It is announced that the Summer Vacation will commence on the 16th of August instant, and end on the 16th of next September. During this period no ordinary civil suits, other than those already set down for hearing, will be heard except by consent, and the time allowed defendants to answer petitions filed between the days named, will be computed from the 16th of September. The Summary Court and Police Court, will sit as usual, and the offices of the Court will be open from 10 to 12 daily.

A rather amusing, although at the same time annoying, instance of the carelessness for the comfort of passengers is characteristic of Japanese railway management, was afforded on Tuesday last, at the Shinbashi Station. Instead of the train being drawn up opposite the covered portion of the platform, only the occupants of the brake and one third class carriage were allowed the benefit of that convenience. The other passengers had to alight in pouring rain, and very uncomfortable one of them, at least, felt after being thoroughly drenched.

An extraordinary case of the abandonment at sea of an uninjured ship is recorded in a recent home journal. It is there stated that the British steamer *Deronda*, which has arrived at New Orleans, picked up, while on her voyage out, a derelict British steamer—the *Edmonton*—apparently in a sound condition, 100 miles north of Key-West. A salvage crew was placed on board the *Edmonton*, with instructions to make for Key-West. The particulars attending the leaving of the vessel will doubtless prove interesting.

We should think that if the owner of the building formerly occupied as the British Post Office, desires to bring out by contrast the glories of the palatial residence in course of erection on the opposite corner, he has by this time fully succeeded in accomplishing his object, and can now devote some little attention to the preservation of his own property. The old post office, where we used to get our correspondence so regularly, so soon after the mail steamers' arrival, and where the officials were invariably courteous and obliging—*quando ullum invenimus parum?*—is now fast becoming a ruin and has long been an eyesore. The fence is broken down, the building falling to decay, and only affords refuge to hordes of native gamblers. Whoever is responsible for the existing condition of the premises should take immediate steps to abate what has actually become a public nuisance.

A sad accident, which cut off in the prime of manhood a Japanese officer of great promise, occurred on Tuesday last, the 10th instant. Captain Iwashita Tchojiro, on the Staff of the Minister of War, went out about half-past five in the evening with several Europeans, to bathe from the house-boat of Messrs Favre Brandt & Co., with the members of which firm he was most intimately acquainted. The deceased officer, who had assured his companions that he was a good swimmer, dived into the water and returned to the boat. He then took another dive, and on his reaching the surface his friends in the boat observed that his face was very flushed, in fact almost scarlet. Thinking that something was wrong, they called to him to come out. Captain Iwashita, however, simply swam to the steps hanging from the boat, and sitting on them bathed his head for a few minutes. He then jumped in again, feet first, and rose to the surface, beating the water. Some children on the boat called to their seniors for help, but before it could be realized that anything had gone wrong, the unfortunate officer had sunk. The Europeans present did all in their power to rescue him and the gallant efforts of some natives who assisted them elicited great admiration. Every effort was, however, of no avail, probably because the body had been moved by the undertow from the spot where the deceased was seen to disappear. The Europeans then obtained a fishing net and dragged until about 8 p.m. but without success. Early the next morning the same operations were renewed and, at about half past six o'clock, the corpse was recovered and removed to the dwelling of Messrs Favre Brandt, and thence, in the afternoon, to Tokio. The funeral took place yesterday at one o'clock, and was followed by a large number of the friends of the deceased. Captain Iwashita Tchojiro was a member of one of the most prominent families in Japan; his fa-

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 14TH DAY, DO-GO-BI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

#### DEATH.

At Yokohama, on the 10th instant, IWASHITA TCHOJIRO, Captain on the Staff, aged 31 years.

The English mail of June 25th, came to hand by the M. M. steamer *Volga*, on Wednesday morning last. Home despatches went forward per P. & O. steamer *Saula*, on the 13th instant, at daylight. The Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Sumida Maru*, with the English mail of 2nd ultimo on board, is expected to arrive in this port on Monday morning next.

We observe that Mr. Iburg has announced a concert in the Bluff Gardens, for Wednesday next. In addition to the ordinary inducements, we are glad to hear that the fine band of the *Richmond* will play by permission of Admiral Patterson and the officers of the flag-ship. Mr. Iburg may confidently expect a good attendance when the attractions held out are so great.

ther, now a member of the Senate, was in 1868 Governor of Osaka. The deceased received a good education, and was thoroughly conversant with European ideas, as he had spent no less than seven years in France, the language of which country he spoke so fluently as to elicit the the approbation of Frenchmen themselves. He was inside Paris during the siege of 1870-71, and is reported to have paid great attention to all the military details connected with the defence. Captain Iwashita held the Staff appointment of Orderly to the Minister of War. He was barely thirty-two years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. We learn that professional authorities attribute this sudden death to congestion, or a fit of apoplexy.

We learn that the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have again met the shareholders with an extremely favourable report of the business of the Bank for the past six months. A dividend of £15.0 per share is recommended in the report, which is equal to about ten per cent. per annum on the capital, and will absorb \$222,222. This dividend is five shillings per share more than the dividend declared at the last half-yearly meeting, and affords the shareholders gratifying evidence of the rapidly increasing value of their investments in the stock of the Bank. \$100,000 is proposed to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then stand at \$1,600,000, \$25,000 being brought forward to new account. The position of this remarkably successful institution may be shortly stated as follows:—After providing for a dividend of over ten per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, the sum of \$25,000 has been carried forward; the reserve fund, with the addition of the balance to the credit of the marine insurance fund, stands at \$1,800,000, equivalent to thirty-six per cent. of the capital; all bad and doubtful debts have been provided for; and the Bank has a large and constantly increasing business with capital and accumulations amounting to about \$800,000 to command the confidence of the community.

Punctually at ten o'clock, on Wednesday the 11th instant, the Embassy from Corea landed at the English Hatoba from the *Wakanoura Maru*, the vessel in which they arrived from Kobe. The landing could not be described as imposing, the cortège coming ashore in the humble sampan, and not even a salute was fired from the fort in their honour. A procession was formed of which we give the details:—First came two heralds in long red coats, bellowing forth from six foot trumpets, like the old mail coach guard's "yard of tin," most lugubrious notes. These were followed by two other red-clad retainers, each of whom carried a trident whose shaft was ornamented with hangings of horse hair and red cloth. Following them came a man carrying the official blue-cotton umbrella; he immediately preceded the Ambassador, who was borne in a half-closed China sedan chair by four Corean coolies. His Excellency, who appeared to be below medium height, has a strong Tartar cast of countenance (a remark which is applicable to all his suite), and his resemblance to a Mongolian was heightened by his wearing a pair of big round Chinese spectacles. The more important members of his suite followed him in jinrickisha, the lumber on foot. The Coreans all appeared to be very dirty, but fine big men of a portly build, to which their dress—consisting of a coat tight in the body and full in the skirts—possibly adds. Their garments of red, blue, and pink, presented a gala appearance, though on close inspection they proved to be made of very coarse material only. Many of them had Chinese shoes, and all wore the Corean flat-brimmed "pot" hat, something like that which our Puritan forefathers affected. The procession was escorted by a force of Japanese police, and quite a small army of natives, children and adults, (who criticized the appearance of the staff in the most free and easy language), to the *Gaimusho*, where they rested and received the visits of various Japanese officials. The party left for Tokio by the noon train.

We are glad to be able to say that the Mercantile Bank is to be reopened in Yokohama. Mr. L. C. Masfen, the former manager, has already left England to resume his former position, and the bank will recommence operations within two months from this date.

Another stabbing case, which is expected to result fatally, occurred yesterday afternoon in Chinatown, the perpetrator

and victims being all Chinese. With considerable difficulty we succeeded in ascertaining that, on Thursday night, some Chinese were playing at *fu-tan*, and a dispute arose between the assailant—who lost a considerable sum of money—and those whose lives he afterwards attempted. Nothing happened at the time, but yesterday afternoon the culprit repaired to No. 187, Honmura Road, where he found the men asleep. He woke one of them and as soon as the man stood up he drew a short sword, or a large dagger which he had concealed about his person, and stabbed him in the left breast. The noise aroused the other man who succeeded in effecting his escape, after receiving a nasty wound in the left shoulder. The would-be assassin then went to his own house, No. 136, where, after a short interval, he was arrested by a number of Japanese and Chinese police. The man attempted resistance but was quickly disarmed and conveyed to the Consulate, and, after receiving two hundred blows from a bamboo he was committed to prison. The unfortunate man stabbed in the breast is not expected to recover, but the injury to the other is not serious. We regret to have to state that our efforts to ascertain the names of the criminal and his victims and other particulars from the Chinese Consulate were ineffectual, the officials declining to afford any information. Of course, ordinary Chinamen are naturally reticent respecting their *fu-tan* operations and the crimes so frequent about that mysterious game, yet we fail to see what the officials have to gain by secrecy, unless, indeed, as is not at all improbable, some one or more of them has a pecuniary interest in the gambling house where this unfortunate dispute originated.

Late Hongkong papers contain a report of proceedings in the in the local police court in which colonel Mosby, the United States Consul was defendant. Two seamen refused to leave the consulate when ordered and the gallant colonel chased them out with a Zulu assegai, presented to him a few days previously by an admiring ship-master. The case was dismissed and the famous guerrilla thus came off victorious in the last action in which he was engaged.

A pleasant and respectable industry appears to be flourishing in England just now—the forgery of hall-marks. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that with a view to put a stop to the largely increased manufacture of "antique" plate, bearing forged hall-marks of ancient dates, principally of the period of Queen Anne, the Goldsmiths' Company offer a reward of £100 to any one who will divulge the name of the forger. To such an extent is this fraud practised that, only lately, 647 pieces were found in the possession of a collector who had purchased a service of so-called "Queen Anne" plate, at an enormous price, as genuine.

The gratification which pony-owners naturally feel in the possession of their animals, would be immensely increased if they only knew to how great an extent they contribute to the enjoyment of that admirable and deserving class—the Yokohama betto. It is positively exhilarating on a fine morning to hear one of those joyous and unsophisticated children of nature, as with glad shouts he urges his steed to greater exertions, when indulging in a friendly spin with a fellow-betto on the way down to the water. The gallop to the shore, the mad plunging in the sea, and the skurry home, may, and probably does, knock the pony up for the rest of the day, but then what matter? Consider the fun to the betto!

We congratulated ourselves that our efforts to check the custom of bettos galloping their masters' ponies through the streets had met with success, but we find we were somewhat premature. Last Thursday evening, at about half-past five o'clock, we witnessed a very capital race along the Bund, between three betto-bestridden ponies. Our inquiries respecting the names of the winner (and losers) elicited no information, or we should be in a position to assure the owners personally that they have jockeys well fitted to ride a pony out in the ensuing training season. No policeman interfered with what might have been the cause of serious accident to any lady riding an awkward pony, for that very best of all reasons—there was not, as usual, one of those ornamental gentlemen to be seen.

We notice that the discharged employé Bennett, who shot at and wounded the Honourable George Brown, Senator in the Canadian Legislature and proprietor of the *Toronto Globe*, has

been sentenced to death. Mr. Brown seemed in a fair way to recover from the attack of his cowardly assailant, but the wound assumed an unfavourable aspect and he died.

Evidence of the increasing regard paid to the study of horticulture is afforded by the circumstance, that extensive additions are to be made to the Botanical Gardens at Naito, Shinjiku, Tokio.

The *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* remarks that "compared with former miserable reminiscences of Japanese bridge-building, the old long bridge connecting Shinchi with Deshima has been removed and rebuilt with wonderful despatch. It is to be hoped that recent experiences will go far to convince the native Government contractors that 'time is money,'—not only to the general public, who indirectly support them, but also to themselves." We join in our contemporary's hope, and trust the authorities here in Yokohama will follow the praiseworthy example set by the powers that be in Nagasaki.

We learn from a native paper that there are one hundred and sixty foreign families in Tokio, the number of residents being four hundred and two.

From the same source we are informed that out of the appropriation for the current year, the Postmaster-General has decided to establish a number of additional branch offices.

The *Shanghai Courier* mentions that "from time to time robberies on board the steamers are reported, and sometimes the thieves are caught redhanded and sometimes they get away with their booty. On Friday morning last, while the *Kiang-yung* was on her way down the Yangtze, a Chinese passenger reported to the officer on duty that he had been robbed. He stated that his box containing \$300 and some jade-stone ornaments had been stolen. The officers then had all the cabin doors closed and the passengers' luggage searched. The man who lost the money had his chop on it, so when another passenger was discovered with \$17 on his person, bearing the loser's chop, it was evident that he knew something about the missing property. He said the money was his and that he had received it from the salt commissioner's office. This did not satisfy the officers and they tied him up aft. There, for a time, he denied all knowledge of the robbery and stated that he was well-known in Shanghai, where plenty of people would be security for him. Finally he elected to make a clean breast of it, and divulged all he knew of the matter. He stated that he belonged to a gang of three thieves who had been in the business for several years past, but had never before been caught, and that his two partners had taken the box ashore at Kiang-Ning, a passenger station above Chinkiang, and he had been left on board to avoid suspicion and take charge of the dollars, as there had not been time to get them together again after they had been distributed to avoid discovery. This part of his story does not hang well together, for what was the use of removing the dollars from the box? It is quite within the bounds of probability that he alone was concerned in the robbery and that he threw the box overboard. When asked where the remainder of the money was, he pointed it out, and it was found to have been stowed away on top of beams in different parts of the steamer. On arrival in port, the thief was handed over to the Police."

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced on Saturday last at 1.21 p.m. It lasted about four seconds. The direction was due east and west.

The Hongkong journals announce the arrival in that port of the Russian corvette *Cruiser*, so well known in these waters. The vessel was re-commissioned at Suez, and is still under the command of Captain Nazimoff.

We notice in the *Hongkong Daily Press* that the steamer *Agamenon*, of Holt's well known "Ocean" Company, was advertised to leave for this port on the 9th instant. We understand that it is the intention to run the steamers of this line in future to Japan, which will undoubtedly prove very beneficial to the trade of this port. The vessels of the Ocean Company are among the finest running to the Far East, and are noted for the regularity with which their passages are made.

An American paper says that the seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandi-

navians, the Try Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindus, the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles, and not older than the seventh century of our era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud, and the Gospel of St. Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the fourteenth century. The Pitikes of the Buddhists contain sublime morals and pure aspirations, but their author lived and died in the sixth century before Christ. There is nothing of excellence in these sacred books not found in the Bible. The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, "king," meaning web of cloth, or the warp that keeps the threads in their place. They contain the best sayings of the best sages on the ethico-political duties of life. These sayings cannot be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century B. C. The three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindus, and it is the opinion of Max Muller, Wilson, Johnson, and Whitney, that they are not older than eleven centuries B. C. The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of all the sacred books next to our Bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the twelfth century B. C. Moses lived and wrote his Pentateuch fifteen centuries B. C., and therefore has a clear margin of 300 years older than the most ancient of the other sacred writings.

An exchange mentions that strange stories come from India of the feats performed by a native mesmeriser named Buni, whose magnetic power would appear to be found quite irresistible by the lower animals, upon which he exclusively exerts it. He gives seances, to which the public are invited to bring all manner of ferocious and untamable wild beasts, and holds them with his glittering eye. In a few seconds they subside into a condition of cataleptic stiffness, from which they can only be revived by certain passes which he solemnly executes with his right hand. A snake in a state of violent irritation was brought to Buni by a menagerie proprietor, inclosed in a wooden cage. When deposited on the platform it was writhing and hissing fiercely. Buni bent over the cage and fixed his eyes upon its occupant, gently waving his hand over the serpent's restless head. In less than a minute the snake stretched itself out, stiffened, and lay apparently dead. Buni took it up and thrust several needles into its body, but it gave no sign of life. A few passes then restored it to its former angry activity. Subsequently a savage dog, held in a leash by its owner, was brought in, and, at Buni's command, let loose upon him. As it was rushing toward him, bristling with fury, he raised his hand, and in a second the fierce brute dropped upon its belly as though it was stricken by lightning. It seemed absolutely paralyzed by some unknown agency, and was unable to move a muscle until released from the magnetiser's spell by a majestic wave of his hand.

We read in an exchange that an interesting discovery has recently been made at Sandebærred, in Norway, of a Scandinavian war-vessel. Buried under a hillock, a sailing vessel has been found, which is thought to have belonged to those terrible highwaymen of the ocean, the Vikings, or Norwegian pirates. It measures about seventy-five feet in length, and is in an almost perfect state of preservation. It is armed and equipped as though it had been abandoned where found when on the point of sailing on some adventurous expedition. All the apparatus used by nautical Norsemen are met with in this ancient craft, the mast of which is still pretty well intact. There are fragments of sails and cordage remaining, as well as many specimens either perfect or incomplete of utensils and instruments, which have been eagerly examined by antiquaries. Among other things are a number of pieces of oakwood, peculiarly shaped, wrought with a certain elegance, and hollowed out in the centre to admit of ropes being passed through them. Spades and shields, or bucklers, have also been found, or rather the iron portion of the bucklers, for the wooden part is entirely gone. Near the rudder the skeletons of three horses were discovered. The form of the shields and also the manner in which they are suspended round the interior of the ship is absolutely the same as one seen represented on the beautiful tapestry of Bayeux, in Normandy, which dates back to the eleventh century. The ship is not yet completely

dug out of its present prison near the sea-shore. When this has been accomplished the ship—which is thought to be still seaworthy—will be launched and brought to Christiania to be deposited in the University Museum.

A correspondent writing from London says:—Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone dined at Windsor with the Queen; on Monday, Lord Beaconsfield did the same. The London news was being read out of the local paper in a small country township. "Aye," says a Liberal, "d'ye hear that, the People's own William an' his good lady taken dinner with the Queen." He was requested not to interrupt, and the reading proceeded, the next paragraph being about Lord Beaconsfield's dinner on Monday. "D'ye hear that?" retorted the leading Conservative, "That rather shuts you up, don't it?" "No, it don't," was the reply, "it was the Sunday dinner as Mr. Gladstone was axed to."

The unfortunate Chinaman Ah Kan, who we reported was stabbed on the night of the 1st instant, just after leaving his house at No. 106, Honmura Road, by some unknown assailant died on Saturday last from the effects of his injuries, notwithstanding the great care which was bestowed upon him by his countrymen. The Chinese Consul and the authorities have been unable to ascertain any actual information, either as to the perpetrator or the reason of this foul murder. However, the body of a Chinaman named Ah Him, of No. 81, Honmura Road, was found dead on Thursday night, in a small shrine near the Rifle range. Symptoms of poisoning were apparent, and it is currently believed among the Chinese that this man, who about a year ago had a slight dispute with the deceased Ah Kan respecting some business matter, committed the crime and then, finding that his dastardly attempt was, as he believed, unsuccessful, poisoned himself either from fear of detection or from pique, a strange idea to our Western notions, but quite in accordance with Chinese manners and customs. What renders it more probable the suicide was the murderer is the fact that he did not return to his lodging until two o'clock on the morning after the crime was committed, and disappeared the same day after hearing that Ah Kan was likely to recover.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

London, July 26th, 1880.

Abdul Rahman has been recognised by the British Government as Amir of Cabul.

London, July 28th, 1880.

The Chinese Minister (the Marquis of Tseng) is expected at St. Petersburg to resume negotiations.

The last contingent of Russian war vessels has left for the Pacific.

London, July 30th, 1880.

General Burrows and several officers are reported safe.

London, 9th August, 1880.

General Roberts has marched to Kandahar with ten thousand men.

London, 12th August, 1880.

The Great Powers have acquiesced in military preparations against Turkey.

The Amir (? Abdulrahman) is assisting in the British Military Transport service.

The Amir enters Kabul to-day, and the British troops will be withdrawn.

#### THE RAIN-SHOWER.

(From the Japanese.)

Stealthily creeping,  
Defiantly leaping,  
Gushing and rushing,  
Dashing and crashing;

Out from the clouds with their shadow plumes,  
Veiling the hills in mysterious gloom.

'Tis is the way the rain-shower falls,—

Glancing and dancing, a passage it cleaves,

Thro' the green roof of the fresh forest-leaves,

While plashing and flashing, it pours from the eaves.

And this way is rarest and fairest of all;

For it sparkles away,

In snowy spray,

Like the wreath of gems the cataract weaves.

9th August, 1880.

F. B. H.

#### LONDON LETTER.

London, 24th June, 1880.

This great city is the quintessence of everything. It is at once the best and the worst aggregation of the human species in the world, and all its qualities are extreme. There is no vice like London vice, so shameless and so bold; and equally there is no humanity, no charity, to be compared with what is exhibited everywhere in this vast congeries of towns. The dark places in the metropolis are full of the habitations of cruelty, and it is curious to mark how faithfully filth and crime, darkness and cruelty, go hand in hand. Moral, mental, and physical health, all go down in the poisonous atmosphere of the old-fashioned districts of London. Modern improvements helped on by modern philanthropists aim at clearing out these repulsive rookeries. Let in the daylight and genial currents of oxygen into the close pent-up alleys where healthy beings are oppressed with fetid air, and you introduce the wretched inhabitants to a new heaven and a new earth. The blessed sunlight (the grand desideratum of London) is a wonderful purifier in all senses of the word. Children become clean and pleasant, mothers are ashamed to swear at large in the streets, and girls imbibe a sense of decency and respect for their sex, when they are lifted out of the black and squalid passages into the freer air and cleaner surroundings of the Shaftesbury or Peabody estates. But we have no Baron Hansmann in London, and an unwieldy organism called the Metropolitan Board of Works proceeds at a snail's pace in the march of improvement. Some four or five years ago a grand scheme was hatched for carrying a new street from Trafalgar Square or Charing Cross to about the point where Tottenham Court Road joins Oxford Street. Those of your readers who are acquainted with the parish of St. Giles and the Seven Dials district, will recognise what a magnificent work this would be. But difficulties—some natural, some artificial—have retarded the execution of this improvement and the scheme is still in the embryonic stage. But Seven Dials is aristocracy itself compared with the district which adjoins it eastward. It was my fate to walk last Saturday night from Bloomsbury to Hollywell Street, Strand, and back; on the occasion of a visit to the Opera Comique to see the performance of the *Pirates of Penzance*. My course was through the whole length of Drury Lane, a classic thoroughfare; but as my custom is I made slight deflections to right and left in order to see my fellow creatures in their idle hours. At eight o'clock they were getting lively. It will hardly be denied that the dregs of the British population are the coarsest and most hideous, bodily and morally, (for they generally go together) to be found in the world. At least in this focus of superlatives so much may be granted. But the sight of heavy-jowled women, half drunk and challenging all-comers to fight, and men actually accepting the challenge, while the Amazons made one's ears tingle with strange oaths, that would have brought the blood to the temples of a boatswain's mate; the drunken babies in rags and filth, with an average of about one stocking each; men of the puniest build, emaciated by disease and imbecile through drink, staggering in their chronic manner (they are often taken up for drunk when really sober)—these phenomena were not cheerful, and it took the whole performance of the *Pirates* to restore my equanimity. After the song:—"The policeman's lot is not a happy one," I retraced my steps, about eleven o'clock. The scene was now fast and furious, public houses literally thronged, noises mutually distinctive, and indistinguishable, fortunately; and the air—if it can be called such—laden with the greasy odour of eel-pies. The difficulty in the way of removing these seething dens of brutality is what to do with the people when you have pulled their houses down, and before new ones have been built for their reception. It does not seem yet to have occurred to any of our municipal geniuses to build the new houses before they pull down the old, but some of them may hit upon this idea some day, and then we shall have a new thoroughfare from Oxford Street to Charing Cross.

An inroad has been made in another wilderness of smoked bricks and blind alleys in the Holborn district, where a commencement has actually been made in the widening of Gray's Inn road.

London is putting on her robes of beauty just now. A very few minutes in a cab, or "hna," or even by the humbler conveyance of "Shank's" mare brings you from the scenes of the nether world, I have just noticed, to the parks now clothed in lovely green, with their flower-beds all decked out in the wealth of summer colouring. Rotten Row is magnificent this season. Beauty and fashion display their charms there of an afternoon at a cheaper rate than can be done elsewhere, for the pinch of poverty has sorely nipped the upper classes and the lavishness of a few years ago has gone much out of fashion. Moderation and economy are indeed so much held in honour that even that intolerable animal, the self-made man and his self-made wife and daughters, and half-made gawky of an eye-glassed son, find it convenient to affect a little poverty so as to keep their aristocratic friends in countenance. These are good symptoms and wholesome—"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

We have lately got a new parliament in England and every-

body is curious to see what it will do. The Government is like a besieger who has been investing a castle for years and who by a sudden chance finds himself inside. He does not wait for people to say *que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* but immediately begins to grab the spoils, to behold the defenders, and to visit with pains and penalties all who have opposed his entrance. The legislative measures of the Government, so far as they have gone, have all been of the nature of special rewards and punishments to the classes who have helped or hindered the party in power. This is a novelty in our country. It does not follow, however, that measures useful to the community as a whole will not be passed, but they are sure to be warmly discussed. One of the most important of the measures which the Government is likely to introduce to please a section of its supporters—the total abstinence, is a bill to abridge the liberties of public houses. Nobody can honestly deny that intemperance is the great curse of England. Everybody is agreed that if it could be prevented by any reasonable means it is a work worth doing. Here, however, parties diverge. One section, and probably the most important, say with the Bishop of Peterboro':—"I would rather see Englishmen free than sober"; and they will not listen to any interference with the liberty of the subject. Another, and a very energetic party, who have Sir W. Lawson for spokesman, are determined so far to force the common people to be sober, that they will shut up as many public houses as they can. They call this the principles of local option; that is to say, the inhabitants of a district are to say, either by a majority of votes, or through delegates whom they will appoint, what drinking shops are to be opened and what closed within their district. The idea is that, if you make it very difficult for a working man to buy gin, he will be inclined to go without it. If the whole of the lower classes of Englishmen were drunkards, this would be benevolent legislation and as unobjectionable as imprisoning a lunatic. But there is a large proportion of those classes, perhaps a majority, who are not drunkards, and who do not see why their liberty should be abridged merely because somebody else cannot control his appetites. There is much to be said for this view of the question, but your enthusiast never sees but one view, and his so-called "Permissive Bill" was happily touched off some years ago by Lord Neaves in *Blackwood's Magazine*, as a bill to permit you to prevent me from having a glass of grog.

A fearful wrangle has been going on in the House of Commons over the notorious Mr. Bradlaugh and his oath. He pretended it would violate his conscience to take an oath in the usual form and asked to "affirm" like Jews and Quakers. But the Committee to which the point was weakly referred by the Government, decided that he was not entitled to affirm. Mr. Bradlaugh thereupon offered to take the oath, but the house said "no, you should have taken the oath at first." Another Committee was appointed, which tried hard to extricate the Government from a false position at the cost of its own consistency. No doubt, Atheist as he boasts himself, Mr. Bradlaugh, being the elect of an English constituency, must by hook or by crook be admitted into the House of Commons, even if a special Act of Parliament has to be passed to take him in. But what is interesting to the disinterested spectator in this unseemly controversy is that, although the question is one of dry legality in which no party feeling ought to find a place, and though in their detestation of Atheists, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright ought to be as clear as Sir S. Northcote or Mr. Newdigate, yet, in point of fact, the advocates of Mr. Bradlaugh are to a man of the Liberal party; and his opponents, to a man almost, belong to the opposition.

The state of Ireland is extremely critical. The communist agitation is spreading in a subdued manner and it is very doubtful if the sop to Cerberus which Mr. Forster is preparing for the Irish tenants in the shape of an anti-rent bill, will allay their ferocity against their landlords, whose sole crime is their collection of rents. The popular newspapers and some even of the more pretentious weeklies, have been ridiculing Lord Beaconsfield for the Irish manifesto on which he dissolved Parliament, but I have frequently noticed that Lord Beaconsfield's words on particular occasions, though at the time they appeared to superficial critics as empty bombast, have in the end been amply verified by the course of events. He is in political insight a head and shoulders above any man in England since Palmerston, and at all events, it is probable that his warnings may be justified in Ireland; and, for all that yet appears, in Europe also, where the advent of the English peace party will not bring peace but a sword, unless they manage better than they have begun.

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 19th June, 1880.

A Turkish statesman, rumored to be Midhat Pacha, has published a most interesting letter on the eastern question. His thesis is this: All the good-natured efforts of the Western nations to ameliorate the condition of the Christian populations, to bar Russia out of Constantinople, or to maintain the integrity

of the Turkish Empire, are destined to fall through, because the great fact is ignored that Turkey is not a nationality, the Turks not a race, and the Porte not a civil form of government. It is a theoretic, not a secular power; it is merely the expression, the head-centre, of Islamism. For the Orientals, no such people as the Turks exist; the Caliphate of Islam is a delegation of the divine power, having for its mission to conquer, and to govern, if possible, the entire world. It is attached to no country, no race, no family. At Bagdad, as in Egypt, always and everywhere, it is the Musselman Church. Its countries are not called Turkey, Egypt or Arabia, but the country of Islam; the social tie is neither language, history nor race, but faith; outside of Islam there are only impure miscreants, Ginoors. This military and religious Government was entrusted to the family of Osman as supreme chief, and Constantinople was chosen as its capital. The appellations Turk and Turkey exist in no Ottoman book or archives; they are the gratuitous designations of European diplomatists. Musselman society is but a religious congregation, its constituent principle being faith; to ask the Caliph to admit Christians on a footing of equality, would be as if one solicited the Pope to treat Musselmans as good Catholics, and nothing is sacred outside of Islamism. The endeavor, then, to make Christians equal to Mahometans implies the destruction of the Caliphate. There is a people Arab and a people Italian; hence the Caliphate could be superseded in Arabia, as the Papacy in Italy, without destroying the peoples; but nothing parallel exists in Turkey. For the Musselmans, European reforms mean the destruction of their faith; hence the Antouelli of Constantinople dispute foot by foot the inroads on the Musselman papacy. Europe has committed the blunder of taking a theocracy for a secular State, susceptible of reform, while it is actually in presence of a religious and military theocracy, absolute in its principles, exclusive in its rights, and condemned to rest what it is, or to disappear.

M. Naquet still pursues his campaign in favor of divorce with undiminished ardour. He states that in Alsace-Lorraine, during the last six years, there were 356 divorces for every 10,000 marriages, while in France the ratio of judicial separations, in relation to a similar total, was 800. In other words, while in Alsace there is one divorce for every twenty-six marriages, there is in France one judicial separation for every fourteen unions. The reestablishment of divorce does not thus lead to corruption of manners. It is better to repeal the divorce laws than to invite Germany to annex France, with the view of reforming matrimonial miseries.

According to a distinguished Bavarian—M. Kolb—there are in Europe 148,000,000 Catholics; 68,000,000 Protestants; 74,000,000 Greeks; 7,000,000 other Christians; 5,000,000 Jews; 7,000,000 Mahometans, and 200,000 idolaters, confined to Russia. The Germanic race is in the proportion of 94, the Latin (or Roman) 84, and the Slav 92. Respecting the European budgets, 29 per cent go to the army, and 31 to pay interest on the public debts. M. Neumann estimates the total commerce of the world—exports and imports—at 75,000,000 million of francs. In Europe there are 3 1/5 miles of railway for every 10,000 inhabitants.

After sundry ups and downs, to put an end to the divisions in the Republican ranks, the Government, while vowing it would never consent, has consented, to propose a general amnesty. The fête of the 14th of July will thus be one of united rejoicing. It is the eloquence of M. Gambetta that turned the scale, he considering the measure absolutely necessary, on the grounds of policy and prudence. The Chamber of Deputies will vote the bill with a large majority, and the Senate will reluctantly follow suit. Of late, pity had become dominant in favor of the specially exiled, and without at all approving of the Communist insurrection and its horrors, the underground feeling is entertained that the 18th of March did block the way to a royal restoration. The masses, too, never could see the distinction between the crime of the Communists and that of the coup d'état, still less of the conspiracy organized under MacMahon by the Duc de Broglie & Co., to overthrow the Republican Constitution, by persons who only lacked the courage to risk their lives.

The Royalists believe the moment has arrived for the performance of that miracle, the restoration of the Comte de Chambord; they have been holding meetings in this sense, which are viewed as pleasant. But an immense subscription was secretly going on to raise funds and place the same at the disposal of the Comte, in order to buy up Republican leaders and corrupt, if possible, universal suffrage. M. Gambetta who was kept informed of the progress of the machination, possesses even the very lists. So frightened have the Royalists become at the discovery, that they now publicly announce the subscription relinquished. In the meantime, the Clericals and the Monarchists place their fortunes in the same sack, mutually using each other. This has sealed the fate of the religious orders devoid of legal standing. They will be dispersed in the course of a fortnight "in the name of the law," since they decline to bow to the Code.

In organizing the unseemly and unmanly attack against M. Challemel-Lacour, the new and true Republican Ambassador

to London, the same party has disgusted even moderate men. As usual, the tactics have proved advantageous for the Republic, and placed the merits of the unpresuming and accomplished Ambassador in stronger light. However, some excuse must be made for the heathen. The aristocratic families who claim diplomatic posts as the privilege of their order, cannot digest the spectacle of a simple citizen and self-made man representing France at the Court of St. James.

The Tribunal of Beauvais has condemned a wretch named Estoret to transportation for life, the verdict of "extenuating circumstances" having saved his neck. The prisoner was head-keeper in a quasi-private lunatic asylum, and a man of brutal habits. His favorite treatment of a troublesome lunatic was to knock him down with his fist, when he had not a stick. A mode of punishment was to place the patient in a bath, fastening him in with boards, save the head, which protruded as if in the stocks, and then cold water was played on the head with a douche. This made the madman madder. When he was liberated, he was allowed to run in the open air, among the snow. In Algeria, misconducted Arabs are buried in a sand-hole, save the head, which is exposed to the scorching sun. An inmate named Appert, aged nineteen, and insane from love, was treated to the Estoret régime, save that Estoret had broken his arm in two places with a stick. The arm remained undressed for five days, when gangrene set in. Estoret, under pretext of conveying Appert to a neighbouring hospital in a cart driven by himself, strangled the unfortunate, and then buried him in a potato field, where the body was discovered.

The most singular strike in Paris is the bakers; or "white miners," as they are called. They are a hard-worked race, and between the extremes of heat and cold to which they are subjected, they die off quickly from consumption. Any visitor can read their history by looking down into a bake-room from the street after midnight, and see the poor fellows almost naked, kneading the dough with a sigh, and a force of biceps worthy of Hercules himself. Four thousand bakers prepare every night the 1,000 tons of the daily bread for Parisians. In 1830, the wages were 26f. per week, now it is 42f. The men demand 49f. plus the two-pound loaf and four soups of wine per day. A master-baker generally employs three assistants, who ought to remain with him a certain time to know the oven; instead, the strikers hire for one day, and if the employer refuses the new tariff he leaves. Nearly all the men are engaged by intermediary agents. These are naturally unpopular, and more so since placing themselves at the disposition of the masters they sacrificed the men. The latter are now retaliating by forming associations to treat directly with employers. This accomplished, they will again insist on the 49f. per week. Public opinion is rather with the men, but we are surfeited with strikes.

The Siamese Embassy has arrived in Paris, having been received at Marseilles by the French Consul, Dr. Grelhan, a very energetic gentleman, and at Paris by Mr. A. Wilkinson Taylor, a most accomplished Englishman, and Chancellor of the Consulat-General of Siam. His Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary, with whom I have had the honor of conversing for a short time, is remarkably intelligent and of very amiable manners. When spoken to slowly, he understands English, and makes keen passing remarks. The Embassy consists of eight individuals and two interpreters. The First Secretary is positively handsome, and of distinguished ability, possessing, like his chief, the manners of a versatile courtier. In general bearing and dress they resemble Europeans more than Orientals, and there is a quickness and natural intelligence about them as unexpected as prepossessing. They are well-built also. After revising the treaty with England, the Embassy will return to Paris to witness the fête of the *drapeaux*, on the 14th of July. By then it will have received its credentials to President Grévy. The visit is timely, for France is about entering a Renaissance of Commerce and Industry.

Society is hurried in winding up the season. Here and there a few fiddles and feet are kept employed. Marriages are also being celebrated in a hurry. The ladies on these occasions seem to prefer stout fashions—pads and puffs; not very convenient when the thermometer threatens to enter the nineties. The nuns of the Order of Carmel complain that no ladies now join their ranks. The reason is simple; on taking the veil, the postulant must submit to her hair being cut, then and forever. Fêtes are general in country seats around the capital. The orchestra is generally placed on the esplanade, converted into a bower, and the village ball proceeds. One good feature of these entertainments is, that the poor receive in the daytime a fair square meal.

At a paper hunt given a few days ago near St. Cloud, the officers of a neighboring town were invited, and, as usual, to breakfast. They rode over, and en route stopped to take a drink at one of the fountains in the park of St. Cloud, tempted by its cool and clear appearance. During the breakfast one officer became pale, and had to leave the table ill; then another, until all had retired indisposed. The doctor was sent for, declared the water was very bad and notoriously purgative.

Twenty years ago, when Sardou was very poor, he promised, in return for a small advance of cash, to write a comedy for the

Palais Royal Theatre. He postponed and postponed. Threatened now with an action, he has complied, which explains why that petty theatre will bring out a masterpiece. Poor Dumas père was not like Sardou; what he promised he punctually performed. Dumas came to Paris with forty francs in his pocket. He earned and squandered 40,000,000 francs. When going to bed to die, he found a twenty-franc piece in his pocket. "Look," said he, showing it to his son proudly, "what I possess on quitting the world, and people accuse me of extravagance." When Dumas fils invited Baron Taylor to attend his father's funeral in the country, he assured the Baron, "You can catch a return train in time for dinner."

James Gordon Bennett has been able to read three obituaries connected with a fatal accident that he never experienced. In these he is credited with having founded the London *Times*, discovered the interior of Africa, and, had his life been spared, he would have solved the mystery of the North Pole.

Charivari represents a lady member of Parliament in the Tribune, while the usher holds her baby and its feeding bottle till she has finished her oration.

Talleyrand said the Bourbons might have saved France, as the geese did the Capitol at Rome.

Lady to a dog-seller: "Is the dear thing very quiet?" "Yes, Madame, it would not bark if you were being murdered." Between friends:—"Mme. X— is very pretty; don't you think she has something of a goddess about her?" "Certainly—antiquity."

## JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Mr. Kajitori, Governor of the prefecture of Gamba, has been rewarded for his many years exemplary service, with an increase of salary.

The Governor of the prefecture of Miye, has arrived in the capital on public business.

His Excellency Sano, the Finance Minister, returned to Tokio on the 7th instant, and was met at Hachioji by a number of the officers of his Department.

On the 6th instant, the Russian Minister, accompanied by the Secretaries of Legation, visited the paper mills of Ooji, by permission of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On the evening of the 7th instant, Mr. Nomura, the Governor of the prefecture of Kanagawa, gave a banquet to the members of the local assembly.

It was suggested by the Government that the new criminal code and regulations affecting the administration of Justice, should come into force next January, but the Judicial Department being, as usual, anxious to avoid undue haste, prefer that the date should be put off until July.

The *Asahi Shinbun* states that Mr. Makimura, the present Governor of Kioto, has requested permission to resign his office on the ground of ill-health.

A new Local Office is to be established in the Japanese settlement in Fusan, under the control of the Japanese Consul. All affairs connected with the Japanese residents are to be transacted in this office, and the officials will be chosen from the Taishin people (*i.e.* people from the island of Taishima) who have resided in Corea for many years, and have therefore an intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the country.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that Mr. Sawa Shinjiro, a shizoku of Hiogo Ken, is about to publish a work against the establishment of representative institutions.

During their stay at Osaka, the Korean Embassy paid a visit of inspection to the Osaka Mint.

His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned to Tokio from Ikaho, on the 10th instant.

As the Emperor has not attended the cabinet since his return to the capital, His Imperial Highness Prince Ariuigawa, *Sudaijin*, attends daily and reports the progress of political matters to His Majesty.

His Excellency Mayeshima, the Postmaster-General, accompanied by one of his subordinate officers, left for Osaka yesterday, the 11th instant, in the *Takawago Maru*. During His Excellency's absence Mr. Manaka will act in his stead.

On the arrival of the train which conveyed the Korean Embassy to the capital, it was met by Mr. Secretary Sakurada,

attended by many officers of the Foreign Department. His Excellency was invited to proceed to the upper story of the railway station where fruits and sweetmeats were presented to the party. After a short rest, the procession left the station, and crossing the Horai-bashi passed along the Odori; thence by way of the Kiobashi, Nippon-bashi, and down Honcho-street, over the Asa-kusa-dori. The route then lay through Kuramaidori and Hirokiji, which brought the party to the Hongwanji temple, where His Excellency has taken up his residence.

His Excellency Hanabusa, the Minister Resident for Corea, paid an official visit to the Korean Ambassador yesterday.

The Korean Ambassador, His Excellency Reiso Sangi Kin-koshin, and the Vice-Ambassador, Sekko Shogun Rijibon, were granted an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, at 10 a.m., yesterday.

A special committee of members of the Foreign Department has been appointed to deliberate on the proposed revision of the treaties.

His Excellency Sano, Minister of Finance, having resumed the duties of his office on the 11th instant, His Excellency Yoshiwarra has ceased to act for him.

Mr. Yoshida Jiro, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington, will return to Japan about the 30th instant.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

During the absence in Corea of His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, the Minister of the Navy, charge of the Department has been assumed by Admiral Ito.

Acting-Commander Nakamura, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, has completed the task of laying off the site of the fortifications to be constructed at Saratoga Point.

Lieutenant-General Nodzu, younger brother of the late General Nodzu, resumed his duties at the War Office on the 5th instant.

Colonel Ootsuki, who is on the staff of the Tokio Arsenal, will visit Iwahana, in the province of Joshu, during the month of September, for the purpose of selecting the site for the powder-mills which the Government has decided to erect in that locality.

The Japanese man-of-war *Fuso Kan*, left at noon the 8th instant, for Corea, with Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy on board.

Of the total number of candidates for entry into the naval school on Monday last, twenty-eight passed the standard.

The three torpedo boats ordered from England by the Japanese Navy Department, will arrive in Japan about the month of November next.

On the 7th instant the officers of the *Rajo Kan* and seven other Japanese men-of-war, together with the officers of the Russian corvette *Abreck*, held a friendly *reunion* in the premises of the Yurinsha Society. Complimentary speeches were made both in English and Japanese by the officers of superior rank present.

The Navy Department will distribute the charts of Corea, prepared under its instructions, among the various Japanese men-of-war. Each vessel will be furnished with a complete set.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 6th instant, and proceeded direct to inspect the Osaka Arsenal.

The War Department are about to procure a thousand telegraph posts for military use.

General Miyoshi, left the capital on the 10th instant, on a tour of inspection through the second military district.

The War Department has determined to pay strict attention to the breeding of horses for military purposes. It is proposed to employ for the army the progeny of Arab sires, and mares of mixed Arab and Japanese blood.

The *Kongo Kan*, which lately sailed for Hakodate, is shortly expected to return to Yokohama, and will call in at Kuwagasaki en route.

The appointment of Captain Yanagi to be a Rear-Admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy, was gazetted on the 12th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that a telegram was received in Tokio on the 11th instant, announcing the arrival in Hakodate of His Excellency Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy. Another native paper says that the destination of the *Fuso*

*Kan*, which was originally Fusan, Corea, has been changed to Kotaru.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

Last Saturday's *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—"All reports from France and Italy agree that the silk crop in those countries will be more abundant this season than for the past ten years. Advices from different districts in Japan announce that only about 450,000 cartons will be manufactured this year, and, as a considerable quantity will be required for home use, it is expected that the carls available for exportation will realize very remunerative prices."

The *Dokko Shinpo* writes:—"The first instalment of the new rice crop, consisting of a parcel of five bags, has been brought into the market at Kabuto-cho, Tokio, from Yoshikawa-mura. The price realized was at the rate one yen for 7 shu 4 gn. Compared with last year's crop, this new rice is decidedly inferior; probably owing to the fact that there was a heavy and continuous rainfall in the district where the rice grew, when the grain was ripening. It is expected that later arrivals will show an improvement in quality."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* publishes the following correspondence from Ishikawa Ken:—"It is the custom in this prefecture for females to principally attend to the silkworm industry, the men never interfering. However, in Shiramine-mura, in the province of Kaga, all the residents both male and female, look after the business, and therefore it is in a remarkably flourishing condition. In the village of Kurinawa, again, the villagers have been working very diligently at this occupation, and they have planted a large number of mulberry trees of good quality for the purpose of developing the industry in future. They are also going to improve the breed of silkworms. In our prefecture, there have been many exhibitions of agricultural produce, seven having taken place already in the county of Ishikawa, in the province of Kaga. The farmers in the district exchange seeds of plants and vegetables, with those who reside in the neighbouring villages. Great benefit is said to attend the practice and when it extends further the beneficial results will be considerably increased."

The old copper tempo, amounting to over 200,000 yen, recently stored in the Government godowns at Asakusa, have all been forwarded to the Osaka mint.

The gold and silver coin exported from Yokohama for the month of July, amounted to 1,057,356 yen, of which no less than 881,095 yen was sent abroad. The total specie imported during the same period amounted to 1,264,633 yen, of which 4,300 yen alone came from abroad.

An insect named *ouga* has made its appearance in the rice-fields near the village of Makita Kuraki-gori, in Musashi province, Kanagawa Ken. They attack the rice plants, and have committed such ravages, that officials have been sent by the Kencho to examine into the matter and concert preventive measures.

The estimates for the Police Department which at first amounted to 1,350,000 yen, but were reduced by the sum of 150,000 yen, are to undergo a further reduction of 200,000 yen.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* gives the following statistics of the imports and exports of the port of Fusan (Corea), for the half-year ending June 30th. The exports amounted to 466,543 yen and the imports to 300,346 yen, showing an excess in the favour of exports of 166,197 yen. Of the imports, the item of rice alone amounts to 317,107 yen. The total of exports and imports, 766,889 yen in all, shows a great increase in trade as compared with the last half-yearly returns.

A vernacular journal says that the rice crop in Tosa is looking splendid, and is confidently expected to turn out better than any harvest during the last twenty years. The consequence of the recent good returns is, that the farmers are increasing in wealth, while the shizoku are becoming poorer year by year. The Kencho authorities wish to assist the necessitous shizoku, but the latter are so high-spirited that they refuse all help, and the majority of them have now determined to emigrate to Yezo, where they hope to better their fortunes. Fishing operations in the province have not been successful this year, and many of the inhabitants who depended upon the sea for a livelihood, are in extreme poverty.

Mr. J. Morris, of the Imperial Telegraph Department, who has been occupied for some time past in surveying positions for the proposed submarine cable at Hakodate, has returned to Tokio, having completed his investigations.

The telegraph line is to be extended from Nagaoka, in the prefecture of Niigata, to Imari in that of Nagasaki. The route will be via Sanjo, Niigata Ken; Ooyaki, Gifu Ken; Iwakumi, Yamaguchi Ken; and Sakai, Shimaue Ken.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—An exhibition of postal and telegraphic appliances is shortly to be opened in Germany, and the Government has invited our own to send exhibits. The Postal and Telegraph Departments both intend to accept the invitation, and to send models of their offices, instruments, and apparatus generally. The latter department also intends to submit specimens of insulators made of Imado-yaki porcelain. Every article sent will have a detailed explanation appended. Our contemporary considers that this exhibition should prove one of great interest.

The total quantity of new silk brought to the Yokohama market from Maibashi since June 1st, amounts to 1,407 bales.

The rice exchange which for some time past has been suspended was reopened at Kabuto-cho, and Kakigara-cho, Tokio, yesterday.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states that the infectious disease which was recently prevalent among the horses at the Gumba Kioku, Tokio, has now entirely disappeared.

The submarine telegraph cable, by which it is intended to connect Okinawa Ken (Loochoo) with the telegraph system of the Empire, will be laid from the Gulf of Kagoshima to the Island of Oshima, and from there to Napa. The cable is being manufactured in the Government workshops at Nagasaki.

It is stated that competent officials attached to the Imperial Household Department, are about to investigate the ancient rites and ceremonies connected with worship of Buddha. A report giving the result of their labours will be drawn up and should prove interesting, as Japan is generally supposed to contain many old manuscripts on the subject.

The traffic returns of the Yokohama-Yokosuka boats for the past month, show a total of 17,697 passengers.

Work on the railway between Nagahama in the province of Goshu, and Tsuruga in the province of Echizen, is shortly to be commenced. All buildings standing in the line of the proposed railway were removed by the 3rd instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"In a recent issue we referred to the report that Government had lately organised a body of spies who paid periodical visits to the lodging houses at which the delegates of petitioners for the establishment of a national assembly resided during their stay in the capital, and made proffers of their services in many ways. We now learn from good authority that one of these spies has lately, as he told our informant, been very busily engaged in watching the actions of the delegates of the petitioners. He even produced a list of the lodging-houses, the names of the delegates, and further particulars even to the most minute details. We do not actually vouch for the truth of our information, but the whole affair is decidedly strange."

The same paper says:—"We have received a pamphlet entitled *Chosen Jijo* (the State of Corea) from which we glean the following statistics about the population:—In the capital there are 30,723 houses; and, taking an average of five inmates to each building, this would give us a population of 153,615. In the eight States comprising the kingdom there are altogether 1,550,374 houses which, at the same average, would give a total population of 7,751,870. Another authority, however, computes the total number of houses in the eight States at 3,067,700, and the total population at 13,061,707. A third authority declares that there are 1,719,150 houses in the kingdom which, on the previous calculation of five inmates per building, would give a total population of 8,595,750. There are, unfortunately, no means at present of ascertaining which of these three calculations is likely to be the most accurate. The Corean Government has a certain system for drawing up the statistics of the number of houses, and the amount of population, but as the people are taxed on both these heads, every

attempt is made to evade giving correct information, with a view to escape taxation. The revenue of the Government of Corea is paid in rice, and amounts in value to 7,576,488 yen; besides these taxes there is a poll-tax of 300 *mon* on adults, and one of 150 *mon* upon houses. The former brings in a further sum of 800,000 yen, and the latter 510,000 yen. In addition to all this, the wealthy classes have frequently to subscribe to forced loans, when the Government has any occasion calling for extraordinary expenditure."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* contains the following particulars concerning the fire at Niigata, respecting which we received a telegram on Saturday last:—"A fire broke out in Niigata at 0.30 a.m. on the 7th instant, at Rokuban-cho, in Ookayama. A strong southerly wind was blowing at the time and the flames at once spread in different directions. Honcho-dori, Higashi-bori-dori, Furumachi-dori, Nishibori-dori, Niidzukakoji, and the houses on the beach, have all been consumed. The total number of buildings burnt cannot be less than five thousand. The Kencho and the branch Telegraph Office have both been destroyed. A temporary Telegraph Office has been opened at the house of Tamaoki Shinbei, at Goban-cho, in Nishibori-dori. The fire was got under about 4 a.m. on the 8th instant." The same paper says:—"Another fire occurred in the prison yard at Okayama, in the province of Bizen, at 8.15 p.m., also on the 7th instant. There was a strong wind at the time, which quickly fanned the blaze into a serious conflagration. We shall give later on the amount of damage done. A telegram from Fukui, in the province of Echizen, announces that a fire took place at Stagoki Mura on the 7th instant at about 10 a.m. Fifty houses and nine godowns were destroyed."

The site of the new convict prison which is to be established in the province of Ishikari, Yesso, having been determined upon, the construction of the building is to be commenced at once under the superintendence of Mr. Tsukigata, who left Tokio for that purpose on the 7th instant, in the *Genbu Maru*.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that Mr. Bouskey, a German subject, has been engaged to instruct the prisoners at the prison of the Police Department in tanning. Operations in the workshop were commenced on Tuesday.

In consequence of the increasing size and importance of Fusan, sailing ships will run three times a month between Fusan and Nagasaki via Swahara, in the island of Tsushima. This will be in addition to the bi-weekly steamer service between Fusan and Kobe.

The lines between Naoyo and Niigata have been interrupted since the forenoon of the 8th instant, in consequence of the great fire at the latter place.

A telegram from Odawara, dated August 9th, states that owing to the excessive rains of the previous night, the Sakakumi-gawa overflowed its banks, and passage either on foot or on horseback is impossible. No telegrams addressed to residents east of the river can as yet be transmitted.

Another telegram of the same date from Hachioji says, that in consequence of the continuous heavy rain, the Tamagawa overflowed on the evening of the 8th, stopping all traffic or communication with the other side.

The amount stolen in broad daylight on the 7th instant, from the second Police Station, Tokio, was not 97 yen but 330. The culprit proved to be an *employee* named Kishinari, who was arrested on the following day.

The museum at Osaka was broken into on the 24th ultimo, and paper money placed there for exhibition was stolen to the amount of 1,464 yen, by a robber who made his escape undetected. A strict search has been made for him, but at present without any result. The exhibitor of the money is in great distress over his loss.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the Government intend to recoin all the fractional silver currency into silver yen.

The *Choya Shinbun* states that a new lighthouse is to be built on one of the Ogasawara Islands, and that those Islands, and the surrounding seas, are to be accurately surveyed.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—"A telegram has been received that a great fire broke out at Cho-machi, Kashiwazaki, in the province of Echizen, at about 8.30 p.m., on the 9th instant. The conflagration spread over Shiu-machi, Oogi-

machi, Dai-machi, Naka-cho, Ina-machi, Goko-machi, Shima-machi, Shinshima-machi, Hirokoji, Takahata-cho, Yasaki-shinchi, Tsunto-cho, Nando-cho, Yotsuya-cho and Shiima-machi. Over seven hundred houses were burned and the fire was not got under until 7.40 a.m., on the 10th instant. Sixteen telegraph posts and the Branch Telegraph Office were destroyed; a temporary office has been opened at the house of Mr. Nakahama Jinbei, in Shimo-cho."

### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

#### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 8th August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,809.98
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,104.89

Total..... Yen 12,914.87

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,876.62
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 894.20

Total..... Yen 9,770.82

Miles open 18.

#### KOBE AND OTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 8th August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,470.41
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,289.10

Total..... Yen 13,759.51

Miles open 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 6,227.02
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,284.17

Total..... Yen 7,511.19

Miles open 47.

### ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

#### TELEGRAMS.

Cabul, June 29th.—The Hujis who arrived yesterday give circumstantial details of the Russian defeats in Khokand. Two Chinese armies left Kashgar, one going north capturing Fort Narin, and the other marched west towards Khokand reaching the Terik Pass. It engaged the Russians, driving them back to Kizil Khurgan, where a second action was fought which resulted in the defeat of the Russians, and their force falling back upon Osh, leaving large supplies of grain, which were captured by the Chinese, who are said to be moving upon Gulchin. This news is spreading rapidly among the Khokandi refugees. It is expected that many now in Turkestan, Afghanistan and India, will flock back to join the war against the Russians. Hashim Khan, instigated by Abdulla Khan, now at Khurd-Kubul, proposes spending the two lakhs he has with him on a large collection of the sepoya of Yakub Khan's late army. Hashim Khan's flight is due to his seeing Abdul Rahman's circular. Believing we had given up Kandahar, and that no place of refuge remained to him, he listened to Abdulla Khan and boldly struck out. Abdul Rahman's willful distortion of our offer has been explained to him and that Kandahar remains under our protection. A convoy of 400 native sick soldiers and followers has left for India escorted by two companies, 3rd Sikhs, under Major Aislabie. The European sick remain here on account of the heat on the line of march.

Cabul, 1st July.—About 500 men and some insurgent maliks occupied Pad Khas, in Logar yesterday, but all fled in the direction of Altimore on a cavalry party going out to reconnoitre that way. The hostile parties in Lughman are reported to have broken up now and all is fairly quiet there. Hashim Khan has written to Mr. Griffin announcing his intention of abstaining from any hostilities against the British. A durbar was held yesterday at which a number of presents were distributed amongst the Hazaras from the Bamian district who had done us good service. Afzul Khan did not arrive to-day, he is expected to-morrow.

Cabul, 2nd July.—News was received to-day from General Hills of a decisive victory over a force of Zurmaties near Zargun Shahr.

On the night of the 30th, General Hills received information of a hostile gathering at Pudukao Shana, and early yesterday morning sent General Palliser with a cavalry brigade of 550 sabres in that direction with orders to ascertain their strength and attack them if they retired towards the hills. General Palliser came up with a body some 1,500 strong nearly all footmen, about three miles from Pudukao Shana, making for Altimore Pass. He at once attacked them, and on their retreating pursued them for eight miles over very rough ground, completely dispersing them and killing over two hundred, only stopping pursuit on reaching the hills. Our loss was Captain Barrow, A.D.C., severely wounded by a sword-cut on both arms, three killed and twenty-four wounded; four horses were killed and several wounded. The enemy were chiefly Zurmaties; their leaders are not mentioned, but probably further particulars will be received to-day. Sirdar Afzul Khan has not arrived yet from Khanabad. He was expected yesterday; probably he has been detained in Kohistan.

Cabul, 3rd July.—From the statements of prisoners taken during the fight of the 1st July at Pudukao, it appears the enemy's picquets told their main body, employed in foraging, that the whole of the 3rd division was coming down on them, whereupon the main body took to flight, leaving the footmen, some 800, to their fate. The latter, seeing their cause was hopeless, got into some sort of formation and made a very gallant stand for a short while against our cavalry, who made a splendid charge, completely breaking their formation and forcing them to scatter in flight broadcast over the plain, the cavalry pursuing and cutting them down right and left. Some desperate hand to hand encounters took place. The enemy, seeing very little chance of escaping into the hills, fought desperately breaking into small groups and giving the cavalry some severe fighting. Several women were among them. Owing to the great distance from camp the pursuit was abandoned at 2 p.m. The whole line of the enemy's retreat was thickly strewn with their dead. Native reports put the number killed at over 250. Our cavalry charged in line, the 1st P. C., on the right, the 19th B. L., on the left, the 2nd P. C. in support. Many arms were taken, including some Sniders and Martini-Henris. A deserter from the sappers was recognized and killed. The cavalry returned to camp at 6 p.m., and were loudly cheered by the troops. Several of the wounded are severely hurt and are not expected to recover. Captain Barrow is doing very well.

The Viceroy telegraphs—"My congratulation, on the brilliant cavalry affair beyond Pudukao. Please convey my appreciation of the services done to General Hills and the officers in immediate command."

On the approach of General Palliser's force the leaders of the Zurmaties at once galloped away; a portion of the enemy, taking advantage of the undulating, rocky ground, collected in groups of from five to twenty to meet the cavalry charge, and were as a rule cut down to a man. A greater number of them kept up a running fire during the pursuit. The 1st P. C., was in the van; many arms and several standards were captured. Captain Barrow undoubtedly would have been killed had not a Jemadar of the 19th B. L. lanced his assailant, who was a melik. Several other officers had narrow escapes, notably Colonel Yorke, a bullet passing through his helmet and missing his head by one inch. Captain Gordon of 19th B. L. cut down five men and had the prongs of a jezail passed through his coat. Captain Barrow's wounds are not very serious, though one is a cut to the bone of the forearm. Supplies are coming in very freely from Kushi to Zargun and Shahr, now the road is being cleared of Zurmaties. The enemy are said to have been commanded by Mahomed Hassan Khan in person but he fled with the other leaders at the commencement of the fight. Several Ghilzai chiefs of importance are reported to be joining Hashim at Chakani. The telegraph wire was cut last night between Butkhak and Lataband, many messages are thereby delayed.

Murree, 3rd July.—Captain de Visme, of the 8th Hussars, while riding on the lower forest road on the evening of the 29th, received a blow on the head from a stone, detached by a goat, rolling from the hill-top. He survived only two hours, and was buried with military honours on the 30th. The accident has cast a gloom over the station.

Bombay, 3rd July.—Lord Lytton left Bombay this morn-

ing in the troopship *Himalaya*. Very few people assembled to witness his departure. Sir J. Fergusson was present, but the most prominent officials were absent. Lord Lytton met with a very cold reception, and there was very little cheering when he left. He embarked from the Prince's Dock, where a temporary pavilion had been erected.

Cabul, 3rd July.—Afzul Khan was delayed at Khinjin owing to some Hazaras being engaged fighting in the pass, and, subsequently, owing to a snowstorm on the journey over the Hindu Kosh. He and his party had to leave the regular road on account of a band of marauders being about. Abdul Rahman left Khanabad on the 28th June, and encamped at Chisnum on the 29th. He is probably now at Khinjan, where it is expected he will await further letters from the authorities here. The substance of the letters brought by Afzul Rahman to Mr. Lepel Griffin is unascertainable, but the letters are understood to be cordial and satisfactory. His final answer must be given by the 6th instant. The troops engaged in the affair near Puduk Shana consisted of detachments of the 19th B.L., and 1st and 2nd P.C., the enemy were under Sultan Mahomed and Mahomed Syad Khan. Mir Butcha's gathering was entirely dispersed by Colonel Norman's reconnoitring party; several of the enemy were killed and many wounded. The main body, which with Mir Butcha occupied the adjacent forts, fled to the mountains. Since this affair many leading men of Kohdaman have offered their services to General Gough. Mir Butcha's force was composed of a band of Utkhel robbers whom he had lately enlisted. Five men and three women, all badly wounded, were this morning carried into General Gough's camp for medical treatment, which was given them by Dr. Chesney of the 4th Goorkhas. It appears that a party of Kuchis, consisting of eight men and five women, were peacefully resting in their tents when they were attacked by a number of Mir Butcha's ruffians. Though greatly outnumbered, the Kuchis vainly endeavored to save their women and property, but all fell killed or wounded. To many of the inhabitants of Kohdaman the presence of the British troops is welcome, as a chance of protection against the hands of thieves and murderers now infesting the district is afforded. News from General Gough's camp at Salian confirms the report of the increased gathering at Maidan. Afzul Khan arrived yesterday from Khanabad. He was delayed at Sarlaug pass for want of escort, which was provided by Surwar Khan of Parwan. He is said to be favourably impressed with the Sirdar and received courteous treatment throughout the whole of his stay. Abdul Rahman is allowed until about the 6th or 7th for his answer, which will be considered final, to the questions put.

Madras, 4th July.—The Madras Bank dividend from January to June has been declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. A committee has been called to investigate the working of the Madras municipality.

Cabul, 4th July.—A final message has been sent to Abdul Rahman, requiring him to come to Cabul. If he refuses to do this, the negotiations will be broken off. His chance of the Amirship may then be looked upon as at an end. Afzul Khan, our Envoy, was so confined to his tent at Khanabad, that he had little opportunity of observing what was going on, but it was clear Abdul Rahman had only two or three thousand soldiers about him, and was suspicious even of his most pronounced supporters.

Cabul, 5th July.—The Russian denials of their defeats by the Chinese are worthless. Confirmatory news of Chinese victories is constantly received. The first instalment of reserve ammunition starts for India on Wednesday. Hashim Khan is reported to have left Chakri.

Aden, 6th July.—Further confirmatory news of the defeat of the Russians by the Chinese has reached Kabul.

St. Petersburg, 7th July.—General Sebeloff reached Bami on 23rd June.

Berlin, 7th July.—The Federal Council has negatived the proposal to adopt a double standard.

London, 8th July.—The *Times* urges the Government to hasten a definite course in Afghanistan.

Allahabad, 8th July.—There was a brawl in Cabul city on the night of the 3rd, and several people were badly hurt. The Jezailchi post at Karafa was attacked by robbers, who cut the wire. One Jezailchi was severely wounded, and all arms were carried off. Sirdar Wali Mahomed is suspected of an intention to run away like Hashim Khan. In consideration of his treatment by the

headmen of Logar and elsewhere on account of his supposed leaning to the English, his intention is very natural, and is likely to develop as the time for the departure of the English force approaches. It is believed Abdul Rahman proceeds to Parwan after crossing the Hindu Kosh, where considerable collections of supplies are being made for him.

Kooshk-i-Nakhood, July 9th.—The Cavalry and Horse Artillery arrived here on Wednesday. The heat is less than was expected. They hope to reach the River Helmund on Friday, the last march being 26 miles. The Infantry are one day in the rear, and may probably make a detour by the Sanghar village to the north of the road. Ayoob Khan's cavalry is said to have arrived at the River Khash, which forms the boundary between Farrah and Candahar.

Cabul, July 11th.—The arrival of Sirdar Mahomed Azim at Charikar has been followed by the rumour that Sirdar Abdul Rahman had reached that place. This is untrue. On the 7th instant, he certainly had not left Khinjan. The city merchants continue to receive reports from their agent, complaining of the Sirdar's behaviour, which is described as grossly oppressive. Nearly all the villages between Koondooz and Khinjan are deserted, the inhabitants fearing Sirdar Abdul Rahman's tyranny.

Cabul, July 12th.—Three days ago a deputation of influential Cabul gentlemen left the city for Charikar to meet Abdul Rahman. They comprised the head Kazi of the city (who is said to be the bearer of a letter to Abdul from the Chief Political Officer), the Ghilzai Chief of Tazeen, and Sirdar Yusuf Khan of Barakzai. The deputation reached Charikar, where they were well received by Mahomed Aziz, and have since gone on to meet Abdul himself. Major Macpherson and General Charles Gough report all quiet towards Argandeh and Istalif respectively. Special convoys of 500 mules are to be sent at short intervals to Gundannek to clear off the surplus ammunition.

London 12th July.—Further correspondence relating to the deficit in the Indian Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. In a minute by Sir John Sturtevant he attributes the failure to make in the estimates to ignorance current regarding the actual cost of the war—ignorance mainly due to the defective system of keeping military accounts. In a despatch from the Viceroy of June 1st, he says the errors cannot be explained by a reference only to the defects of the system or mistakes of individual subordinate officers, and that it is incumbent on the Indian Government to make a rigid scrutiny with a view to prevent the recurrence of serious errors.

In the official correspondence on the Indian deficit is printed a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th June, replying to a letter of the Indian Government dated 4th March, in which the explanations offered, Lord Hartington considers, are unsatisfactory and insufficient. His Lordship further says that the estimates of 1880-81 were not sufficient even to meet the outstanding charges of 1879-80. He is therefore unable to understand how the Indian Government arrived at the conclusion that there was no apparent cause to distrust the adequacy of the estimates prepared by the department of the Controller of military accounts.

## THE EARTHQUAKES AT MANILA.

THE terrible series of disasters that recently overtook the city of Manila have been so destructive in their effects, and have such peculiar interest in an earthquake country like Japan, that we this week reproduce—we trust in an improved form—the diagram published in the *Hongkong Daily Press* from the *Comercio* of Manila, showing the movements of the pendulum of the seismometer during the visitation of the 18th of last June. The *Daily Press* gives the following translation of the description of the various earthquakes, which appeared in the Manila journal on the 19th of June and subsequent issues:—

One of those events which history records in terms of grief and desolation, the account of which our contemporaries cannot read without a shudder or future generations without

profound interest, an event, in fact, which has placed the inhabitants of our capital in a state of the greatest terror. took place yesterday, Sunday, the 18th of June, when all were expecting to repair the fatigue of a hard week's work by a day of tranquil rest. Our pen, never expressive nor eloquent, is to-day totally unable to give any adequate idea of so tremendous a disaster, of losses so immense, of grief so great, as that which the quiet neighbourhood of Manila has experienced since yesterday mid-day, much less to give even an approximate account of the destructive phenomenon. Let us make way, therefore, for the eminent director of the municipal observatory, who gives the following observations:—"At 12.40 p.m., trembling oscillation, trepidation, and that commonly called rotation, at one and the same time; duration, one minute ten seconds. It is impossible to give here all the movements of the pendulum on account of their number and variety. To meet the wishes of many eminent persons, an illustration is given of the figure described by the pendulum of the horizontal seismometer, which from our point of view gives room for important investigation. We will confine ourselves to-day to giving the principal directions with the extent of the same, leaving the remainder until the figure giving all the movements has been lithographed: (1) Greatest oscillation from E. 5 deg. S. to W. 5 deg. N. 22 deg., or, by the pendent of the seismical swing, 11 deg. to the E. and 11 deg. to the W.; (2) Greatest oscillation from S.W. to N.E. true, 19 deg., but having a greater inclination to the N.E. namely, 10 deg. 10 min., while that towards the S.E. was only 8 deg. 50 min.; (3) greatest oscillation from N. 4 deg. W. to S. 4 deg. E., 16 deg., the inclination in this case also being greater in one direction than the other, namely, 9 deg. to S. and only 7 deg. to N. The index of the vertical seismometer was moved 34m. from its position. From the time of the great shock yesterday until nine o'clock this morning, which period the observations cover, frequent but feeble and cascade oscillations have been felt, all from an eastern direction, with inclination to the south, and towards the west with inclination towards the north." What can we add to what the illustrious Jesuit has written, when it is not possible to describe without the aid of the pencil so extraordinary a casualty? How shall we describe those terrible moments in which each sought safety for himself, calling at the same time on the Almighty, in places which he thought most secure but which were in fact the most dangerous? How shall we describe to our friends in the other islands and in the mother country the thousand and one incidents which have happened to us? The affectionate mother surrounded by her children, the father seeking a place in which to save the lives of those dear to him; the husband carrying in his arms his terrified wife, friend seeking friend and embracing each other as though they had been separated by a long absence, houses abandoned, all the people in the street in the hour of insupportable heat—everywhere panic, desolation, and, unfortunately, death! Great God! Behold thy beloved isles with eyes of pity and grant that calamities of this nature may not be repeated! Receive the universal prayer of yesterday and have compassion on the thousands of souls that implore thy pity.

We will not attempt to describe the state of mind which prevailed yesterday during the moments of the shock. We will content ourselves with reproducing the terrible but eloquent phrase which we heard from the American Consul, "We have lived ten years in a minute." The phrase, in fact, expresses a great truth. Our spirits have aged ten years in this short space of time. We thank God that the phenomenon occurred at the hour it did. How many victims would there not have been had it happened at midnight?

Attempting, to fulfil the duty we owe to our subscribers to give as full information as we can, we set about the task, but without analogy or method, and finding it impossible to do all we ought when our mind suffers so much. A few minutes after the disaster our highest official, Senor Marques de Estella, accompanied by Drs. Mallen, Farro, and Torrejon, went out into the streets to relieve the injured as far as was possible at the moment. His Excellency went to the people who were shouting in the Escolta and gave assistance to such as needed it. The suburbs have suffered much more than the town within the walls, and, more than all, the buildings near the river. It was about low tide, and it was observed from the steamer *Puig* that

the water rose three feet and a half, the distance being judged by the water lines against the pillars of the Bridge de Espana, and immediately fell to its former level. There is not a house, or if there is it is a rare exception, which has not sustained damage and stands in need of repair. The Oriental Café has been entirely unroofed. All the glass in the windows of Messrs. Tuason's house, that of Messrs. Lavara, and many others, were shaken out. The house in which Messrs. Calero and Perelio lived and carried on their business, in the Escolta, was completely destroyed, with everything in it. The operating room of Senor Garchitorena is in ruins. In a wine cellar in the Escolta, where the goods of Messrs. Paig and Lagostera were stored, a tier of casks of wine was smashed and the liquor ran on the ground. All the houses in the Plaza del Vivac have suffered extraordinarily, and in the Oriental Café Senor D. Voma sustained injury to the head, though happily not of a serious nature. Many houses fell, and the walls of others are known to be in a very bad state. Three men were buried in one, and from the ruins of another a woman and some children were taken out, being saved almost miraculously. In Carriedo-street the verandahs of some of the houses have fallen to the ground, and in other streets in the Santa Cruz district, buildings have been much damaged. It is thought that the façade of the church of Quiapo has been much shaken. In San Miguel the movement of the earth appears to have been even more destructive. Of the sugar works some are on the ground and others in ruins. The house of the Chief of the Navy, occupied by General Rodriguez Aria, is in a dreadful state; the whole of the porch at the chief entrance has fallen, and it is wonderful that there have not been serious personal accidents. All the people belonging to the establishment have camped out in the garden, it is said, while the General has gone to Cavite. The roof of Messrs. Hermann's house is destroyed. That in which the heads of the American house of Peel, Hubbell & Co. reside has been unroofed and in great part destroyed. Here occurred a disaster to Mr. Parker, the book-keeper, who had the misfortune to have his arm broken in three places besides being injured in the face. Nearly all the small houses in this pretty suburb have suffered. Of Senor Barretto's bangalows, some have been shivered and others unroofed. In the palace at Malacanang the decorations are destroyed and a valuable horse was killed by the fall of the stables. The buttresses supporting the church of San Miguel are much damaged, as are also the stone houses in the San Rafael causeway. Plates of zinc on the tower of San Sebastian were displaced, house No. 5, Barbosa-street destroyed, and part of the Arroceros tobacco manufactory destroyed. On Romero Island some houses were destroyed and a crevice opened in the ground belching forth pestilential water. In San Jacinto-street the houses of the Chinese have been wrecked. In Trozo houses were thrown down and accidents to the person occurred; in Espeleta-street the same. In Anloague-street there are beautiful houses much damaged, as also in Jolo-street, and all the immense suburb of Binondo. Carriages are not allowed to pass by the gates of the city and those whom business calls there have to go alone and on foot; this is a precautionary measure. During the moments of the earthquake, it was seen from boats that the water in which they were threw up foam and bubbles. The Bilibid prison is uninhabitable; the prisoners, strongly guarded, were removed this morning to San Juan del Monte. Two or three of the prisoners received injuries of small consideration. The offices of Mr. J. Bell and Senor Reyes have been in great part demolished. Communication by the telegraph line to the north of the island was interrupted but was soon re-opened. The authorities have placed a medical man in each of the police subdivisions into which the town is divided, to be ready for whatever may occur.

The church of San Sebastian fell down. The priests belonging to the edifice took refuge in the gardens, where they passed the night. There was no mass to-day.

Soon after the catastrophe, the authorities met together on the ground floor of the municipal offices, when His Excellency the Governor-General gave orders that immediate steps should be taken to lessen, as far as possible, the destructive effects of the catastrophe. Amongst other precautions taken, an order was made that carriages should proceed slowly in the city and suburbs, seeing the alarming

state in which many of the buildings are. The engineer of roads, Mr. Navarro, was directed to inspect the church of San Augustin and the Cathedral, especially the towers. He found them to be in a state of great insecurity. He has therefore advised the people living in the immediate vicinity to remove, in order to avoid personal accidents.

It was also decided that His Excellency should telegraph to His Majesty's Government, which was done in the least alarming terms possible under the circumstances.

Measures were also taken to provide accommodation for the troops, which have little now but what they find in the street, also the prisoners in the gaol.

In the interior of the city we have seen and had notice of the following damage:—The towers of the Cathedral and San Augustin have fallen and the clocks of the same are destroyed. The gates of San Domingo and the Custom House have also fallen, and carriage traffic is impeded by the former. The King's Barracks have sustained serious damage, and in consequence of the insecurity of the buildings the troops have had to leave them and camp in the fields.

Numerous details of the damage are given, uninteresting to any but those who know the particular houses referred to. The account proceeds: A great number of families have passed the night in boats on the river and in the bay. Messrs. Olano, Larrinaga and Co. offered to the authorities the use of the *Cadiz*, but the offer could not be availed of for reasons easily understood. There is not a single high house occupied to-day; all Manila is in the street or in mat sheds or under zinc roofs. The Tanduay Barracks, where the 5th Regiment was quartered, are in a state of ruin; the men passed the night in the Escolta and to-day have encamped in the rice fields. There are many houses which will have to be pulled down, as it will be impossible to live in them until they are totally rebuilt.

The authorities, the military, the police, all without exception, have worked hard to minimise the effects of the calamity, and in the name of the public we tender thanks to them for their self-denial and devotion to their duty. During the night mounted patrols guarded the streets in order to prevent any outrage, but none was attempted except in one instance in which it is said a man tried to fire a house, but this we are loth to believe.

His Excellency the Captain-General slept last night in the Variedades Theatre.

It is said that dead fish appeared in the Bay.

From Laguna, Santa Cruz, we have received a message, dated 2.25 p.m. yesterday, truly distressing:—"Life saved miraculously. Government House, buildings, whole province ruined."

The observations taken by the Jesuit Fathers at the Municipal Observatory on the 19th of July were as follows:—Shocks have continued at intervals, although in general of small intensity. All were in exactly the same direction as the greatest oscillation of the first day, and it is notable that the greater number of them were almost exclusively of trepidation with very little oscillation. The attention of all taking an interest in these studies is called to this point, which appears to the Fathers of importance, as will be seen when the relation of the phenomenon is published *in extenso*.

The observations of the 20th are as follows:—At 3.40 p.m. there was a repetition of the earthquake of great force. Duration, 45 seconds. First great oscillation, direction S.E. 15 degrees N. to N.W. 15 degrees S. Total extent, 17 degrees, 8 degrees towards the W. and 9 degrees towards the E. Second great oscillation, S.E. 5 degrees N. to N.W. 4 degrees S. Total extent, 12 degrees 5 minutes to the E. and 7 degrees to the W. The index of the vertical seismometer was moved 12.5 millimeters from its position. At 10.40 p.m. another strong repetition. Direction of the first oscillation, S.W. to N.E. true; extent, 17 deg., 9 deg. to the S.W. and 8 deg. to the N.E. Second oscillation, 10 deg. from E. to W. true, 5 deg. to the E. and 5 deg. to the W.; vertical seismometer, 28 millimeters; duration, 55 seconds.

21st July—Movements continue at intervals, but with a notable diminution in the frequency of their occurrence and more especially in their intensity. The pendulum, which had never been still from the 18th until three o'clock this afternoon, has since had long periods without movement.

July 22nd—The oscillations of the earth have become inappreciable.

July 23rd.—Three small shocks have been felt during the twenty-four hours, but the pendulum has frequent and prolonged periods of complete stillness.

On the evening of the 19th, the volcano of Taal was in a state of great activity, throwing out thick clouds of smoke and vapour. Our contemporary mentions this as a reassuring fact calculated to diminish the tension of the large masses of subterranean gases which had been seeking an outlet and which had made their power felt in the earthquakes.

The tower of the Cathedral fell in the shock of the 20th instant, but, owing to the direction in which the fall took place, the neighbouring houses did not suffer from it, and fortunately there were no personal injuries sustained, except a slight wound in the head received by a woman from a rebounding piece of rubbish, and a contusion of the foot received by a native who happened to be passing near at the time. The same shock brought to the ground a number of other buildings. It was felt in great force on the river and created a panic amongst the numerous families who had taken refuge in boats. Owing to the dangerous state in which the tower of the Cathedral had been left by the shock of the 18th, it had been decided to demolish it at once, and in order to avoid giving alarm by the operation, a notification had been issued apprising the public that measures had been taken to that end and that the operation would cause a great noise. The shock of the 20th, however, saved all further trouble in this respect.

By order of the Archbishop, with the concurrence of the Captain-General, a public mass was held in the Campo de Bagumbayan, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, to implore the compassion of the Almighty and pray for the cessation of the terrible visitation of His divine justice. Public and private prayers were to be offered to the same end in all the churches of the see at suitable times.

Within the walls of the city the almost total absence of living beings, the darkness in which the uninhabited houses are shrouded, and the sepulchral silence which reigns amidst the ruins, render the aspect imposing.

Amongst other important measures taken by the Municipal Corporation at a sitting on the 21st, orders were given that the necessary steps be taken to prevent the price of building materials being raised more than ten per cent. above the ordinary rate, and that the *gobernadorcillas* of the neighbouring provinces be instructed to send to the capital mats and reeds for provisional structures, and that the Government be requested to remit the customs duties on wood.

Our contemporary is informed that his Excellency the Captain-General has expressed to several persons his decided opinion that the Government buildings and churches which require rebuilding or extensive repairs ought to be reconstructed on a totally different system, wood and iron with roofs of zinc being substituted for other materials. The City Hall, which was in course of construction, will probably be the first building in which the reformed system will be applied, the original design being varied if necessary.

It is said that 20,000 tons of galvanised iron for the roofs of houses have been ordered by wire.

The business house of Messrs. Peelo, Hubbell, & Co., the lower portion of which is occupied by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, did not suffer the slightest damage except to an out-house. The building is an old one.

On the 21st, the Governor issued an address in a *Gazette* extraordinary, expressing his profound regret that in such critical moments many public officers had deserted their duty, and requesting them to return to them forthwith, pointing out that the loving kindness of God as well as the teachings of science gave reason to hope for the cessation of the geological phenomenon. He exhorts each to do his duty in his own sphere, thus assuring the public good, and concludes by the expression of his confidence that the Divine Providence has yet in store for the Philippines clear days of prosperity and peace.

The papers contain news from various places in the provinces giving accounts of the shocks and, in some cases, the destruction of buildings and loss of life; but we have not been able to glean from these any defined idea of the extent of the area affected.

# THE MANILA EARTHQUAKES.

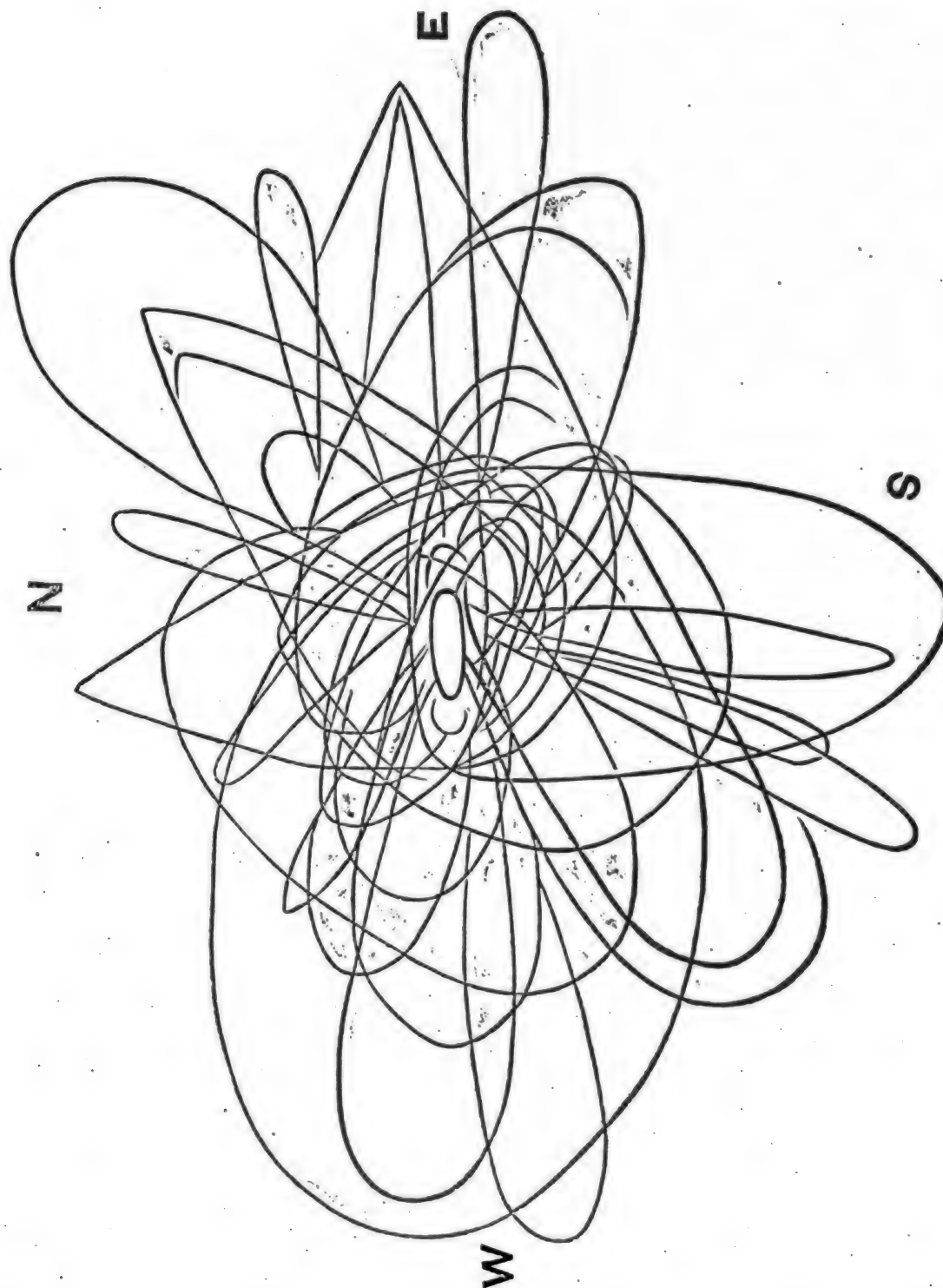


DIAGRAM showing the movements of the Seismometrical Pendulum at the Manila Observatory during the EARTHQUAKE on the 18th of July, 1880.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

## OUR INTERCOURSE WITH COREA.

(Translated from the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

WE have on previous occasions expressed our views so fully on the important subject of our policy towards Corea, that the matter may seem exhausted. However, we have a few further remarks to add, for which we take this present opportunity.

To take possession of Corea would not be to our advantage; still less would it be to the advantage of any Eastern country to allow any European or American power to do so, and it is now firmly established that the proper policy to pursue in our intercourse with Corea, is to enable her to maintain her independence, so as to protect herself. We know that China looks upon Corea as her vassal, although Korean independence is recognised by other nations, and it is also clear that China could not of herself protect Corea from any arbitrary acts on the part of European or American states. Under such circumstances, let China and Japan abandon all idea of looking upon Corea as a dependency, and let us work together to help to strengthen her independence, to make her wealthy and powerful, and to lead her on towards civilization so that she may, if necessary, be able to protect herself. Thus helping Corea, we shall help ourselves also, and will make her our friend instead of arming her against us.

If we adopt such a policy in our dealings with Corea, a great change will assuredly come over the state of our mutual intercourse. It has been a never-ending source of regret to far-seeing statesmen, that in past years the feelings and intentions of each people were unknown to the other; so that, as we gather from actual facts, and the oral traditions of the Coreans, we have always been suspected as would-be robbers and evilly disposed towards their country. This has therefore led to manifestations of ill-will against us. On the other hand, many of our countrymen wished for an invasion of Corea in order to annex and rule over her for our own benefit. Those whom business brought into personal intercourse with the Coreans despised them for being ignorant and obstinate, and this feeling was allowed to show itself in their demeanour towards the Coreans by words and deeds, a course of conduct which increased the Coreans dislike of us. This state of affairs resulted in frequent quarrels, and thus a permanent friendship between two countries could not have been brought about for many years. The experience of past years, and the urgency of the Eastern Question, has shown us plainly that an invasion of Corea should be given up, and that our best course is to assist her to assert her independence, and to take part in the Eastern alliance. As this is the state of feeling in this country, it well behoves our diplomats to consider it and to impress on the Coreans that we are not enemies, but friends. Japanese residents in our settlement in Corea, should comply with public opinion and act patiently, and mix with the natives so as to bring about a change in the state of the intercourse between the two countries. This will improve our friendly relations, and our neighbours, who now look upon us as enemies, will consider us their friends. We must follow up this policy until we have gained their full confidence.

When we look at Corea we find that the country consists only of a small peninsula; the people are obstinately attached to their traditional customs, and the seaports are all jealously closed against foreigners. Internally the country is very poor, the forces are useless for offence or defence, and the political administration is based on a most cruel code. Corea, therefore, has no points in common with any civilized power. Still, from her great geographical advantages as regards the Eastern Question, all countries—both European and American—yearn after her, and have all been busily engaged in trying to open intercourse with her under various pretexts, and recently their overtures have been so pressing that Corea will be unable to hope for any further peace. The initiative in this was taken by an American man-of-war; she is now in Nagasaki it is true, but only until receipt of further instructions from home. Following the example, England, France, and Russia have all urged their claims for mutual intercourse on the broad principles of religion and humanity. Such, indeed, are their pretexts, but we know that, as a fact, these nations accomplish their ends by force of arms. No matter how much the other

country desires to have no intercourse with them, they always force it, and if in so doing they chance to suffer any harm, they at once raise an outcry that they have suffered serious injury, or that their flag has been disgraced. This they make a pretext for forcing their intercourse, which is a serious matter to the country in question. Corea now stands on the brink of this pitfall. We have had experience of intercourse with different nations, and also have come to an amicable understanding with Corea; and now all these nations wish to accomplish their aims towards Corea through our agency. On the other hand, Corea desires to maintain her isolation, depending upon us, and we are thus placed in a very serious position. Our policy towards other countries in this matter will be an important question, and we shall not treat of it in the present article; but as far as Corea is concerned we are anxious that there should be no change in our policy in this present crisis, and that we should act as faithfully as possible on behalf of Corea. The Corean Ambassadors are expected hourly; and we have taken the opportunity to commence writing on the subject of our friendship towards that country, as we wish to promote our present policy in order to confirm and strengthen that friendship.

## M. RENAN'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

I.

Yesterday afternoon (April 6th) the distinguished French Academician, M. Renan, delivered in his native language, before a crowded audience, admitted by ticket to St. George's-hall the first of a course of four lectures, which he has undertaken to read at the request of the Hibbert Trustees on the question:—In what sense Christianity is a creation of Rome. (*En quel sens le Christianisme est une œuvre romaine.*) In these words did the lecturer formulate at the outset the subject, which in the official advertisements of this third series of Hibbert Lectures is less tersely, but perhaps in more popular phrase, announced to be "The Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity, and the Development of the Catholic Church." Having launched his theme, M. Renan spoke of the pleasure and pride with which he responded to the invitation of the Trust to continue the course of instruction in Comparative Religion inaugurated by his illustrious friend and colleague, Professor Max Müller, the advantages of which would more and more come to light. Robert Hibbert's foundation, inspired by the thought of helping forward the advances of enlightened Christianity, which the testator deemed inseparable from those of science and reason, was in the right hands, and had thus initiated prelections in all the great chapters of the religious history of mankind. The comparative method, so fruitful in the social and natural sciences, ought to be no less serviceable in that of religion, and it was hard to see what harm it could do to theology. The audience rightly believed in truth, which was one, and it showed but small respect for revelation to say that criticism ought in her case to soften its severe tests. No Truth could dispense with such indulgences. He had responded to their call, thinking, with themselves, that truth did not need to be handled insultingly with gloved hands—that man's due worship of the ideal consists in such questionings as are scientific, independent, indifferent to results—and that the best homage to truth is to shrink from no sacrifices in its unremitting pursuit. Mistrusting dogmatism, as from its very nature barren, what they must aim at was to present a grand historical survey of man's efforts to solve the problems which surround him and have to do with his destiny. History, even should it prove that man in his search after the Infinite has followed a chimera, is always worth studying well, and the history of this effort to grasp the unattainable will turn out to be no exception to the rule. It will teach us the nobleness of this poor disinherited being, whose pure love of goodness and truth leads him to impose on himself, in addition to the sufferings with which Nature has burdened him, the torture of the unknown, the torture of doubt, the anguish of virtuous struggles, and the losses entailed by asceticism. The lecturer said he could not believe this to be so much sheer waste of human energy, especially when he looked away from the separate religions to the study of these systems as a whole. Shortcomings might be chargeable on all religions, yet the religious feeling was a divine thing in man, and a mark of his higher destiny. Not workers in the void were the great founders of religions, the

reformers, prophets, martyrs, with their protests against falsehood and a gross and fatalistic materialism. If martyrdom did not prove the martyr's own religion to be the only true one, yet the martyrologies of all the sects, even that of the sceptics, invested religious zeal with a nimbus of mystery. We were all children of the martyrs. Even those who spoke most sceptically were often the most deeply convinced, and the most disinterested. The founders of our religions and political liberties throughout Europe, including freedom of research and of thought, often had to expiate by suffering the good they did, but there were always incorrigibles inspired with a divine spirit who were ready to sacrifice their personal interests for truth and justice. Such had chosen the better part, and had found with more sagacity than the egoist the way of turning life to the right account.

The page of history he had been asked to lay before the audience, M. Renan said, placed these thoughts in their most solemn light. The beginnings of Christianity are the most heroic episode in the history of mankind. Never did man draw forth from his bosom more devotion, more love of the ideal, than during the 150 years which elapsed between the sweet Galilean vision and the death of Marcus Aurelius. Never was the religious conscience more eminently creative, never did it lay down with more authority the law for future ages. It was from the bosom of Judaism that this extraordinary movement, to which no other is comparable, went forth. But it is doubtful whether Judaism pure and simple could have conquered the world. What was wanted was that some youthful and bold school sprung from its bosom should have audacity enough to give up the greater part of the Mosaic ritual. What was needed above all was that the new movement should be transplanted into the midst of the Greeks and Romans until the barbarians should be ready for it, and that it should become like leaven in the lump of those European races by whose means humanity fulfils its destinies. What a fine subject would the man have to treat before them who should one day be intrusted with the task to show them the share taken by Greece in this great common work! His own subject was Rome's part in the achievement. In one sense Rome's action was the earlier in point of time. It was hardly before the former half of the third century that Greek genius, in the persons of Clement of Alexandria and Origen, really took hold of Christianity. M. Renan said he hoped to show that from the second century Rome exerted a decisive influence on the Church of Jesus. In one sense, Rome spread religion over the world, as she spread civilization, as she generated the idea of a central government stretching over wide territories. But just as the civilization spread by Rome was not the small, narrow, austere culture of old Latium, but the massive and broad civilization which Greece had created, so the religion to which in the end Rome gave her support was not the pitiful superstition which was good enough for the rude primitive inhabitants of the Palatine, but it was Judaism—i.e., precisely that religion which Rome had scorned and hated most; that which she thought she had twice or thrice vanquished for ever to the aggrandisement of her own national gods. The learned lecturer illustrated in some detail the poverty-stricken character of the antique Latin and other Italiote religions. Prayer was a magic formula operating independently of moral dispositions and for the satisfaction of selfish desires. There were ritual directories called *indigitamenta*, containing long lists of the gods who presided over all human wants, and to invoke the god by his wrong name was to incur his displeasure. Besides these divinities there were endless deified abstractions, such as Fear, Cough, Fever, Male, Fortune, Modesty, Patrician and Plebeian, and the like, not forgetting the Safety of the Roman People at the head of all. For the State was Rome's real god, and Rome's religion was theocracy inverted. Civil law regulated all acts, not troubling itself about men's thoughts. Rome had not the least idea of dogma. The citizen was not to fall short of giving the gods their due, but to give them any more was *superstitio*, of which every true Roman felt as great a horror as of impiety.

Was there ever a religion less capable than this of becoming the religion of mankind? Its intensely aristocratic stamp tended to the last to shut out the plebeians, not only from the priesthood, but from the public cultus altogether. In the great struggle for civil equality, which fills the pages of Roman history, the religious incapacity of the plebeians to take the State auspices was always the grand argument urged

against the revolutionary party. The question became invested with a livelier interest when Rome had conquered all the Mediterranean seaboard. What could an African, a Gaul, a Syrian care about a cultus which was the concern of but a handful of haughty and often tyrannical families? Everywhere the local religions held their ground, but Augustus, who was even more a religious organizer than a great statesman, spread everywhere the Roman idea by his institution of the worship of the goddess Roma. Her altars and those of the deified Augustus himself became the centre of a hierarchy of Augustal *flamines* and *septemvirs*, side by side with which divinities he admitted the local gods as *lares*. This grand attempt to establish a cultus of the Roman State, although an admirable step forwards, was quite insufficient to meet the religious needs of the heart. Besides, there was one divinity who could not in any way feel at home in such a confraternity. It was the God of the Jews. It was impossible to pass off Jehovah as a *lare*, and to associate him with the Genius of the Emperor. War was plainly imminent between the Roman State and this irreconcilable and refractory divinity. Well, said M. Renan, see now the most surprising phenomenon, the highest pitch of irony in all history! It is this, that the god whose worship Rome has spread throughout the world was not the old Jupiter Capitolinus or Latianus, still less was the worship that of Augustus and the Genius of the Emperor; it was precisely that of Jehovah; it was Judaism under its Christian form, which Rome propagated, without wishing it, and yet with such mighty energy that from a certain epoch Romanism and Christianity became all but synonymous words.

The march of the first Christian missions was westward, and, with the exception of a small patch of Mesopotamia, their theatre was the Roman Empire, the Mediterranean and the Roman roads being the paths along which the preachers travelled to deliver their messages, mostly in the Greek tongue. It was not easy to imagine how in the face of an Asia Minor, a Greece, an Italy split up into a hundred small Republics, of a Gaul, a Spain, an Africa, an Egypt in possession of their old national institutions, the apostles could have succeeded, or even how their project could have been started. The unity of the Empire was the condition precedent of all religious proselytism on a grand scale, if it was to place itself above the nationalities. The Empire felt this in the fourth century. It saw that Christianity was the religion which it had engendered without knowing it, the religion whose boundaries were its own frontiers, which was identified with itself and was capable of giving it a second life. On her side, the Church became wholly Roman, and has remained to our own days like a survival of the Empire. During the whole Middle Age, the Church played the part of Old Rome, reclaiming authority over the barbarians whom Rome had conquered, imposing upon them her decretals, as the Empire had aforetime laid on their necks the yoke of its laws, and ruling them by means of her cardinals, as the Roman State had governed them by its imperial legates and its proconsuls.

By the creation of its vast Empire, then, Rome furnished the material condition for the propagation of Christianity. Above all, she had created the moral state of things which served the new religion as its atmosphere and medium. By crushing out political life everywhere, Rome called into existence social and religious instincts. M. Renan sketched a glowing picture of the commercial and industrial prosperity under the Empire, as compared with the Republic and with the Greek commonwealths. Freedom even, he said, flourished more, not excepting liberty of thought. This kind of liberty often enjoyed more toleration under a king than under jealous and prejudiced shopkeepers. He instanced the Athenian Inquisition, and the trouble it gave many of the Athenian thinkers besides Socrates, whom it put to death. Tolerance, he said, was first practised by the rulers of the kingdoms carved out of Alexander's Empire, such as the house of Attalus and the Ptolemies. The Roman Empire continued the same tradition. It must be owned there was more than one arbitrary act against philosophers under the Empire, but political intermeddling was in each instance the real offence. Before Constantine, the Roman laws might be searched in vain for any text against liberty of thought; in the history of Constantine's predecessors there was no prosecution for abstract doctrine. At certain epochs, no doubt, the Roman Empire harshly persecuted Christianity, but at least it did not render it impossible, as the ancient

republics would have done, no less than the Jews, but for the strong hand of Roman authority. Allusion was made to the broad and even universalistic ideas of brotherhood which were current under the empire among the Stoics. There were dreams of a new era and of new worlds, and a general sentiment of a common humanity was springing up. Passing on to take a general survey of the ethical condition of the Roman Empire in general, M. Renan, while admitting the revolting cynicism with which all the vices advertised themselves, and the frightful corruption which the public spectacles had introduced, thought the picture was often drawn in too dark colours. Moreover, in more than one respect, things were mending. Virgil and Tibullus were cited to show that Roman harshness and cruelty were softening down. Maxims of humanity were being spread abroad; equality and the rights of man were preached by the Stoics. Woman was becoming more her own mistress, and slaves were better treated than in Cato's days. Pride of birth was lowering its tone. Very humane and just laws were enacted under the very worst Emperors—Tiberius and Nero were able financiers. Love for the poor, sympathy with all men, and almsgiving were becoming virtues.

M. Renan said he could understand and share the indignation of earnest Liberals against a *régime* which subjected the world to a frightful despotism. But political aspirations are not everything here below. The antique heroism had passed away, and after the terrible butcheries of the old centuries, mankind was crying with the voice of Virgil for peace and pity. The establishment of Christianity responded to this cry of all tender and weary souls. Christianity could only have been born and have spread at an epoch when men had no longer a country. If anything was wanting to the founders of the Church it was patriotism. After developing this point at some length, the lecturer remarked that as patriotism wanes, socialism is wont to get the upper hand. Christianity was that explosion of social and religious ideas which became inevitable after Augustus had put an end to political struggles. A universal religion, like Islam, Christianity could not but be at bottom the foe of nationalities. How many centuries had it taken and how many schisms had it cost to form National Churches with a religion which was at first the negation of every earthly country—a religion which was born at an epoch when there could be found in the world neither city nor citizens, a religion which the old republics, inflexible and strong, of Italy and Greece, would surely have expelled as poison deadly to the State.

This characteristic, the lecturer proceeded to argue, was one of the causes of the aggrandizement of the new religion. The State could only organize egoism. The Church organized the devotional sentiment, which is as natural to man as egoism. The pagan temple was in no sense what the Synagogue and the Church were in their best days—the common home, the school, the hostelry, the hospital, the shelter where the poor man could seek an asylum. It was a cold *cella*, which one either never entered at all or where one learnt nothing. Having no guardians, but a shifting popular tradition and interested sacristans, the pagan worship could not fail to degenerate into adulation of the Emperors, as we see in the ignoble squabble between the towns of Asia for the honour of rearing a temple in honour of Tiberius, and in other like instances. The attacks of the Church Fathers on the immoralities of Saturn as a father, Jupiter as a husband, of Mars and Venus, with the organized vice of her worship, however we may smile at their sarcasms against these deified powers of nature, helped to wean men from the State religion. In hopes of relief men turned to Egyptian mysteries and to the rites of the Persian sun god Mithra, of which striking illustrations were given. Even after the triumph of Christianity groups of converts gathered round these foreign gods, and even defended courageously the sincerity of their beliefs. But around the Greek and Italian gods none then rallied. Only small sects spring up and hold out in such crises. It is so sweet to believe we share with a handful of brethren a monopoly of such blessings. We have seen like phenomena in our own times. So in that day the mystery of the Abracadabra brought its votaries religious enjoyments, and with the help of a little goodwill men could find in it a sublime theology.

#### THE ROMANCE OF AMURUS BEY.

(From the "Whitcomb Review.")

Amurus Bey was a Turk only in name. As regards birth, education, tastes, and appearance he was a young English gentleman of

the choicest sort, and by religion he was a Christian, for he belonged to the Greek Church, which has doctrinal affinities with the Anglican. As the title of Bey may be construed indifferently into marquis, count, or baron (for it means a nobleman of the second degree in a country where there are but two ranks of nobility—and where, by-the-bye, titles are charily bestowed), Amurus was at least the equal of any of those Russian *barins* who come strolling in England under the style of "prince," though they are in truth scarcely the peers of the British squires; and he would have been considered a fit mate for the daughter of any English nobleman. But in France, where a hundred years ago the title of marquis could be purchased by any enriched tradesman for about £1,000, nobiliary pride is a thing that walks on stilts; so that when Amurus Bey proposed for the hand of Mdlle. Marie de Blasoncourt, daughter of a widow who called herself "Marquise," he was bluntly flouted as if he were a mere adventurer seeking to cajole an heiress, which treatment displeased Amurus.

Now, the self-styled Marquise de Blasoncourt was the wife of a younger son of the younger son of the youngest son of one Duval, an enriched notary, who, marrying an heiress of the house of Blasoncourt during revolutionary times, had quietly usurped not his wife's title, for she had none, but that of the chief of the house of Blasoncourt, to which she had no right at all. So, if the same rules of nobiliary succession as exist in England were observed in France, the "Marquise" would have been simply a Madame Duval, or at most a Madame de Blasoncourt, and socially the inferior by a great deal of Amurus Bey, at whom she affected to turn up her nose. Happily Mdlle. Marie de Blasoncourt was not so scornful as her mother, and, having fallen violently in love with the handsome Amurus, expressed her intention of marrying him, with or without parental consent, even though she had to run away from home for this purpose.

This was a serious threat, for it boded a grievous scandal; so Mdlle. Marie's English governess, a Miss Bonamy, was exhorted to remonstrate with her mutinous pupil on the sinfulness of defying parents, and to add that consignment to a convent would probably be the young lady's fate if she persevered in her culpable attachment. But Miss Bonamy, though a Catholic and strictly orthodox, so far as religious affairs were concerned, was English enough in social matters to maintain that two young hearts linked in love should not be disunited. She was a tall, sentimental person with a long nose. She shed tears in chiding her lovely, wayward, romantic pupil; and it was a painful duty for her to be obliged to tell the girl that her lover had been forbidden ever to enter Madame de Blasoncourt's house again, and that, indeed, he had given his word of honour that he would leave France and not come back to that country for at least three months.

"My dear," said she, stroking Marie's beautiful golden hair, "the Prince has gone. Your mother and that odious Abbé Chiffoin, who advises her, have forced him to promise that he will not attempt to see or write to you again for ever so long."

"He has left France!" exclaimed Marie, starting up and gazing for a moment at her governess with her sparkling hazel eyes wide open. "Oh, Miss Bonamy, that can only be a trial which my mother and her wicked advisers want to put on me. They wish to prove my constancy; well, they shall see that neither separation nor time shall alter my feelings."

"Hush, my dear child, not so loud!" said the timid governess. "Try to obey your mother. You may be sure she is only anxious for your good."

"Would you obey if you were in my place?" cried Mdlle. de Blasoncourt. "If you loved a man with all your heart, and knew that he loved you, would you allow yourself to be torn from him, because he did not happen to suit some bigoted priest who does not know what love is? It is not my mother who is at the bottom of this; it is the Abbé Chiffoin."

"Well, but take patience, dear—three months is not so very long after all," said Miss Bonamy.

"Yes, I will wait three months," answered Marie, as a resolute look stole over her features, setting them into a waxen rigidity. "I will not try to see him nor write to him; but after that I will have my own way whatever happens;" saying which she stamped her foot.

There the conversation stopped. Poor Miss Bonamy was rather frightened by her pupil's energy; but, like most weak-willed persons, she had a trick of drawing bills of hope on the future, and fancied that in three months' time a great deal might happen to relieve her from the necessity of taking action in the miserable alternative in which she stood between duty to her employer on the one hand and affection towards Marie on the other. One night, however, shortly after the above interview, having entered Marie's room to fetch a book which she had forgotten, she saw the girl working by lamplight at a white satin dress.

"My wedding dress," said Marie, glancing up calmly at the governess, and answering her unspoken question in words.

"But where did you get the stuff from—this satin, the lace, the flowers?" exclaimed Miss Bonamy, clasping her hands, as she noticed the litter of fine things strewn over the tables.

"Oh, Madame Tulle, my milliner, gave them me on credit. She knows I am rich, or shall be some day, and she would trust me, she says, to any amount." Marie went on with her work for half a minute, lowering her eyes, then suddenly glanced up. "By-the-way, Miss Bonamy, I shall be *very* rich, shall I not? My property comes to me from my father, and my mother cannot disinherit me!"

"No-o," replied the governess rather uneasily. "As your poor father's only child you will naturally inherit everything he left as soon as you are twenty-one; and your mother will have no authority over you after that age."

"That will do, then," murmured Mdlle. de Blasoncourt in a triumphant tone. "And look, Miss Bonamy, you are surely anxious to be independent, instead of holding situations in other people's

houses; so, if you help me to marry the Prince, I will give you a hundred thousand francs as soon as I am of age."

"Four thousand pounds!" muttered the governess, mechanically, in English, whilst a slight flush of excitement spread over her shrivelled countenance and lean long nose.

"Yes, and at five per cent. that makes two hundred pounds a year! You see I know my interest tables!" ejaculated Mlle. de Blasoncourt, laughing. Her eyes met the governess's at that moment, and the pair understood each other. Miss Bonamy offered no more objections to the finishing of the bridal dress; and it was completed by easy stages every evening between ten and midnight, when Mlle. Marie was supposed to be in bed.

Three months passed, and during that time Marie de Blasoncourt faithfully kept the promise which she had made to her governess; but exactly two days after that period the young Prince Amurus, who was living in London, received at his chambers in St. James's Street a telegram which filled him with as much astonishment as delight, for it announced that Mlle. Marie and her governess were going over to London by the night-boat from Calais, and wanted the Prince to meet them at Charing Cross. From this it may be surmised that Prince Amurus was not exactly a strong-minded young man, for if he had been his bride-elect would scarcely have ventured on an elopement without consulting him. But Amurus was, at least, in love, and when he saw the brave, beautiful French girl alight from the railway carriage, he clasped her in his arms in a transport of affection, and exclaimed: "Oh, Marie! you have done this for me: how can I ever prove my gratitude?"

"You never wrote to me once!" answered Marie, with gentle reproach, as she turned her beaming, blushing face upon him, and smiled archly. "Why didn't you write?"

"I had promised that I wouldn't," stammered Amurus, rather helplessly; and by way of changing the subject he greeted the English governess: "It is very good of you, Miss Bonamy, to have chaperoned Marie across the channel. What sort of a passage had you?" He would have gone on in the same strain, asking for the luggage ticket, hinting at a cab, inquiring to what hotel the pair were going, and so forth; but the governess, who was in a rather nervous condition from excitement, brought him abruptly to face the question that was harassing her most:

"Prince," said she, very earnestly, "you must marry Marie at once. You must go to Doctors' Commons this very day and get a license, or else go before the registrar. For both you sakes there must be no delay about this."

"There shall be none," answered Amurus, carried away by Miss Bonamy's vigour. "Have you much luggage with you?"

"Only one box, and it contains my wedding dress, made with my own hands; and such a beauty!" whispered Marie softly, as she took her lover's arm.

Her glance, as she said this, would have awakened one of the stone knights on a cathedral tomb into life; and it acted like a cordial on Amurus Bey. Much as this angelised gentleman disliked "scenes," and other things that were "bad form," the plucky spirit of his adopted country entered into him of a sudden and overcame his native indolence as a Turk. He strode towards the cab-stand, hugging Marie's arm to his heart, and mentally vowing that no social conventionalities should stand between him and happiness.

Within less than a week after this, thanks to the facile marriage laws that exist in England, a wedding took place before the Registrar at Westminster. But no newspaper reported that there had been a marriage which united one of the richest heiresses of France to one of the most distinguished representatives of Turkish wealth and nobility.

We must shift our scene now. Three months had elapsed, when one morning in winter our friend Amurus, wrapped in a furred cloak, might have been seen entering the office of a private inquiry agent in Paris. He shivered, despite his warm clothing, and looked a disconsolate object altogether. His errand also was a lamentable one.

"Sir," said he, dolefully, to the crop-headed, astute-looking Frenchman into whose study he was introduced, "I want you to help me find my wife."

"She has eloped?" inquired the Frenchman with polite sympathy.

"No. Her parents have put her into a convent. We were married in London, and a fortnight after we had become man and wife a gentleman of your—your profession came over announcing that he was delegated by my wife's mother to say that if Madame Amurus would return to Paris and consent to a more regular and solemn marriage in a Catholic church, everything would be forgiven. Well," added the young Turk, piteously, "my wife came, rather against my wish; we alighted at the Grand Hotel, and she left me, promising to return in two hours. When she had been absent five hours, however, I went to her old home and learned from her mother (who received me shamefully) that she had been put into a convent as a rebellious child."

"Madame la Princesse is under age, of course?" asked the private inquiry agent in a matter-of-fact way, as if he were not much touched by the sentimental aspects of his client's case. "Well, mon Prince, this is a rather delicate affair, but it all resolves itself into a question of money. Are you prepared to pay a good price for finding your wife and seeing her?"

"I would give millions!" ejaculated the Prince, in an unthinking outburst; then he added, more cautiously, "I would pay anything within reason."

"Then please hand me a thousand francs as deposit," said the business-like agent. "You see I must find out where Madame la Princesse is, by bribing some of the servants in her mother's household to tell me what convent Madame de Blasoncourt has been writing to of late. Then I must get you access into the convent by working upon one of the two only men who are admitted into such places—the chaplain and the gardener."

"And if neither of these two officials will let himself be bribed?" "Then I must hit upon something else," said the agent quietly, as he dropped into a drawer the bank note which Amurus had handed him. "Everything can be done with money, mon Prince; things are only hopeless when a man tries to conduct such investigations as these without paying."

Amurus Bey went away consoled from his interview with the agent. He had been instructed not to leave Paris, and he remained for a week at his hotel expecting news daily and getting none. He led a wretched life, for he was not less humiliated than angered by the treatment he received, and burned to take revenge on Madame de Blasoncourt, with whom, before proceeding to the extreme measure of employing an inquiry agent, he had been corresponding for three months in the fruitless endeavour to ascertain where his wife was. Madame de Blasoncourt, after answering him in curt, disdainful epistles, had taken the course of not replying to him at all.

At last, on the eighth day after Amurus Bey had visited the agent, this official called upon him and said: "I have found out where Madame is. She is residing in a convent at Neuilly, near Paris; but it has been quite impossible to bribe the chaplain or the gardener."

"Never mind: I'll rush off at once and inform a *commissaire de police*; he will force his entrance into the place that I may see my own wife." Saying which Amurus caught up his hat and made three steps towards the door.

"The police will not help you; Madame is under age. French law does not recognise English marriages performed as yours was. But I'll tell you another way," said the agent, and, beckoning Amurus to him, he whispered almost in his ear.

The young Turk listened intently, nodding often; then presently ejaculated: "Yes, that will do perfectly. I will bear all expenses, and assume every risk."

"This evening, then, at nine o'clock," said the agent, as he departed.

"Nine o'clock," repeated Amurus, with elation; "and by ten I hope my wife and I will be far from Paris."

That evening at nine most of the nuns in the Convent of the Visitandines at Neuilly were in bed; so were the younger pupils of the school annexed to the establishment. But some of the elder pupils were still at work in the class-room, under the superintendence of a few of the nuns whose duties were educational; and there were lights burning also in a small wing of the convent devoted to the accommodation of lady "pensioners," novices, and of one or two other ladies who, whether voluntary recluses or not, were entered on the convent books as "visitors."

The mother superior, a shrewd and severe-looking lady of forty, with pink cheeks and plump white hands, was in her study, examining the week's accounts for meat and candles. She wore grey robes, a starched cap that protruded over her brow and concealed all her hair, a black veil that fell like a cloak over her back, and on her breast a silver cross.

Suddenly the bell of the convent door rang with a loud clang. It was an unusual hour for such a sound, and the reverend mother gave a start. The next moment the *surveillant*, or doorkeeper—a powerful old woman, with down on her upper lip—rushed in, exclaiming, in a fright, "Mother! the police have come with a search warrant; there are five men, and they are following me."

"What do they want?" asked the mother, rising in surprise rather than fear. But before she could speak another word five men had marched into the room; one wore a tricolour sash round his waist, three wore in the uniforms of police officers, and the fifth was Amurus Bey in his furred cloak. At him the mother superior glanced narrowly, and she slightly trembled when his eye met hers.

But the man with the sash exhibited a paper and proceeded to state his mission in a few blunt words. He was a *commissaire de police*, and had come with a warrant from the prefect ordering the mother superior to let him assure himself that Mlle. de Blasoncourt was in good health. By the time he had finished, the mother superior had quite regained her composure.

"Gentlemen, you are no police officers," she replied, quietly; "and I suppose you think yourselves privileged to play this joke because we are living under a Republic which does not protect convents. But you might, all the same, find yourselves in trouble for forging a warrant. However, I am quite willing that you should see Mlle. de Blasoncourt, for I presume you will not carry her from this house without her own consent?"

"She is my wife, madame," exclaimed Amurus, hotly, as he clenched his fists, "and she would follow me wherever I bade her."

"Well, she shall speak on that point herself," answered the mother superior, drily. "Sister St. Boniface, fetch Mlle. Marie."

The portress disappeared, and during her absence the five strangers ogled the mother foolishly. But it was not long before steps were heard in the passage: then the door was opened and Amurus Bey's wife walked in. She was not in nun's garb, as her husband had expected to find, nor did she look miserable. She appeared to be in excellent health and looked prettier than ever, though somewhat grave, in her black dress, with white collar and cuffs.

On perceiving Amurus, who made a step towards her, she shuddered all over and ran towards the mother superior, to whom she clung for protection. "Mother! what does he want?" she ejaculated, in great agitation.

"Marie, it is I—your husband; don't you know me?" exclaimed the dismayed Turk.

"No, I am not your wife. We were never married. Oh, please leave me," faltered Marie, quite overcome.

"This gentleman wants to know whether you will go with him or stay with us," interposed the mother superior, soothing Marie with gentle caresses.

"Oh, I'll stay here; don't let him come near me. I don't want

to remember anything of that dreadful past," cried Marie, hiding her face on the superior's shoulder.

"You fiend! you have turned her heart against me, and made her believe that she is not my wife," exclaimed Amurus, full of rage. "Marie, my darling, my wife, come with me, won't you?"

"No, leave me," repeated Marie. "I'll forgive you the wrong you have done me, and I'll pray that you may change your religion; but do not let us meet again."

Having said this, and before the superior could stop her, Marie disengaged herself and ran from the room. Amurus, white with mortification, bit his lips, but there was no staying; and so, five minutes later, he and his confederates, the sham policemen, had left the convent.

"You see, sir," said the inquiry agent, who had personated the commissaire, as they all drove away together, "there is an old proverb which says, 'Quand on tient la poule il faut la plumer'; the moral of which is that when you held your wife in London you ought not to have let her slip."

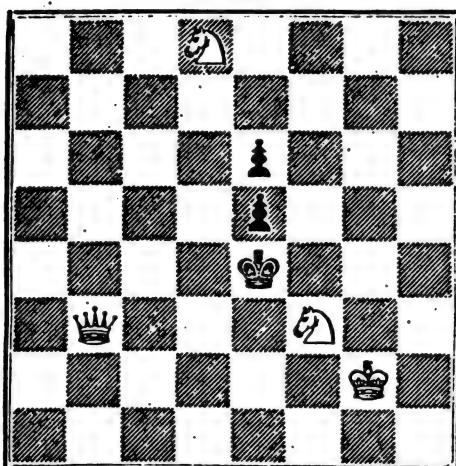
"So I perceive," muttered Amurus, between his teeth.

"You'll be more careful another time," added the agent, philosophically. "Shall I call on you to-morrow about my bill, sir?" [Our readers will no doubt recognize under the thin disguise of "Amurus Bey," the son of His Excellency Musurus, the Turkish ambassador to England, who is at present in the same quandary as the mythical Amurus.—Ed. J. W. M.]

### CHESS PROBLEM,

By J. H. WESCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF JULY 31ST, BY W. H. TAYLOR

White: 1.—R. to K. 2 ch. 1.—K. to Q. 6.  
2.—K. to Q. Kt. 4. 2.—P. takes Kt.  
3.—Kt. to K. B. 4 mate.

Correct solutions received from Q., W. H. S. and V. d. P.

### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 21st*
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 24th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 17th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 16th†
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 19th

\* Left San Francisco, 31st July, City of Peking.  
† Left Hongkong, 7th August, Sumida Maru.

### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

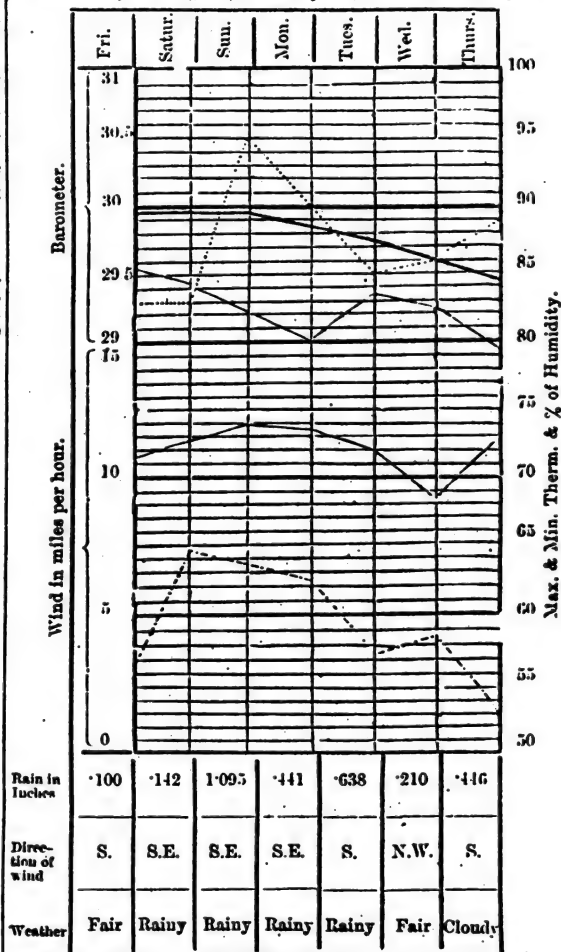
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 20th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 27th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 20th
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 16th
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 21st
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 23rd
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 18th

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongo, Tokio, Japan.



### REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. & min. thermometers.

.....represents velocity of wind

.....percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 23.0 miles per hour on Monday, at 11 a.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.994 inches on Saturday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.465 inches on Thursday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 85.3 on Friday, and the lowest was 68.5 on Wednesday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 88.9 and 69.4. The total amount of rain for the week was 3.072 inches against 1.439 inches for the corresponding week of last year.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### INWARDS.

Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Takachiho Maru*, Nye, 1,407, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 8, Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133 from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 9, French man-of-war *Champlain*, Captain Michaud, 1,940, 10-guns, 450 H.P., from Hakodate.  
Aug. 10, Japanese barque *Taihei Maru*, Wm. Black, 700, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 10, Japanese steamer *Tsuyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 945, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 10, British corvette *Molente*, Captain Mead, 1,934, 14-guns, from Hakodate.  
Aug. 10, Japanese steamer *Hiogo Maru*, Moore, 896, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 11, French steamer *Volga*, Guiraud, 1,502, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Aug. 11, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
Aug. 12, American frigate *Richmond*, Captain Benham, 2,700, 14-guns, 800 P.H., from Kobe.  
Aug. 13, Japanese steamer *Orizai Maru*, Conner, 1,260, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

Aug. 13, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steadman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 14, American barque *Haze*, Evans, 862, from New York, Kerosene, to Order.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takachiku Maru* from Hakodate:—His Honour Judge Rennie, and Messrs. Morris, Campbell, and Bogle in cabin. Thirty Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* from Hakodate:—Mr. Lambert from Niigata.

Per French steamer *Volge* from Hongkong:—Mesdames les Rev. Mères Benjamin St. Paul de la Croix and B. M. Sheshadri, and Messrs. Georg Liebscher and Kuneman.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru* from Kobe:—H.E. the Corcan Ambassador and suite of 50 persons.

Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Hemmick, Mr. and Mrs. Ishiman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kai and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kusanaga, Mrs. C. Smith, Lieut. Clay, U.S.N., Messrs. Anglin, Cox, Whitehead, Alexandroff, Michaelis, Everard, C. J. Cooper, Asai, Kinatsu, Ishimaru, Kai, Ishikawa, Higo, Nakamura, Otsubo, Takashi, Ito, Kanawara, Shima, Takeda, Onishi, and Matsuo in cabin. 1 European 3 Chinese and 234 Japanese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

Aug. 7, Japanese steamer *Akitsu Maru*, Frahm, 1,146, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 9, British barque *Oleander*, W. Joass, 342, for London via Kobe and Havre, General, despatched by H. MacArthur.

Aug. 10, British barque *Lord of the Isles*, Watt, 317, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Chinese.

Aug. 10, British steamer *Canton*, Jacques, 1,100, for Kobe, General, despatched by W. M. Strachan & Co.

Aug. 11, Japanese barque *Kanagawa Maru*, Eckstrand, 1,184, for Nagasaki, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 11, Japanese steamer *Takanyo Maru*, Young, 1,230, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 13, British steamer *Sunda*, Reeves, 1,704, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Aug. 13, Japanese steamer *Toyoshima Maru*, Hubbard, 597, for Ashimohu, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

Aug. 14, American ship *Susan Gilmore*, Carver, 1,435, for Hoilo, Ballast, despatched by Frazer & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Takanyo Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Ooura, Messrs. N. Knox, Utsurri, Nakahara, Woug, Minoura, L. L. Forbes, J. Simpson, J. Dykes, Anyg, Hirakawa, Ariyoshi, Nakano, Harada, Kaumatsu, Sana, Okuma, Yerkawa, Udoue, Hokugo, and Gwynne.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for Hongkong:—Mr. G. von Fries in cabin and 1 European and 1 Chinese in steerage.

## CARGOES.

None.

## REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Takachiku Maru* reports:—Fine weather during the passage from Hakodate.

The Japanese steamer *Kokonoye Maru* reports:—First part of passage thick foggy weather; middle part light breeze and clear weather; from Isaboy to port, strong S.E. wind with heavy sea and passing rain-squalls, passed Company's S. S. *Seminoye Maru* off Miyako Ioy, bound north.

The Japanese steamer *Taikei Maru* reports:—Stormy weather during the passage from Nagasaki.

The Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* reports:—Left Shanghai on Wednesday, the 4th August. Stopped just out side Woosung Bar until Friday morning in consequence of bad weather. Fair weather all the way up.

The American barque *Haze* reports:—Left New York on March 26th, voyage lasted 142 days: near the Bantsee channel barometer fell suddenly. Put back fifty miles to south, fearing a typhoon. Otherwise fair weather.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 14th August, 1880.)

	A.M.	Discount on Yen Sat.		Gold Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Subsidary (New.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
		Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Aug. 9	38½	38½	38½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....10	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....11	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....12	39	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Friday.....13	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....14	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

SAILLED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
Apr. 25	Forward Ho!	LONDON	Yokohama
May 2	Ellen Goodspeed	"	"
June 10	Eine	"	"
" 23	Agamemnon (a.s.)	"	" & Hiogo
" 23	Escaubia (s.s.)	"	"
June 23	Auguste	GLASGOW	"
Apr. 20	Panay	NEW YORK	"
" 23	Walkyro	"	" & Hiogo
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	"	Otarunai
" 23	Zoila	"	Yokohama
June 26	Goodell	"	"
Apr. 27	Charger	CARDIFF	"
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	" & N'saki
Apr. 13	Lupata	ANTWERP	"
" 15	Parthia	"	"
June 10	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
June 25	Enphrates (a.s.)	LONDON	Yokohama
" 25	Athelstan	"	"

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30: 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

## DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.40

## UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30 10.40

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

(Corrected to 9 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red): barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground): brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground): schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial craft, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam Ship Company.

MR. G. B. EMORY has this day taken charge of the General Agency of the Company at this port.

C. H. HASWELL, JUN.,

Acting General Agent.

Yokohama, 2nd August, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Genkai Maru	Conner	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 13	M. B. Co.
Menzaleh	Homery	French steamer	1,273	London via China ports	July 30	M. M. Co.
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Aug. 11	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bohemia	Trask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Burrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Hase	Evans	American barque	862	New York	Aug. 14	Order
Katsow	Gadd	British barque	795	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 27	Cornes & Co.
Larga	Brown	British barque	751	Antwerp	July 13	A. Reimers & Co.
Lucile	Talbot	American ship	1,394	New York	July 4	J. Middleton
Malamo Demoreat	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Matchless	Dawes	American ship	1,198	London	July 18	C. Illies & Co.
Ophelia	Efford	British barque	1,184	New York	June 25	Frazer & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Rome, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Scottish Fairy	Toozes	British barque	750	Glasgow	July 12	Malcolm & Co.

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
Richmond ... ..	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
BRITISH—Comus ... ..	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain East
Modeste ... ..	14	1,934	2,177	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Mead
Vigilant ... ..	2	985	1,815	Despatch-vessel	Kobe	Lieut.-Com. Annealey
FRENCH—Champlain ... ..	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Michaud
GERMAN—Vineta ... ..	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirnow

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate ... ..	Shinagawa Maru	M. B. Co.	About Aug. 16th at 4 A.M.
Hongkong ... ..	Menzaleh	M. M. Co.	August 20th at 9 A.M.
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Sumida Maru	M. B. Co.	August 21st. at 6 P.M.
Kobe ... ..	Scottish Fairy	Malcolm & Co.	About August 14th.
San Francisco ... ..	Lucile	J. Middleton	Quick despatch
San Francisco ... ..	California	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About August 31st
San Francisco ... ..	City of Tokio	P. M. Co.	About August 20th
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Genkai Maru	M. B. Co.	August 18th, at 6 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—During the week a fair trade. *Furn*—large business, sales reaching 3,000 bales on basis of quotations. At the close buyers show signs of holding off and prices given below are more or less nominal. *Shirtings*—some demand, especially for 9 lbs. Other *Cottons* unchanged. *Woollens* as before.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$27.00 to 30.50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$31.00 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$28.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.00 to 35.00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 36 to 42 " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.60
T. Cloth:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.65
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in. "	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in. "	\$1.40 to 1.60
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.50 to 1.75
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in. "	\$1.70 to 1.85

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42½ " "	\$0.74 to 0.75
Taffelclashes:— ... 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90
<b>WOOLLENS:—</b>	
Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ...	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.50
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ...	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy ... 48 in. to 52 in. ...	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.22½ to 0.47½
Presidents ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.22½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ...	0.28 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—No arrivals have come in during the week, and prices are a trifle firmer, some 6,000 bags have changed hands, and stocks are now about 70,000 bags.

**KEROSENE.**—Sales of some 5,000 cases have been made at our quotation, and the market is by no means weak. The *Haze* has arrived with a small addition to our stocks.

Sugar:—Takao in bag ...	per picul	\$4.05 to \$4.10
Taiwanfou in bag ...	"	\$4.05
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50
China No. 4-5, Koufun & Kook-fah ...	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00

Daitong ...	per picul	\$3.90 to \$4.00
Japan Rice ...	"	\$3.70 to \$4.10
Kerosene Oil ...	case	\$1.63
Newchwang Peas ...	picul	\$2.05 to \$2.10

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—The past week has shown but little change in the Silk market; a moderate business has been done, sales amounting to about 300 shipping bales. Prices are somewhat easier and natives will, in some cases, make a reduction of about \$10 per picul on our last quotations. Considering the bad news from home, however, this reduction is generally looked upon as too trifling, and the firmness of holders is a subject of general comment.

		Exchange 3,9½	Exchange 4.65
New Silks {	Hanks.—No. 2	\$500 to \$510 = 16 10 to 17 2	— fcs. 46.50 to fcs. 48.00
" " 2½	"	\$475 to \$485 = 16 1 to 16 5	— " 44.25 to " 45.25
" " 3 and 4	"	\$445 to \$465 = 15 2 to 15 10	— " 42.00 to " 43.50
Filatures.—Best	"	\$650 to \$ — = 21 8 to —	— " 60.00
Old Silks {	Filatures.—Medium to Best	\$600 to \$650 = 20 to 21 8	— fcs. 55.50 to fcs. 60.00
" " " "	Kakela.— " to " "	\$580 to \$640 = 19 5 to 21 4	— " 53.75 to " 59.25

Stock about 2,000 shipping bales.

Shipments to date 1,193 bales against 1,353 bales at same period last season.

**TEA.**—The market has been comparatively quiet during the past week, settlements only amounting to 2,500 piculs. Tea-men have shown some disposition to meet buyers, and prices all round may therefore be quoted rather easier. Total settlements to date at both ports are about 7,000 piculs in excess of those of last season at the same time. The O. & O. Co. have chartered the British barque *Kaisow* to carry tea to San Francisco, and thence by Rail to New York, at two cents per lb. gross, leaving here about 25th instant.

Common {	... ..	\$19 to \$22	Fine ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Common {	... ..	\$23 to \$24	Finest ... ..	\$33 to \$34
Medium ... ..	... ..	\$26 to \$27	Choice ... ..	\$35 to \$36
Good Medium ... ..	... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$37 to \$40

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight	3 9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight	71½
" " Bank Bills on demand	3 8½	" " Private 10 days' sight	72
" " Private 4 months' sight	3 9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 9½	" " Private 30 days' sight	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight	4.71	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand	90½
" " Private 6 months' sight	4.86	" " Private 30 days' sight	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight	1 " prem.	KINSAITZ	38½ dis.
" " Private 10 days' sight	par.	GOLD YEN	360 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The s. s. *Canton* has gone to Kobe. The *Kaisow* has been taken up for San Francisco. The *Oleander* has gone to Kobe en route for London. Available tonnage here is almost nil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

No. 122.

**CHINA SEA.**

ENTRANCE TO MIN RIVER—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

**MIN REEF WHISTLING BUOY.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line and with the word **MIN** painted on it in white letters, has been moored in 11 fathoms of water about one cable to the north-east of the northern extreme of the Min Reef. From the Buoy:—

Chung Chi Peak bears N. 49° E.

Sharp Peak " N. 73° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineers' Office,  
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1880.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**THE MACKINNON PEN,  
THE STYLOGRAPHIC PEN,**

Assorted styles and sizes.

**B**OTH of these pens can be used the same as a pencil, but write with ink, are always ready, never need sharpening, and are more durable than any gold pen in existence.

**ELECTRO-PLATED** Spoons and Forks;—Very cheap.

Do. Ice Pitchers, &c.

**"Our Little Darlings,"**

Are a very fine Havana Cigarette without paper.

*Richmond Gem Cigarette and Tobacco.*

GERMAN AND HAVANA CIGARS,

At \$2.00 to \$10.00 per 100.

**RICHMOND MIXTURE**—Fresh Supply.

**SARGENT, FARSARI & CO.,**

No. 80, Main Street.

Yokohama, 10th August, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**MR. IBURG**

**B**EGBS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL GIVE  
**A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,**  
On Wednesday, the 18th August,

—IN THE—

**BLUFF GARDEN,**

Kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateurs. By kind permission of Admiral Patterson the band of the U. S. S. *Richmond* (Bandmaster Megrelles) will give their assistance.  
Yokohama, 14th August, 1880.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

Ex "*BELGIC.*"

**A** LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF  
**Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobaccos of  
the Finest Brands.**

**SMOKING TOBACCOS:**

Old Judge, Fragrant, Vanity Fair, American Perfection, Straight Cut; Richmond Mixture, in tins direct from Richmond, Va.

**CHEWING TOBACCOS:**

Solitaire, Solace, Apricot and Champion.

**CIGARETTES:**

American, Russian, Turkish, Samtogas  
A fine Havana CHEROOT at reduced prices.

**HAVANA CIGARS:**

Romeo & Juliet, Flor-de-Martinez, La Comercial, La Carolina, La Guarda, Figaro.

**A great variety of GERMAN CIGARS.**

GERMAN and HAVANA CIGARS, from \$2 to \$30 per 100.

MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

**A fine but small assortment of MEERCHAUM  
GOODS, direct from Vienna.**

*Toilet Articles of every description.*

**PLAYING CARDS.**

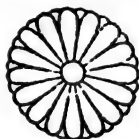
Also a small stock of CHOICE CURIOS for sale at moderate rates.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

**C. H. GEFFENEY,**  
Yokohama Cigar Co.,  
No. 60.

Yokohama, 13th August, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



[TRANSLATION.]

## NOTIFICATION No. 35, of DAIOKWAN.

16th day, 7th month, 18th year of Meiji.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, shall come into operation on and after the 1st day of the 9th month of the present year, and the existing Regulations (Notification of Daijokwan, No. 5 of the 7th year of Meiji) are, on and after the beforenamed date, hereby annulled.

(Signed.) TARUHIITO SHINNO,  
Sa-Daijin.

## REGULATIONS

FOR

## PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

## PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing ship, and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

## RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship, when under way, shall carry :

- (a.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b.) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c.) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass ; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side ; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d.) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

Art. 4. A steamship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steamships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steamships are required to carry.

Art. 5. A ship, whether a steamship or sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or

## MISCELLANEOUS.

which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart ; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter. These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steamship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

Art. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use, and shall, on the approach of or to, other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side. To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted out-side with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 8. A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern, of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Art. 9. A pilot-vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast-head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes. A pilot-vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

Art. 10. Open fishing boats, and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side-lights required for other vessels : but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side ; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing vessels and open boats, when at anchor or attached to their nets, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

Art. 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

## SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 12. A steamship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog-horn and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows ; that is to say,

- (a.) A steamship under way shall make with her steam-whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.
- (b.) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.
- (c.) A steamship and a sailing ship when not under way shall at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

## SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, &amp;c.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steamship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

## STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, viz :—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a.) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.
- (b.) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c.) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d.) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e.) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other, in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side-lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorised or required by these regulations, a steamship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz. :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steamship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

**NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.**

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

**RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.**

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

**SPECIAL LIGHTS FOR SQUADRONS AND CONVOYS.**

Art. 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war, or for ships sailing under convoy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



# NIPPON RACE CLUB.

## AUTUMN MEETING, 1880.

### PROGRAMME.

#### FIRST DAY.

- No. 1.—For Japan Ponies that have never run in a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Five furlongs.
- No. 2.—For Half-bred Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Five furlongs.
- No. 3.—For Japan Ponies. One mile.
- No. 4.—For China Ponies. A sweepstake for Subscription Griffins only. Six to be entered or no race. One mile.
- No. 5.—For Japan Ponies. Half a mile.
- No. 6.—For Japan and China Ponies. Japan Ponies, non-winners, 5lbs. allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.
- No. 7.—For Half-bred Ponies. Winners at Spring Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.
- No. 8.—For China Ponies. One mile and a quarter.
- No. 9.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of No. 3 or No. 6 excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

#### SECOND DAY.

- No. 1.—For Japan Ponies that have never won a race in Tokio or Yokohama. Half a mile.
- No. 2.—For Japan and China Ponies. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Japan Ponies scale weights. Winners at the meeting 7 lbs. extra, accumulative for China Ponies. One mile.
- No. 3.—For Half-bred Ponies. Half a mile.
- No. 4.—For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race at the meeting, 7 lbs., of two races 10 lbs. extra. Ponies that have not started in a previous race at the meeting excluded. One mile and a quarter.
- No. 5.—For Japan and China Ponies. Half a mile.
- No. 6.—For Japan Ponies. Winners at the meeting 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.
- No. 7.—For China Ponies. Winner of No. 8, First Day, 7 lbs. extra. Subscription Griffins 7 lbs. allowance. One mile and a half.
- No. 8.—For Half-bred Ponies. Winner of No. 7, First Day, 7lbs., other winners at the meeting 5 lbs. extra. One mile.
- No. 9.—For Japan Ponies. Winners excluded. Three-quarters of a mile.

#### THIRD DAY.

- No. 1.—THE HURDLE RACE. For China and Japan Ponies. China Ponies 7 lbs. extra. Japan Ponies scale weights. Once round and a distance.
- No. 2.—For Japan Ponies. All beaten ponies. Five furlongs.
- No. 3.—For Half-bred Ponies. All beaten ponies. Three-quarters of a mile.
- No. 4.—For China Ponies. All beaten ponies. once round and a distance.
- No. 5.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION. One mile.
- No. 6.—THE HALF-BRED CHAMPION. One mile.
- No. 7.—THE CHINA CHAMPION. One mile and a quarter.
- No. 8.—THE HALF-BRED, CHINA and JAPAN HANDICAP. One mile.

The Races will take place about the first week in November.

JAMES J. KESWICK,

Hon. Sec. and Clerk of the Course.

Yokohama, 27th July, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

**OAKEYS**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/1-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

**OAKEYS**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKEYS**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
[NON-MERCURIAL].  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

**OAKEYS**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1LB., 2LB. & 4LB. EACH, & 1LB. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS-PAPER &c.  
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
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JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

VOL. IV. No. 34.]

Yokohama, August 21, 1880.

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## THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR 1879.

IN most respects the practice of the United States Government in publishing annually extracts from the reports and despatches of its Ministers and Consuls abroad in a compendious form, is superior to the English one of laying before Parliament the correspondence in a particular question, or in the affairs of a particular country on the demand of private members of either House, or as the Government deems fit. In the first case, the public obtain from authoritative sources a view of the relations of their country with foreign nations, or with an individual nation, at any given time; all important occurrences deemed suitable for publication are recorded, while in the latter case one may have to wait for years before getting information respecting the position of England with regard to some countries. Japan is a case in point. From year to year we can peruse authentic accounts of all the changes through which this country has passed since 1868, in the volumes known as "Foreign Relations of the United States"; while, with the exception of the annual Consular trade reports, no single paper respecting Japan, has, as far as we are aware, been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain since that year. This neglect will appear the more extraordinary when it is remembered that a feudal system has been broken up in those years, at the expense of three rebellions, all more or less serious; that a transformation as wonderful as any in a fairy tale, and affecting the position of this Empire towards every civilized nation on the globe, has also taken place. We purpose now furnishing our readers with a *résumé* of the correspondence

of the United States Legation in Tokio, during 1879, as published in the American Red Book.

Mr. Bingham's action on the subject of the quarantine regulations of the Japanese Government is well known. Towards the end of 1878, he informs the Consul-General, that the claim of the foreign Consuls severally to prevent quarantine of foreign vessels in the port of Yokohama does not accord with the policy or obligations of the American Government towards this country, and gives it as his opinion that the position taken up by the Consuls is a needless denial of the undoubted right of Japan to protect its people against the importation of pestilence into its own waters by foreign vessels. In another place the Minister refers to the matter in the following pointed terms:—"It will occur to you (the Secretary of State) that this Consular action puts it in the power of a single consul to import pestilence into this capital against the law of this Empire, and the protest of every other nationality, save that represented by such dissenting Consul! It cannot be doubted in my opinion, that the right of the Japanese Government to prohibit and prevent from coming into its ports all ships infected with pestilence, is as clear as its manifest right to prohibit and prevent from coming into its ports the armed vessels of a declared public enemy." And this position, approved by the American Government, was acted on consistently by Mr. Bingham, throughout the negotiations occasioned by the epidemic of the succeeding summer. The unpleasantness, not to say evil, caused by other Ministers pursuing a different course, will be in the remembrance of all. Turning to other subjects, we find the Chinese envoys in Tokio, requesting the good offices of the United States Government in their dispute with Japan respecting Loochoo, on the ground that China and America had always been friendly. Korean affairs, and the difficulties of the peninsular kingdom with Japan, are also passed in review. It is noticeable here that Mr. Evarts expresses a hope that the influence of Japan may make itself felt in the interest of fostering the enlightened policy, which should seek to open the hitherto inaccessible regions of the Pacific Coast to the beneficial tendencies of trade and material development. The visits and reception of General Grant and the Governor of Hongkong, as well as of the ex-King of Loochoo, are also referred to. Reporting the return of the Emperor from his prolonged tour through the country in 1878, the Chargé d'Affaires expresses his conviction that the progress possessed political significance. He thinks the spirit of discontent in the minds of certain classes of the people, on whom the changes since the restoration in 1868 have borne heavily, was not allayed. Malcontents pleaded in favour of their efforts at rebellion, that they were not directed against the person of the sovereign, but against Ministers; and the latter appeal to the body of the people by sending the Emperor among them, and showing that he

has a strong personal interest in their welfare. Doubtless to this may also be added the natural desire of the Emperor to make himself as thoroughly acquainted as possible with the country which he is called upon, under trying circumstances, to govern. An exceedingly interesting document in the volume is the translation of the Japanese record of the reception of Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Envoy, by the Shōgun in 1857. Mr. Harris was the first independent Minister to enter the capital; for the Dutch representatives from Deshima were regarded as tribute bearers and supplicants, rather than envoys from an equal and sovereign nation. The conversations between the native officials and Mr. Harris, convey some idea of the utter helplessness and ignorance of foreign intercourse of the Government at Yedo, as well as of the difficulties which Mr. Harris had to conquer before the signing of the Treaty of 1858. His biography which, it is said, will shortly be published cannot fail to be of much interest here, and throw light on many events of those early days at present wrapped in obscurity.

A pleasant reference to Japan will be found in a letter from the American Minister at Constantinople, to Mr. Evarts. He writes "A notable event, albeit little noted, has just occurred—the coming and going of the Japanese corvette, the *Seiki*, built, fitted, and armed in Japan, and officered and manned by natives of that country. \* \* \*. She was admired as a beautiful model of naval architecture, equipped and provided with the matchless taste and finish peculiar to that strange people. \* \* \*. This unfamiliar flag has visited the chief maritime countries of Europe, and is now returning to the East. The cruise, I understand, is purely nautical and professional in its intention, with no objects either political or commercial." He adds that he remembers the Japanese embassy to America hardly twenty years ago, and that the difference observable between them and the navigators of the *Seiki* would, in the ordinary progress of human affairs, imply the lapse of centuries rather than of decades.

#### ISLAM IN CHINA.

THE *Edinburgh Review*, No. 310, for April 1880, contains an interesting article on "Mohammedanism in China." The essay is professedly a review of two works: one by Monsieur Dabry de Thiersant, who was formerly Consul of France in Hankow and more recently in Canton; the other book reviewed is that of Mr. Boulger, on Yacoub\* the Athalik Ghazi.

The paper opens with some just observations on the unexpected spread of Islam in Africa, and, in more recent times, the revival of the faith in Central and Eastern Asia, just when the religion of the Prophet had seemingly sunk into decrepitude and decay in Turkey. The movement in Asia was sudden and swift, and ought to have excited observation in Europe, on account of the potentialities of the revivification of a conquering religion, whose spread so intimately concerns both England and Russia. The movement was not connected with that of the Wahabi in Central Arabia, but yet had affinities with it, inasmuch as the Hanafy revival in Toorkistan and China, and the Wahabi revival in Arabia, were out-comings of a spiritual evolution. The Wahabi rising was a revolt against the corruptions of the Sunni and Sufi sects, and the crescentade, which moved China to its foundations, was a protest against the "creeds outworn."

\* We do not approve of the *Edinburgh Review's* syllabary, but for obvious reasons have been compelled to follow it in this article.—Ed. J. W. M.

of Buddhism and Confucianism. The struggle for a purer faith in Asia deserves our sympathies, because just as righteous in origin as Buddhism, which was a war against caste: or Protestantism, which was a rebellion against priestly authority: or modern Agnosticism, which is the protest of reason and science against traditional dogma.

The reviewer speaks with just severity upon the utter ignorance of our authorities about the tenets of Islam, and states, as we can confirm from our own experience, that Protestant preachers oftentimes deem that the worship of Mohammed is part of the cultus of Mohammedanism. The ignorance is shameful, inasmuch as the British Empire includes forty millions of Muslim subjects, and, as we will before long know to our cost, the existing religious excitements of Asia, which re-act on us in Afghanistan, will before long trouble us in India. The real cause also, of the impending struggle between China and Russia is the Mohammedan revival, and to both Empires the suppression or spread of the faith of the Prophet is of vast importance.

The first entry of Mohammedanism into China was made by Arabian traders in the seventh century, but an apostle of Islam, said to have been Abu-Kebala, a maternal uncle of Mohammed, visited China A. D. 628-9, and was received by the Emperor Tai Tsung with much favor. In A. D. 755, there was an alliance between the Chinese Emperor Suh Tsung and the Khalif of Baghdad, and the Khalif lent to his Chinese ally four thousand Muslim soldiers who, after fighting for the Emperor, settled in his dominions, became Chinese subjects, and took to themselves what the chronicler terms "left-handed wives." The Arab legends say that for a time the Chinese Emperor paid tribute to the Khalif, but more probably payment was made for the services of the Arab warriors. The four thousand Muslim, or what remained after the wars, soon had considerable accessions of co-religionists, as, during many years, Tartars and other Asian peoples took refuge in China from Jenghiz Khan and his hordes. Gradually the followers of the Prophet spread over China, and in the westerly provinces in particular, many communities of Muslims were founded. To this day in many parts of China the distinct Bedawy blood remains, and the men of original Mohammedan race can readily be distinguished from the men of pure Chinese origin. The Muslim has, compared with the Chinaman, a superior physical mould, he has a more manly demeanour, he is a better soldier, he is a more honest trader and a purer official. By special decree of the Emperor Yung Shing in A. D. 1731, full rights and perfect toleration were accorded to the Mohammedan Chinese, and—save in Kansuh, Yunnan and Kweichow, where the Muslims had risen in rebellion—the Chinese followers of Islam are under no disabilities on account of their faith. In recent years we saw Ma, a Mohammedan Viceroy at Nanking. He had risen from the lowest ranks to his high post, although he was a man of the Hanafy sect, which is at once orthodox, eclectic and aggressive.

Monsieur de Thiersant, after making allowance for the exterminations of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kansuh, estimates that there are twenty millions of Mohammedans in China. The distribution is unequal, as in Kansuh there are 8,350,000, in Shensi 6,500,000, and in Yunnan 4,000,000.

Monsieur de Thiersant gives a very complete account of the Muslim rebellions in China, and proves conclusively that originally the risings had neither political or religious motives, but were brought about by the intolerable exactions of minor Chinese officials. The first revolt occurred in

1860. In 1874, the Islamite leader Ma-hien, who in the wars had killed over a million of Chinese 'infidels,' made his submission to Peking, and from that time took active part in the war against the Panthays of Ta-li-fu who, after carrying on a most heroic and unequal conflict, were absolutely exterminated at the end of 1874. In 1872 the Panthays sent an embassy through British Burma to England, but had a scurvy reception from Mr. Gladstone, who at the time had not gone crazy about oppressor nationalities.

As a sequence to M. de Thiersant's history, a brief but succinct sketch of Yacoub, the Athalik Ghazi is given, drawn from Mr. Boulger's interesting work, and the review concludes with an able resumé of the condition and hopes of the Islamites in China. Mr. de Thiersant's summary of the causes making for the decay of China is so good, that we reprint it verbatim:—

'China,' says Mr. de Thiersant, 'in its present condition, is at mercy of the first great power whose covetousness its riches may provoke. All who have dwelt in it during the last few years can perceive how this ancient edifice, crammed from base to gables, shakes on foundations which time has undermined. The respect for authority, which with love of the family, has hitherto upheld it, has been materially weakened by the endless insurrections which, since Tao-kwang, have reddened the soil. The central Government, without money, and one may say without the power of repression, is at infinite pains to retain the obedience of its four hundred millions of subjects, who lay on its shoulders the blame of the disasters they have brought on themselves. Moreover, it has to reckon with their superstitions and their time-honoured prejudices. In the provinces the governors exhaust every contrivance in order to procure the funds which are required of them every instant from Peking for the general needs of the State: whence come the traffic of offices, the sale of justice, the arbitrary raising of the customs (of which the collectors absorb the profits), and consequently general discontent, which is fostered by the ceaseless intrigues of secret societies, as well as by the words and writings of the literary men—that frivolous, ignorant, and vain class which takes egoism to be patriotism, and only thinks of upsetting everything, instead of using its intelligence and influence for the good of the country. As to the common folk, in general, given over to its instincts, its passions, discouraged by what it suffers and what it hears and what it sees, it ruminates from day to day on the reports and predictions which are circulated alike in country and town, and trembles as it thinks of the calamities which are in store for it in the future.' (Vol. i. pp. 325-327.)

At this moment China is passing through a crisis, and, however it may end, the inevitable decomposition of her existing political, religious, and social elements will be hastened. Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, all are dead things, and no revivification is possible. For years the nation has been craving for change and new life, and it may well be that the calamities now impending will force the people to organic reconstruction. If convulsions occur, it is probable that the popular leaders may in many or most cases, be drawn from the Chinese Mohammedans, and there are already signs that the Muslims, may on account of real merit and power, become the ascendant and dominant race in the Celestial Empire. China is ripe and eager for change and even in our time the transformation may be made. And, as the Edinburgh reviewer says: "Such a contingency as the revivifying of China by the religion of Mohammed ought to be reckoned with in the future of all European states."

**SPEAKING** of the Japanese and Chinese students in America, a recent writer in *Scribner* observes that about seventy of the former are now members of American schools and colleges. A third of the number are connected

with institutions of the Western and Pacific states; and the remainder are enrolled in Eastern schools. About sixty of the whole body, however, are private students, and as such have no connection with the home government. Only nine are under the care of the Japanese Department of Education. The Japanese Commissioner of Education in America gives the following as the occupation of these nine:

"Two of them were graduated at Boston Law School, and are studying the practice of law. One of them was graduated at Cambridge Law School, and is also studying the practice in New York. One was graduated at Columbia Law School, and got another degree from the Yale Law School, where he is studying now. Three of them were graduated at the Columbia School of Mines, and they are studying the branch by practical investigation there. Two graduated at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. and are now studying practically."

The project of sending Chinese youths abroad for study was first started by Yung Wing, at Washington, who was also placed in charge of the first batch of students. This year there are one hundred and eight Chinese in America engaged in study. Much latitude is allowed in the individual choice of subjects; but each of the five professions, law, engineering, mining, the navy and the army, has some students. Remarkable on the similarities and contrasts of the Japanese and Chinese pupils in America, the writer goes on to say that these are very marked. The former readily adopts European manners and dress, while the Chinese still braids his cue, and wears his loose-trousers and blouse. The latter also learns the language more rapidly and employs it with greater facility than the Japanese. Both pay the utmost deference to authority, and are models of decorum and politeness, although the Japanese belong relatively to a higher caste. In mental characteristics the contrast is less marked. In both cases memory is developed to an extent unknown in western countries; but this seems to be done at the expense of the logical faculties, "and a difficulty in conducting processes of thought of ordinary intricacy is one of the first defects which a teacher notices in their mental constitution. Intellectually, both are clear-sighted rather than far-sighted; and are distinguished for exactness in thought and statement." The Chinese make more advance in linguistic, the Japanese in mathematical studies. As a rule they are not addicted to the use of alcohol or tobacco. They are entirely free as to the adoption of Christianity, and many manifest much fondness for theological discussion; and their influence in their respective countries in favouring or opposing Christianity, also cannot fail to be great.

**THE** contradictory accounts from China respecting the aspect of affairs in that much vexed Empire are very perplexing, and render it absolutely impossible for any one at this distance to form the slightest idea of any value as to what will likely take place. Even in Shanghai the principal local journals, with all their advantages of special means of information, are unable to agree about the simplest matter. The *Courier* announced positively that Li Hung-chang had joined the war party and Colonel Gordon had resigned his commission in the British army in order to throw in his lot with his old comrade. The *North China Herald* on the other hand "ascertained on the best authority, that the rumours which have been current as to the resignation of his commission by Colonel Gordon are unfounded. Colonel Gordon is simply carrying out the object with which he came to China of endeavouring to persuade the Government of the inadvisability of a war with Russia on the Kuldja question. Beyond the interest which he has always taken in China as the scene of his earliest military successes, he has, we believe, no ulterior aim in view." The only thing certain is, as one

of the China papers remarks, that "grave dissensions do exist among the principal statesmen connected with the Chinese Government arising out of the Russian difficulty, and it remains to be seen whether these dissensions will develop into differences of more serious consequence to China than war with a foreign Power, or, whether the now estranged parties will each make concessions and arrive at a settlement without a resort to extreme measures." One thing however is evident and we in Japan can see it, namely, that when Russia's preparations are completed, arrangement of the troubles arising out of the repudiated treaty will be taken in great measure out of the hands of both the Peace and War parties at Peking, and settled according to the desires of the Northern Power. We do not believe there will be any Russo-Chinese war, but that China will succumb at the last moment and grant the demands of Russia, as she did those of England and France a few minutes before the hour fixed for the guns opening fire on Peking.

**E**VEN the triumphs of civilization are not attained in many cases without frequent misery and peril. The latest instance we have seen recorded is that reported from Fort Stockton, Texas, respecting Major R. J. Lawrence and the corps of the Texas and Pacific railroad, who, after a number of days of extreme suffering from thirst in the White Sand Hills, arrived at the Pecos river without loss of life. Some stock and wagons were abandoned at different intervals of forty miles. Those first arriving at the river went in search of the others. A number when found were crazed by thirst and had entirely stripped themselves. They were within a hundred yards of the Pecos river drinking the blood of animals they had slain. Some men were almost blind and arriving at the river they plunged in head foremost. But for the bravery of the most experienced a large number would have perished. The bodies of Roberts and Rodeyguez were found near the Pecos river a few days after, with five bullet holes in Roberts' body and Rodeyguez's brains lying on the ground. They had evidently killed each other.

**A**LTHOUGH Prince Bismarck was foiled in the customs frontier question he seems determined to gain his point and force Hamburg to consent to inclusion within the customs territory of Germany. With this view the indomitable chancellor has submitted a bill to the Federal Council for transferring the riparian toll-bar on the Elbe from its present position considerably above Hamburg, to Cuxhaven at the mouth of the estuary. If adopted this legislation will inevitably exercise a very prejudicial effect upon Hamburg and greatly reduce its value as a free port, which is apparently exactly what Prince Bismarck is aiming at. To anticipate the objection that the measure is mainly devised as a means of coercing Hamburg, it expressly stated in the "motives" to the Bill that it is in no wise intended thereby to deprive that city of its free-port privileges or threaten the private rights secured to it by the Imperial Constitution, though it is regarded in Germany as difficult to see how it is possible to make the proposed change without seriously affecting the trade and shipping interests of the great Elbe harbour. Vessels proceeding up the river for Hamburg would not, like others, be examined at Cuxhaven, but be accompanied to their destination by a Custom-house officer, taken on board at the latter place to prevent smuggling, &c., on the intervening reaches of the river. The delays, however, bickerings, blockings, stoppage of traffic, and what-not, occasioned by the complicated system, it is argued, will be endless. The Government, or rather Prince Bismarck, has of course plausible enough general reasons for the change, but

the Liberal press strenuously urge that they are of insufficient weight.

**C**APTAIN ERICSSON, the well-known inventor of the caloric or hot air engines which attracted so much attention some years ago, has recently perfected and patented a caloric pumping engine of very curious and novel construction. From the description given of this new invention we learn that the principle upon which the Ericsson motor is founded is that of the alternate contraction and expansion of a given volume of air, confined in a cylinder and subjected to rapid alternations of high and low temperature. The heat may be supplied by a 15-foot gas-burner, by a small furnace, or, for an engine capable of light work in a laboratory, by an alcohol lamp. A cylinder cast in a single piece, without valve or other such complication, is mounted in an upright position upon an iron stand. Into the top of this cylinder is fitted a piston, working air-tight, which closes it hermetically, and thus confines a given volume of air. It is obvious that where heat is applied to the bottom of the cylinder, the volume of air thus imprisoned will expand and lift the piston with great force to a height commensurate with the expansion. If, after having lifted the piston to a certain height, the confined volume of air is suddenly cooled, it contracts to its normal proportions, and unless the piston descends to compensate for the contraction, a vacuum will be created. In point of fact, the piston returns to its original position by external pressure of the atmosphere: and thus, while the expansion of heated air furnishes the power for the upward movement, atmospheric pressure furnishes the power for the downward. The two movements, when applied upon the ordinary principles of engineering, are equal to one revolution of the balance-wheel of a stationary engine, or of the driving-wheels of a locomotive. The play of the piston in the air-cylinder is something less than one-third of the distance from the top to the bottom, so that when it actually comes to rest at its lowest point, about two-thirds of the interior is occupied by air, upon which the face of the piston rests as upon an elastic cushion. When the expansion of the heated air has lifted the piston, the next question is to reduce its temperature surely, instantaneously, and effectually, without withdrawing the source of heat from beneath. A simple but ingenious contrivance accomplishes this purpose with automatic regularity, and certainty. For about one-third of the distance from the top—the section through which the piston moves—the cylinder is provided with a water-jacket, which retains it at normal temperature. When the piston is at its lowest, this cooling surface is not liable to the contact of the heated air. As the piston rises a larger and larger area of cooling surface is exposed; but this would not be sufficient in and of itself to reduce the temperature materially, with the confined air still in contact with the highly-heated bottom of the cylinder. To obviate this difficulty, a plunger not in contact with the internal surface, but of smaller diameter than the piston, moves up and down in the air space—descending as the piston rises, ascending as it falls, so that when the latter has been lifted to its highest point, the former has descended to its lowest, is in contact with the heated base, and has displaced the lower stratum of air from contact. Thus, exposed to cooling surfaces at all points, it contracts as suddenly as it expanded, resumes its normal volume, and the piston returns to its original position to prevent vacuum. But as the piston falls the plunger rises, the confined air is again exposed to the intensely heated surface at the bottom, and expands as suddenly as it had previously contracted. The handle of the plunger works within the handle of the piston, and is operated by means of a series of

ingeniously contrived levers, without gearing or complex devices of any kind. When once the gas is lighted beneath and the engine is in motion, no attendance whatever is required. It will work on for hours, days, or weeks without the slightest attention from anybody. Light the jet beneath, and in about two and a half minutes it begins to move, and only stops when the gas has been turned off for three or four minutes. Although exerting tremendous power, the motor is almost perfectly noiseless—no tugging and pulling, no grating of cogs or concussion of surfaces. The eye sees the work done, but the ear is scarcely aware of what is going on. When the motor is used for pumping, the pump is screwed firmly to an iron arm projecting from the cylinder, forcing the water through the jacket encircling its upper section, and thence through a pipe leading to the tank or other receptacle. An ingeniously contrived air-cushion obviates all concussion from the movement of the water, and renders the pump as silent in its action as the motor itself. These pumps should prove very useful in hotels and private establishments for furnishing a supply of water to large tanks in the roof, whence it could be led by a reticulation of pipes to the different rooms, and, by proper arrangement, be always available for the purpose of extinguishing a conflagration. There is also a total absence of the dangers ever present when steam is employed. We see no reason also why the new motor should not be made available for the numerous other purposes for which steam power is generally used. Captain Ericsson's invention is very compact, being not more than four feet high, stand and all, and occupying a floor space of thirty by twenty inches. In actual work the pump has, we are told, proved an undoubted success.

#### REVIEW.\*

THE Korean peoples are at this time very uncomfortable under the consciousness of having attracted the notice of the powers of the West, who, after many denials and some repulses, are still persistently claiming the right of entry into the isolated kingdom, and are more likely than otherwise to break down by force the old walls of seclusion.

Commodore Schufeldt is in the U. S. ship-of-war *Ticonderoga*, awaiting reinforcements that will enable him to prove at the cannon's mouth how good a thing our civilization is. The French Admiral Duperre has similar benevolent designs; the militant spirit of modern progress has inspired H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, and it is said the same heaven is fermenting in the mind of the British Admiral, Sir Robert Coote. Russia also gently sympathizes with the intending aggressors, and will probably in her own quiet way, quickly and effectually—but not in concert with the other powers concerned—compass both sea and land, as she is well able to do, to force the blessings of Western ways upon a suspicious and reluctant people.

A short time since, a Mr. Ernest Oppert, who during a not uneventful career in Shanghai made two or three questionable visits to the peninsula, and in consequence incurred the displeasure of his authorities, who sentenced him to imprisonment for his offences against the proprieties of international law, published a book on the Korean Kingdom. Mr. Oppert's knowledge of his subject was of the scantiest kind, as his visits were short and interrupted, but he has obtained access to documents. As a compilation, his work is not devoid of merit, though we have reason to believe that it abounds with inaccurate statements and many exaggerations. His assumption of personal acquaintance with his subject is absurd, and his too plausible excuses for the offences for which he suffered imprisonment, deserve no respect. His intention, of course, was to seize and hold the wealth of the sacred tombs, and to suppose that he, a Hebrew, would have encountered great risks, expended much money, and have defied his own laws, that he might, when once in possession of the relics and gold, bring the Korean King and people to accept Christianity, grey shirtings and opium, is a preposterous after-thought no one credits.

\* Korea, its history, manners and customs, by the Reverend John Ross. J. and R. Parlane, Paisley: Kelly & Co., Yokohama.

We have now before us a really meritorious work: "*The Corea, its History, Manners and Customs*," written by the Rev. John Ross, a protestant missionary, who for seven years resided in Manchuria. We wish to bring to the favorable notice of our readers a well-written, scholarly, accurate, adequate, and, at this particular time, most interesting work.

After a short and well written preface, we have a luminous series of chapters, fourteen in all, with explanatory maps, woodcuts, glossaries, and detailed particulars of divisions, cities, towns, populations, &c., &c., all consecutive, well-arranged, and—we are sure—trustworthy.

In the introductory chapter Mr. Ross deals with the Korean autochthon, and proves him to have been nomadic and Turanian, but succeeded later by admixtures of Mongol, Manchū, Tungusic, Hunnish, and Japanese peoples. The existing race is, to a visible extent, composite, and later linguistic researches may disclose further ethnic modifications and explain some peculiarities that now cannot be accounted for.

The Korean peninsula, which is in north-eastern Asia, west of Japan, and east of Manchuria, is known to the Chinese as Chao-sien, which is also the Korean official name, but in common parlance the designations, Gori, or (Gaoli), are used. Putting aside for the present the mythical or legendary history of the country, its annals begin in the year 1122 B. C. in the epoch of the great Chow dynasty of China. In fact, the first historical sovereign of Chao-sien was a scion of the Chow family, named Ki-tsu, who refused to admit the suzerainty of Woo, the cotemporary emperor of China. As time passed, the new kingdom became consolidated and powerful. With varying fortunes it carried on a succession of wars against its mighty neighbour. The men of Chao-sien were warlike, and had good leaders, and notwithstanding many alternations of good and evil fortune, the Korean nation waxed in strength until about A.D. 50, when a fierce tribe—the Hein-bi—rose up. From this time to A.D. 337 there was a continuous succession of wars, during which Chao-sien suffered much from its predatory neighbours' invasions. The recital of the history of the vicissitudes of serious disaster and occasional success, forms one of the best chapters of Mr. Ross' book. Two hundred years later, the Tookiie, or Toorkmen appear on the scene, and in A.D. 636, Gaisowun, one of the most memorable names of the Korean history, became very powerful, disturbed and pillaged his neighbours, and bore many reverses with good spirit. Soon after, the Japanese people appear for the first time in Korean annals. Mr. Ross gives with much clearness of detail the stories of the internecine and foreign wars with which the people of Chao-sien were afflicted, and he has written a short but interesting account of the introduction of Buddhism. From A.D. 714 to 918 there were frequent wars, at times the country had to suffer great and almost crushing misfortune, and the strivings went on till A.D. 1318, when Wang Jwan, then King of Corea, sent an ambassador to Nanking, offering allegiance to the Ming emperor. In 1592 Corea was invaded by an army of Japanese. Strange to say, for the most part, the officers and men of the invading force were Christians, and, it is surmised, were sent by the Government of Japan to be expended on Korean soil. The invasion was successful, and for a time Corea was tributary to Japan; but in 1638 the tribute was, after some years of omission, formally repudiated by the Korean King, and has never been paid or claimed since. For more than two hundred years after this event the history of the peninsula has been uneventful, but a new crisis is now impending, and a few weeks or months will determine—as the old isolation is no longer to be permitted—whether Corea will be independent and progressive, or become Chinese, or, what is more likely, be absorbed into the Russian dominion.

In chapter nine we are sorry to say the Rev. Mr. Ross betrays the *odium theologicum*, and repeats an old and disproved calumny against the Catholic priesthood. As His Eminence Monsignor Ridel is known to be preparing a compendious history of the Christian missions in the scene of his labours during the last twenty years, we recommend our readers to put aside the account given by Mr. Ross of various matters connected with the ill-fated American schooner *General Sherman*, as the statements about the suggestion to plunder the royal graves are partisan and calumnious inventions.

Chapters 10, 11 and 12 contain full accounts of the people, their houses, their habits, food, dress, sumptuary laws, rituals, religious sects, laws, &c. &c., and, in addition, give a well

arranged chronicle of the existing dynasty, which was founded by Li-Tai-soo A.D. 1392. The reigning King, Dang Jie, a child of adoption, was placed on the throne in 1864 and is not yet twenty years of age.

Chapter 13, though too brief for its subject, is yet interesting and valuable. It gives a clear rudimentary account of the Korean language, which is alphabetic, and governed by adequate grammatical rules. The alphabet is remarkable, on the whole, for fullness. It comprises:—13 initial consonants, 5 simple vowels, 9 compound vowels, 2 composite vowels, and 9 finals proper. Neither language nor alphabet contain the letter F, nor are there letters for the sounds l, v, w, which are spoken. The Korean language is pronounced to be simple, useful, flexible, and superior to the complex alphabets of Manchū, Mongol, or Japan. The language differs from that of China, which is syllabic, while that of Corea is poly-syllabic, and is now well understood as a good example of the Turanian or agglutinative family.

Finally, Chapter 14 gives a tabulated account of geographical positions, and the configurations of the kingdom.

Throughout the book is well written, and its study is an indispensable preparation for a right understanding of the present conjuncture. Although the Revd. Mr. Ross gives an elementary account of the Korean Philology, we believe that before long the careful labours of that much lamented master of tongues—the late W. F. Mayers of Peking—will be published, and Mr. Aston's researches will also be given to the world. In addition to these two special philological works, students will have the advantage of the classified collections of the venerable Bishop Ridel, whose books are reported to be nearly completed. Their issue will stimulate studies in other, but yet cognate directions, and may enable explorers to evolve from tradition or record, the true history of an interesting and partially mixed race, who have for near kinsmen Finns, Magyar and Turk in Europe, and Huns, Mongols and Tartars in Asia. The last few years have brought many unsuspected facts to light, and, perhaps in the Korean peninsula, we may get clues which will enable us to fix more definitely the affinities and divergencies of origin between the Aryan, Iranian and Turanian races, born of that prolific mother of nations—Asia.

#### THE REVEREND JUSTUS DOOLITTLE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE advantages of making known the experiences of Christian men are numerous and readily acknowledged; but there is none which more obviously occurs to the mind of a reflecting reader than the peculiar insight which is thereby obtained into the working of the renewed, as distinguished from the unrenewed heart. The glorious and comforting principles of religion are seen, not as matters of speculative belief, or "as through a glass darkly," but stand out in the full glare of the midday sun, in real and active operation, influencing the whole character and conduct. With a living exemplification of Christianity thus set before us, we become more minutely and intimately acquainted with the diversified aspects of the believer's experience. A knowledge of this kind is of inestimable value. We feel more strongly impressed with the absolute truth and divine origin of the Christian scheme by perceiving the wonderful effects to which it gives rise; we gradually learn to perceive—slowly it may be, but nevertheless surely as grace is vouchsafed—how we ourselves may imbibes its sacred truths, that our hearts may be bettered thereby; we are constrained to examine ourselves to discover whether our experience coincides with that which is brought under our notice; and we may perhaps be led, by the blessing of the Holy Spirit, to strive after the attainment of a more quickened and more marked progress in holiness and every virtuous attainment.

Particularly useful in this connection is the example of those who have devoted their lives to arduous and—unhappily—seldom understood or appreciated labours to spread the doctrines of Christianity among the heathen, and gather fresh disciples into the fold of him who overcame the sharpness of death on Calvary that we might be partakers of life everlasting. Such men are not distinguished by a mere adherence to certain tenets, however orthodox and scriptural, but by a living active power, ever prompting to the exercise of holy feeling, and the exhibition of a consistent deportment. Imbued with the spirit of vital Christianity, animated with

an ardent desire to evidence in his whole character and conduct the sanctifying efficacy of the truth as it is in Jesus, the faithful Missionary will shine as a light in the world, habitually holding forth the Word of Life. And such an one was Justus Doolittle, whose death has left a void not easily filled, in the ranks of the labourers in the vineyard of the Far East.

Mr. Doolittle's educational advantages in early life, though not the best, were fairly good; and we can readily conceive that, in regard to this important matter, what was lacking to him in opportunity he probably supplied by the diligence and perseverance which characterized him in his subsequent life. Desiring to benefit others, and believing that he could most effectively accomplish this through the office and work of the Christian ministry, he entered a prominent Theological Seminary in central New York, U.S.A., and, having completed the prescribed course of study, graduated with honor from the institution. Shortly after his graduation, he was accepted as a foreign Missionary by the Society popularly designated "the American Board of Missions," and was at once appointed to Foochow, China, where he, accompanied by Mrs. Doolittle, duly arrived in the summer of 1850. After his arrival in Foochow, he soon developed superior qualifications as an educator, and with characteristic energy he engaged in this department of the work of the Mission with which he was connected. His success was considered remarkable, and within a few years he had trained a class of Chinese young men who, by the variety and comprehensiveness of the knowledge they had acquired, rudimentary and meagre though their curriculum of study might appear to the students of western lands, exerted a powerful and abiding influence in favor of the Christian religion.

The drill essential to the highest success in the lecture-room, the habit of thoroughness in investigation and of accuracy in statement, together with the necessity for going to the bottom of any subject discussed before his classes, afforded Mr. Doolittle an admirable preparation, which he fortunately turned to good advantage for acquiring full and reliable information concerning the Chinese and their wonderful civilization. While prosecuting his missionary labors he prepared a series of papers under the general title "Jottings about the Chinese," which were first published in the *China Mail* of Hongkong, and attracted general attention among the foreigners resident in China. The favor with which the papers were received encouraged the author to extend his original plan, and in due time there appeared the well-known and valuable book entitled "Social Life of the Chinese," which is recognized as an authority in regard to the subjects of which it treats.

Mr. Doolittle, as we can readily understand, became extremely interested in his work at Foochow, and expected to devote himself to it during the remainder of his life; but failing health compelled him to seek a more invigorating climate, and in view of the sanitary benefits anticipated from the change he removed to North China, spending some years in the cities of Peking and Tientsin. While residing at Foochow he had been a most diligent student of the Chinese language, and had thoroughly mastered the dialect of it used by the people of that city and the immediately adjacent territory. In consequence of his removal to North China it became necessary for him to acquire the Mandarin, or Court dialect, which prevails in that portion of the Chinese Empire; and, with the facility of adaptation which formed a striking feature of his character, he at once adjusted himself to the varied considerations of his new position, entering courageously upon the discharge of its duties, and, within a comparatively brief space of time, acquiring the ability to use the Mandarin dialect with accuracy and fluency. Having resided a few years in North China Mr. Doolittle returned to Foochow, and in accordance with the advice of many judicious friends, prepared and published in the Mandarin dialect, a vocabulary and phrase-book, receiving, in the performance of this difficult work, opportune and valuable assistance from competent scholars whose coöperation he had solicited. While engaged in bringing out this new work, he filled the office of Editor of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*, then published in Foochow, giving to his editorial duties a considerable portion of his time. Succumbing at last to disease, he was compelled to retire from the field and work to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he had won richly-merited distinction. But though driven from the field, and struggling against a malady that would have crushed

less heroic spirits, his indomitable will refused to yield; and while seeking relief in the health-retreats of his native land, his fertile brain was ever projecting other literary enterprises, while his ready pen conducted an extensive correspondence with home friends, and those in lands beyond the seas. A recent mail from the United States brought the tidings of his death on the 16th of June, at Clinton, New York, to his many sorrowing friends in China and Japan; and one who stood by his side through many years of his life in the East, takes pleasure in bearing testimony to his virtues, and in preparing, though most imperfectly, this tribute to his memory. We can well believe that—to use the expressive words of a fellow-labourer—when his hour came

Upward he turned his eyes, and, with a smile  
Of holy joy, he welcomed the splendours  
Of immortal day, the peace of heaven.  
O! who can tell the transport of that hour,  
When, borne on seraph's wings, he saw the sights  
And heard the songs of heaven's sacred Court?

#### JAPANESE PERSONAGES.

##### XIV.

##### HIS EXCELLENCY ITO HIROBUMI.

IN the month of August, 1864, two young men attired as Japanese students stood watching from the deck of a British man-of-war the fast fading shores recede in the distance, as the vessel sped on her way from Yokohama to Shimomoseki for the purpose of delivering to the Prince of Choshu the ultimatum of the Foreign Powers whose flags he had insulted, and that of their allies. These students were Inouye Kaoru (now Minister of Foreign Affairs), and the subject of this sketch. Both had offended against the rules of their clan by visiting, contrary to the wish of the Prince of Choshu their feudal superior, the countries of the west in order to view that civilization which then fired the imagination of the youth of Japan, as the samurai of "Westward Ho!" impelled the wild spirits of the Elizabethan age to dare the perils of the deep to compass the plunder of the rich cities of Southern America, and the discomfiture of the hated Spaniard. Both too were animated by that same fervent love of country which is such a distinguishing attribute of our worthies of the reign of the Virgin Queen, for Ito and Inouye literally carried their lives in their hands when they undertook the perilous office of pointing out to the offended Prince, the utter futility of resistance to the demands of the Foreign League, in the hope that, by their representations based upon lately gained experience, they would save their beloved country from the impending calamity. The result of the expedition is written in blood upon the page of history and is foreign to our present purpose; it is sufficient for us to say that the young envoys, although unsuccessful, worthily fulfilled their mission.

Born in Choshu in 1840, Ito Hirobumi received every advantage that education could confer upon an active intellect thirsting for that true source of power—knowledge. As already remarked he visited England in company with His Excellency Inouye, and eagerly availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded of studying western civilization under the most favourable circumstances. Returning from abroad Ito volunteered upon the dangerous service we have mentioned and, contrary to the gloomy forebodings of many, escaped unscathed. He was then appointed *Sango* and also a secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards Ito was made secretary of Osaka Fu, and subsequently governor of the prefecture of Hiogo. In this responsible and delicate position the knowledge that Ito had gained abroad was of inestimable service to the Empire. The old hatred of foreigners and desire for their expulsion was still predominant with many of the natives, and it required constant watchfulness and an unwearying exercise of Ito's tact and ability to prevent an explosion which would certainly have entailed vast misery and humiliation upon the country, then slowly recovering from the throes attending the restoration of the Imperial authority.

After acquitting himself with his accustomed zeal and ability as governor of Hiogo, Ito was appointed Assistant Finance Minister and visited America in his official capacity.

Returned from America, His Excellency became Assistant Minister for Public Works and, in the face of strenuous opposition, carried into effect the construction of the railway between Tokio and Yokohama, in which he had the valuable assistance of His Excellency Okuma.

In 1871 the subject of this memoir accompanied the celebrated Embassy of Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, and Yamaguchi to America and Europe, in the capacity of vice-Ambassador. In San Francisco a splendid entertainment was given to the Embassy and Ito delivered a speech in English which attracted much attention. In his address he detailed the objects of the mission and the aspirations of his native land, then commencing to tread those paths of civilization which Japan has since traversed with such fearless strides.

Upon the return of the Embassy from abroad in 1873, the question of the invasion of Corea was the exciting topic which occupied the attention of the Government and provoked much discussion between Ministers. Ito, and the other members of the Cabinet whose minds had been enlightened by foreign travel, unhesitatingly arrayed themselves on the side of those who opposed war and the destruction of the financial position of Japan. This caused the disruption of the Cabinet and the withdrawal of the celebrated Saigo Takamori and those who favoured his views. Upon the reconstruction of the Government, Ito was appointed a Privy Councillor, Minister for Public Works, and a knight of the Japanese Order of the Senior fourth rank.

In 1874, during the absence at Peking of the late Okubo in connection with the Formosan imbroglio, Ito acted as Home Minister in his stead, and was appointed President of the Local Governors' Assembly then called together for the first time. Owing, however, to the unsettled state of affairs the meeting of provincial notables was not then held, and, after the peaceful settlement of the difficulty with China, several influential members of the Government retired to their estates dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs by the majority. These dissensions, which would have proved so disastrous to the Empire if continued for any time, were happily brought to a close by the exertions of His Excellency Inouye Kaoru, the old and staunch companion of Ito in his early trials and dangers. A meeting—known in Japanese history as "the Osaka conference"—was held in that city, when the private grievances of the different Ministers were amicably settled and a definite plan laid down which should be loyally carried out by their united efforts. Ito, Itagaki, Kido and Okubo, were allotted the task of examining into the advisability of granting representative institutions to Japan. The result of their labours was evidenced in the promise made by the Emperor on the 14th of April, 1875, to establish a national Assembly when the country was ripe for such an organic change.

His Excellency then travelled through the northern provinces and Yesso, examining into the requirements of the people and the capabilities of the country, returning to the capital in 1877. He then accompanied His Majesty on his visit to Kioto, and remained with the Emperor during the great rebellion in the south-east. After the restoration of peace Ito was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun of the first class.

Since then His Excellency Ito has occupied many important public offices with credit to himself and manifold advantages to his country. He has been Cabinet Minister, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, President of the Local Governors' Assembly and—after the foul assassination of Okubo—Home Minister. In each and every position Ito has acquitted himself worthily and with due comprehension of the mighty task which awaited the new Government after the revolution. In the graphic language of Griffis, that stupendous undertaking was "to heal the diseases of ages; to uproot feudalism and sectionalism, with all their abuses; to give Japan a new nationality; to change her social system; to infuse new blood into her veins; to make a hermit nation, half blinded by a sudden influx of light, competitor with the wealthy, powerful, and aggressive nations of Christendom." How well Ito and his compeers have succeeded in the great problem presented for their solution, history will faithfully record, when the mists caused by misrepresentation and prejudice have been swept away by the unerring hand of time.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Hongkong Daily Press*.)

London, 5th August, 1880.

General Roberts has ordered an advance from Cabul to Kandahar.

The killed or missing from Burrow's Brigade amount to 1,247 and the survivors number 1,369.

London, 16th August, 1880.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at St. Petersburg, stating that there is reason to believe that Ayub Khan had concerted measures for the attack on Kandahar with, and been assisted by, Abdul Rahman, the new Amir.

## The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the Editor.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 13TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 21ST DAY, DO-YŌ-RI.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Mitsu Bishi steamer *Samida Maru* came into port on Monday morning last, having on board the English mail of 2nd July. The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking*, arrived this morning, with American mail dates to 31st ultimo. Homeward despatches went forward by the M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, on Friday, at 9 a.m.

The O. and O. Company's steamer *Gaelic* was advertised to leave San Francisco for this port on the 17th instant. The *Gaelic* will therefore probably arrive about the 6th of September.

We are informed that the Mitsu Bishi company's steamer *Nigata Maru* left Hongkong to-day for this port, with the European mail. The *Nigata* may be expected here at daylight on Monday, the 30th instant.

We notice in the San Francisco papers that the Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba Kan* sailed from that port for Honolulu, en route for Yokohama, on the 30th of July. During the stay of the *Tsukuba Kan* in San Francisco, Captain Aiura gave an entertainment on board, at which most of the notables of the city were present.

We have received a letter signed "Absent Admirer" with reference to the recent concert in the Bluff Gardens. Unfortunately the writer has neglected to forward his name and address, so that we are reluctantly compelled to suppress his interesting communication.

The *Shanghai Courier* writes:—From the arrival of the *Fung-shun*, we have information of a reliable nature that Colonel Gordon has returned to Tientsin from Peking, and that he has come to the resolution of casting his lot in with Li Hung-chang, and that he has also thrown up his commission in the British army. The *North China Herald* denies the truth of this statement on "undoubted authority."

We learn that the British barque *Forward Ho!* which arrived last Sunday, completed her passage in 104 sailing days from the time she left the London Docks. This is said to be the fastest sailing passage on record for the last ten years. The vessel was delayed at Amoy some eight days re-stowing cargo, so that the actual number of days out is 112. Captain Wade has been known on this line for the last nineteen or twenty years.

We are informed that the alteration in the departure of the *Hiroshima Maru*, on Monday the 23rd instant, instead of Wednesday the 25th, is for the purpose of connecting with the *City of Peking*, which arrived here from San Francisco to-day.

We noticed on the label of a match box the other day, the words "To sell extensively Japan." We can quite believe after our fruitless endeavours—extending over about five minutes—to light one of the matches, that they will abundantly fulfil the announced desire of the manufacturer and "sell" extensively any Japanese or foreigner who uses them.

One of the London journals remarks cynically that it takes about as long to construct a first-class ironclad man-of-war as to build a city. But this is not the worst feature of the matter. By the time the ironclad is completed other inventions render it useless and out of date.

It is mentioned in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Professor Nordenskjöld proposes in 1880 to proceed by land to the mouth of the Lena, where the vessel for his next Arctic voyage is being built. He will then draw maritime charts, measure the depth of the waters, and gather all the other necessary information for the further use of the new road of commerce.

Our Shanghai correspondent mentions a report that griffins will probably be scarce this year owing to requisitions for military purposes. It is not unlikely that this is a dealers' invention to enhance the value of his wares. As our correspondent remarks, the mobs of ponies are much nearer Shanghai than Peking by this time, and comparatively safe from molestation.

The American mail brings fuller particulars than we have yet had of the disaster in Afghanistan. The news naturally caused intense excitement, and we can well believe that a stern determination has been arrived at to retrieve this heavy blow to British prestige. Throughout India, the natives are reported to harbour the feeling that Russian forces assisted Yacub Khan.

At the entertainment given on the 23rd of July at San Francisco on board the *Tsukuba Kan*, we read in the local journals that a stage had been constructed amidships on the front of which was an emblem, bearing the words: "All within the Four Seas are Brothers." In front of the capstan was a model of an old Japanese junk, which presented a marked contrast to the graceful lines of the *Tsukuba*. For the edification of those assembled, the sailors had prepared a musical and dramatic programme, which is thus described. "A musician performed some Japanese airs on a bamboo instrument, which in tone resembled a flute, after which a drama, delineating an incident in the history of Japan, was produced. The parts were all, including a belle, a member of an ancient family, represented by the sailors, who acquitted themselves very well, especially two, who much resembled Crane and Robson in 'The Two Dromios,' and whose eccentric gestures and attitudes provoked roars of laughter. After the heroine of the tragedy had been despatched, those present repaired to the saloon, where they partook of a sumptuous repast, the tables fairly groaning under a weight of delicacies. The deck was then cleared, and dancing to the music of Walcott's Band commenced, and was continued till six o'clock, at which hour the guests returned to the city."

The U. S. S. *Alert* left her anchorage at 5.30 p.m. yesterday and proceeded to the Yokosuka Dock.

A fire broke out on Friday night in one of the cluster of shanties on the left hand side of the road going up Camp Hill. It originated, we believe, in the bursting or upsetting of a kerosene lamp but was quickly extinguished, the damage being confined to futongs, mats, and a portion of the roof. Had it spread and burnt down the whole of the huts and thus caused the removal of the occupants, public morality would not have been a loser, and a continual source of annoyance to Bluff residents would have been removed.

We are informed that it is intended to hold a review on a large scale on the Narashino plains at an early date, in order to afford the Korean Embassy an opportunity of witnessing the perfection to which the Japanese army has arrived. We believe that some fourteen thousand men, representing all branches of the service, will be under arms on the occasion, and if proper notice is given we have no doubt a number of foreign residents will attend.

The full list of prize awards has just been received from Sydney, and Messrs. Brinsmead & Sons stand, with two first-class awards and a special certificate, at the head of all the piano manufacturers who exhibited at the Exhibition. Following them, that is to say among the first-class awards without special certificate, are Messrs. Erard, Messrs. Steinway, Messrs.

Chickering, Messrs. Bechstein, Messrs. Blüthner, Messrs. Rönische, and a local Sydney piano manufacturer. People say England is deteriorating. In pianos, at any rate at Sydney, an English firm has gone ahead of the most celebrated makers of France, America, and Germany.

The *Samida Mura* brought up from Hongkong on her last trip, a pair of young Saigon elephants. They are in charge of a Siamese and are now in the stables of Messrs. Peigniot and Co. The keeper, who speaks a sort of pigeon-French, told us that they are to be taken up to Tokio for exhibition. Both animals seem perfectly healthy and tame. The female, which is the taller of the two, is over seven feet high: the male is nearly a foot smaller.

We had the pleasure of attending Mr. Iburg's second concert on Wednesday evening, and are glad to be able to report a more numerous attendance than before. The fine band of the *Richmond* had been retained for the occasion, and did its work in that admirable manner for which it is celebrated. Mr. Iburg again displayed his skill upon the violin in show pieces by De Beriot, Alard, etc., and was loudly applauded; these and similar works being most favorable for the exhibition of the performer's great abilities. We think however that the insertion of No. 7—"Andante con variazioni Op. 47 Beethoven"—was an error of judgment. Much might be said of the unsuitability of classical chamber music for an open-air performance, but we refrain. Suffice it to say that, on this occasion, two gentlemen with inadequate instruments, in an inadequate locale, and with inadequate light, attempted a string of difficult variations, the very theme of which it was impossible to render properly under such circumstances. The gem of the whole performance was undoubtedly the Clarinet solo by Mr. Meyrelles, bandmaster of the *Richmond*; none the less welcome because unexpected. The *legato* and *staccato* playing with all the mysteries of "double-tongue" were magnificent; and Mr. Meyrelles well deserved the enthusiastic applause with encore, which followed. It is long since we heard any thing so well and artistically done. The vocalists on this occasion were increased to four, the fine voices of Messrs. Andersen and Falque being much appreciated in the songs by Wagner and Balfe. If we may presume to give a little advice to the gentleman who attempted the grand air from *Carmina*, we would gently insinuate that some kind of voice and a little training, are qualifications essential to vocalization in public. Of the fourth amateur vocalist we need say nothing; we are convinced that the ironical applause and laughter will have assured him that even a concert audience can thoroughly understand and appreciate a joke. Our best thanks are due to the distinguished amateur who played the pianoforte with so much elegance. We are glad to welcome Mr. Heimann back again and are proud to find that during his sojourn in "foreign parts" he has vastly improved his technique. We can only regret that the instrument on which he was doomed to perform was so little calculated to do the performer justice. We still hope for the pleasure of hearing some of the gems of Mr. Iburg's repertoire in the Gaiety Theatre, or some other suitable building.

The contest for a cup, presented by a member of the Rifle Association, came off on last Saturday afternoon. Owing to the presence of a firing party from the German man-of-war *Vineta*, shooting was not commenced before 5.45 p.m. It was consequently resolved to shoot at the 500 yard range first, reserving the shorter distance for the decreasing light. There was a strong wind blowing almost directly down the rifle range, which probably affected the shooting. We append the score, from which it will be seen that the cup fell to Mr. Douglas. There is yet another cup to be shot for later on:—

SCORE.			
	500 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Mr. Douglas.....	43434...18	54525...21...39	
" Barnard .....	23434...16	23555...20...36	
" Glennie .....	34254...18	44334...18...36	
" Cocking.....	03555...18	04344...15...33	
" Talbot .....	34453...19	23224...13...32	
" Dare .....	22233...12	43233...15...27	
" Symes .....	32440...13	50043...12...25	
" Brewer .....	25003...10	24000... 6...16	

The unfortunate Chinaman Ah Cheong, who was stabbed by Wai ton now under arrest in the Chinese gaol, died on last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The other wounded man, Ah Seng, is expected to recover. The prisoner and his victims are all Cantonese and, after the trial, Wai ton will probably be sent to China to have his sentence carried into effect.

The Paris *Gaulois* is responsible for the following remarkable instance of canine sagacity: "A blind beggar was in the habit, some years since, of frequenting the Pont des Sts. Pères where he used to station himself with a clarinet and a very intelligent poodle. The place was well chosen, and charitable contributions poured into the little wooden bowl which the dog held in his mouth. One day the blind man, who had reached an advanced age, was not to be seen. He had fallen ill, in fact, and was unable to pursue his vocation. His faithful companion, however, continued to frequent the accustomed spot, and the passers-by, to whom he was familiar, understood that his master was unwell, and touched by his fidelity, dropped their pence into his bowl in increased numbers. After a time the beggar went the way of all flesh—an event which the wily poodle carefully kept to himself until he also became an absentee from the Pont des Sts. Pères. His disappearance produced a great sensation among his numerous patrons, and a search was prosecuted, when the poor animal was found dead in a cellar near his former master's abode, a sum of 20,000 francs in bonds of the Orleans Railway being discovered under the litter on which he was stretched."

The wife of a well-to-do tradesman in the Boulevard Voltaire, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has read her husband a lesson so original in its conception as to be worth recounting, though its result hardly recommends it for imitation. He had of late devoted his affection almost exclusively to the bottle, and his better half, finding all certain lectures fruitless, at last arranged a little practical joke, which she fondly imagined would produce such an impression on him that his conversion from evil ways must follow. When her lord and master came home to dinner the other evening he was so drunk that he fell asleep in an arm-chair before the meal began. The lady, it should be mentioned, had been preparing the way for an ingenious stratagem she was meditating by threatening to commit suicide if he did not reform; and no sooner did she hear him snoring soundly than she put her plan in execution. She had made provision of a lay figure, obligingly lent by her milliner, and having clothed it in one of her dresses, with her best bonnet on its head, she tied a rope round its neck and hung it up to the hook of the chandelier; she then left the house and her victim, fondly calculating on the remorse in store for the latter. The sleeper awoke in half an hour, and was certainly deeply affected at the sight of what he took to be the dangling corpse of his moiety. He screamed to his neighbors that his wife had hanged herself, and news of the catastrophe having been immediately taken to the police station, the commissary arrived in hot haste, accompanied by a doctor. The trick was of course at once discovered by those gentlemen; but when they awoke the bereaved husband from the second sleep of the just into which he had dropped, his rage at discovering he was not a widower knew no bounds. The lady, on her return, far from being flattered by the depth of his remorse, had to escape in haste from the consequence of the disappointment she had created for him.

We read in a native journal that "the new road leading from the town of Yonezawa to the prefecture of Fukushima is almost completed and the tunnel pierced. This tunnel is a truly remarkable work, and we can find nothing of the kind to equal it in Japan. It is four ken (fathoms) wide, and upwards of two ken high, and eight cho (one cho is equal to thirty-six ken) in length. The tunnel is cut in the rock and was a formidable task, but now that the difficulty has been surmounted, it has the advantage of being secure from earthquakes and snow. When the road was first proposed by the Governor, the people strongly opposed it, but now they see the great benefits they will derive from it."

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states:—The question regarding the ultimate disposal of the lands of the shizoku of Kagoshima, from which their revenues were formerly raised, is one of great

public interest. The farmers now owning the land are in a great state of anxiety, and can only wait to see what steps the Government will see fit to take. In the meanwhile it is currently reported that the application of the shizoku will be granted by the Government, and that the land now held by the farmers, handed down from father to son for generations, will be confiscated. This report has caused great excitement, many thinking that it was useless to sit down and wait for the confiscation to happen without taking any steps. Some hurry about in all directions trying to ascertain the truth, while others determined to appeal to arms, should the Government take such unfair measures. A terrible state of excitement is said to prevail, but whether this is a fact or mere rumour we cannot declare for certain.

A suit of treasure trove was heard before the Paris Civil Tribunal recently. The shop-woman (named Costa) at a pork butcher's, about to wrap up some meat in a piece of waste paper, found two bank notes of 1,000 francs each pasted between two leaves of an old book which had evidently belonged to some religious community, as they bore printed on them the rules of a monastic order, and the names of the lady patronesses of an association for the propagation of the faith. Mlle. Costa gave up the notes to her master, M. Andre, who first made inquiry of the dealer from whom he had purchased the waste paper, as to whether he knew from whom he obtained it, but he did not. M. Andre having in consequence manifested an intention to keep the money, Mlle. Costa first called him before the Commissary of Police, when he offered her 500 francs, declaring that it was sufficient to reward the honesty of a shop-woman. This offer was refused, and both parties instituted proceedings. The advocate of Mlle. Costa argued that, as she had found the notes, they belonged wholly to her; that of M. Andre maintained that they were his, as they had been found among papers belonging to him or in any case he had a right to half. Article 716 of the Code provides for such cases, decreeing that a treasure belongs wholly to the person who has found it on his own property; but if found on the property of another it belongs half to the finder and half to the landlord. Both parties claimed that this was not a case for the application of that rule, as the treasure was not found buried in the ground. The court ordered the sum to be divided between the parties, and each to bear half the costs.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that if a recent Admiralty Order is faithfully complied with by commanding officers, the character, capabilities, accomplishments, and general merits and defects of every bearer of the Queen's commission in the navy ought to be very thoroughly known at headquarters. By this order each captain is instructed to make an annual report to the Commander-in-Chief concerning all his subordinates, giving a carefully scheduled account of each individual officer—his ability, his zeal, his judgment, his temper, his professional knowledge, whether he is of temperate habits or otherwise, his performance of and acquaintance with special duties, his social knowledge or acquirements, his physical qualities (including state of eyesight, hearing, and voice, &c.), and whether or not he is deserving of advancement. The catalogue is so comprehensive that weak points have no chance of escape; and the severity of the inquisition may be judged from the fact that under the head of "general conduct" the captain has to state whether his officer is "known to be involved in serious pecuniary embarrassments so as to cause a scandal." It is imperative, no doubt, if the naval service, which now demands so high a standard of knowledge as well as moral and physical qualities, is to be maintained at such a pitch as to ensure our superiority on the seas, that weak members should be mercilessly weeded out. But it is hardly pleasant to think of the immense power entrusted by such a report to commanding officers not exempt from ordinary human frailties.

The Paris *Echo du Nord* relates that a man was arrested a few days ago at Halluin on a charge of bigamy, and that his appearance was one of extreme destitution. Something there was, however, in his manner which attracted the notice of the policemen charged with his wardship, and induced them, contrary to what seems to be their usual custom, to search the supposed beggar. On stripping him of his outer coverings of

rags, the man was found to be literally clothed in money, his apparel being loaded in all directions with coins, mostly pieces of 20 francs. They had been sewn up in the rags at a time dating back in several cases many years, and worn by long disuse covered by a sort of mould which made them at first appear to be copper coins. The possessor of this walking treasury was 55 years of age, and described himself as a farm laborer, with this qualification, that when he could not get farm work to do he occasionally indulged in begging. He justified this latter occupation upon principles of "economy," being desirous, as he said, not to waste his gold pieces by changing them for silver. As for his omission to provide himself with a purse, that was accounted for in a similar way. He did not see the necessity for squandering money upon such an investment.

A recent English paper contains an extraordinary account of the damage which may be occasioned by those seemingly harmless and industrious little animals—bees. Our contemporary says "whether the crushed worm ever did turn or ever will turn against its oppressor is a question which must be discussed by naturalists, but to judge from recent accounts from Paris, the bees have organized a very practical system of retaliation on Man the Despoiler, and have suggested quite a new reading of the old saw, 'Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.' One inhabitant of the Nineteenth Arrondissement keeps from eight to nine hundred beehives; and a very large number of hives are to be found in the Thirteenth Arrondissement, near the Ivory goods station. The industrious denizens of these hives are making war right and left on the sugar refineries. At the Say manufactory it is calculated that damage to the amount of 25,000 f. is done every year by the bees, who are so indefatigable in revenging themselves on the saccharine interests of mankind that they will empty a large jar full of syrup in less than a couple of hours; and notwithstanding the capture or destruction of two or three bushels of bees a day their ravages still continue. The workmen in the sugar refineries usually labour with only a single garment—not an upper one—on their bodies; and they are not only robbed but terribly stung by their busy foes. What would happen if all the bees in Belgium became unanimous in fearful to contemplate. It is hinted, indeed, in Kirby and Spence that the world could not go on for four-and-twenty hours in presence of a general entomological rising."

We read in a native journal that the whole Empire is to be divided into six divisions, and in each division will be stationed a committee for the inspection of the Imperial taxes: Mr. Uchisaka, an officer of the Finance Department has been ordered to the two prefectures of Aichi and Miyagi to select places suitable for their location.

The railway between Yonehara in the province of Goshu and Tsuroma in that of Echizen, the construction of which will shortly be commenced, is to cost 2,638,161 yen, and will be completed in course of the present year.

Horse races will be held at the Toyama-Park on the 16th and 17th of October next.

According to Japanese reports the demand for imported paper has of late greatly decreased, and indeed the importation of that article may be said to have ceased altogether; in consequence of this the demand for Japanese made papers has greatly increased, and very good prices are obtained, so that the paper mills in the different localities are busily engaged at present, and find it almost impossible to fulfil their contracts; however, in spite of this they have not at present raised their prices.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states: We have been informed that in the course of operations on the new road now being constructed at Yeshio-zaka in the village of Akami, Aso-gori province, a rock was cut through in which a seam of silver was discovered. Upon this discovery the contractor and his employes were all desirous of finishing their road-making as quickly as possible so as to turn their attention to the mine. They are consequently working with the greatest diligence and the road is rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Hodgkinson, a mining expert at present in the employ of the Educational Department, availed himself of the summer vacation and travelled as far as the Mitake-san in

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Shinshu province, and in one of the surrounding hills he discovered a coal mine which gives an outturn of a first rate quality. When a complete examination of the seams of coal has been made, experimental diggings will be commenced.

## PECCAVI.

Is it a sin, because a hoop of gold  
Around her taper finger  
Tells me the wearer has been sold,  
To let my best thoughts linger  
On all the beauties of her gentle face,  
Where all is grace?  
Is it a sin to mark with watchful care  
The undulations of her form?  
To count the tendrils of her clustering hair,  
That wave like pennants in a storm?  
Then have I sinned.

Is it a sin to envy on her arm  
The jewelled lizard creeping?  
To try to break the silent charm  
Within her eyelids sleeping?  
To hope the warning of her heart may beat  
Next time we meet?  
Is it a sin to listen for her voice,  
Whose music makes my pulses leap?  
When kind chance seats me near her, to rejoice,  
And doubt my eyes the secret keep?  
Then have I sinned.

Is it a sin to conjure to her lips  
Word-fancies never spoken?  
To dream the chain that holds her slips,  
And picture rivets broken?  
The only guerdon hoped for all the while  
Her one sweet smile.  
Is it a sin to fear beyond command  
The power adoration to restrain?  
To whisper how that pressure of her hand  
Must ever on my heart remain?  
Then have I sinned.

—Time.

## SHANGHAI LETTER.

SHANGHAI, 11th August, 1880.

Notwithstanding advices received from the out-ports and Japan, we are still in the dark as regards the quarrel between China and Russia, and must patiently wait the result of the Marquis Tseng's visit to St. Petersburg, before we know if the dogs of war are to be let loose. Still, if we chose to alarm ourselves unnecessarily, we have plenty of material to work upon. Despite all that Colonel Gordon has himself said, he is not credited by all with the singleness of purpose of endeavouring to dissuade the Chinese from entering upon a war with Russia, so that we are favoured by one of our papers with an announcement, on the best authority, that Colonel Gordon has resigned his post in the British Army and cast his lot in with Li Hung-chang, while this statement is just as authoritatively denied by another of our papers the following day. We know for certain that Colonel Gordon has paid a very brief visit to Peking, and that the most of his time up north has been spent with Li Hung-chang, and there is no reason to doubt that the Colonel's advice to the Chinese has consistently been to avoid a rupture with Russia: whether his advice will be taken is quite another thing. Anyhow, it is strange that China, if bent on war, has not made more strenuous efforts to prepare to meet a foe like Russia. The arsenals here and elsewhere are doing no extra work, and the importation of munitions of war are comparatively trifling, considering the enormous supplies that would be required to make the feeblest of stands against a great European power. Rumours are rife of dissensions in Peking among the advisers to the Crown, and others in authority, which may lead to changes in the Government if not to war with Russia, but so accustomed are we in Shanghai to these startling statements, that they really affect us very little, and trade goes on here undisturbed by what has happened or is in prospect.

One rumour in connection with war has touched some members of our community, namely that all ponies in the north have been requisitioned for military purposes, so that the supply of Griffins for the autumn races will be limited, and those offered for sale will

fetch high prices. But it is doubtful if there is any truth even in this statement, as the mobs of Griffins coming down must be much nearer Shanghai than Peking at the present time, and we shall no doubt have a fully supplied market as of yore. Owners are beginning to look up their animals and give them gentle exercise preparatory to training—though of course nothing violent can be done this weather—and a very fine string of crack ponies they are. Your Mr. John Peel will find, on his arrival here, that two of the best are in his stable. I read in one of our papers that the Yokohama lovers of sport were about to purchase twelve subscription Griffins here this autumn. I hope that they will be able to obtain them at reasonable figures and make something out of a few of them, though they cannot expect more than one good pony out of the lot, judging by the proportion of rejections here every racing season. Now that racing is established on a new footing in Yokohama, I wonder the members of the Racing Club do not give up handicap races, and assimilate their events to those that take place here. No handicap ever gave satisfaction to the owners of the ponies running or their backers, and it entails a very troublesome and disagreeable duty on the few who holly make themselves victims as handicappers.

The Margary memorial is at length finished, and proves quite an ornament to the north end of the bund, though of course the hypercritical can find no end of fault with the style of the erection. Our bund, generally, would hardly be recognized by anyone who had known Shanghai only as it was some six or seven years ago. The foreshore throughout has been filled up to the water's edge and the space thus recovered nicely turfed and separated from the footpath by neat posts and chains, leaving commodious roadways leading to the several pontoons. The pathway on the river side of the bund is now of an average width of eighteen feet, with trees planted on either side of it, so that it forms a nice shady walk which is quite a boon to the public. It is only spoiled by the Custom House examining shed standing right in the middle of it, but it is to be hoped that this eyesore will be removed before long. The bund can now boast of many handsome buildings, and has been freshly improved by Messrs. Russell & Co.'s new pile in Queen Anne's style of red brick, which has taken the place of the ugly godown adjoining Russell & Co.'s office, which so long disfigured the bund. The unsightly building formerly occupied by Shaw, Ripley & Co. is still a disfigurement, but we hope this may soon disappear, and then, with a new Custom House, our bund would be as near perfection as anyone could desire. But we can never expect our abominable Custom House to be swept away unless by some welcome fire, wicked as it may be to say so. The style of buildings erected now is quite different to that formerly prevalent in Shanghai. Every inch of ground is availed of, large compounds are things of the past, and the houses are now often built three stories high or more, thus making the most of the space occupied. It is almost hopeless to expect that our narrow streets will ever be much improved, but yet the Municipal Council take every opportunity of buying up bits of property and widening the thoroughfares, though such improvements are necessarily of a very patchy nature. Most of the recent changes have been effected in the Nanking road, the main artery of the settlement, and Messrs. Hall and Holt's store has just yielded a large slice to the public road. Through some unfortunate mismanagement, Messrs. Sassoon's new and large buildings were allowed to be erected on this road, so that it is irretrievably ruined as a convenient thoroughfare, which is a great pity.

In my last letter I referred to the Municipal Council's census. The returns have been published and are very interesting as showing the change that has taken place in the mode of life here, the increase in the number of females and children being very great. Formerly a man never thought of making his home in Shanghai, but such is not the case now. It is a great pity that the Council did not take more pains to make the returns more correct. Great carelessness was shown in distributing and collecting the census papers, and a very cursory examination of the result prove the returns unreliable. For instance, the returns state that in the roads outside the settlement there reside 47 British males, 7 Americans, 2 Germans and 1 Norwegian, while anyone knowing who the residents are can readily determine that the above figures are not correct. If in this small section of the community there is so large an error—as is easily proved, how much greater errors may there be in the returns of those residing in the settlement?

A case which reflects on commercial morality has been tried in the Court here lately, when the sole partner of the firm of Knight, Bandinel & Co., of Newchwang, sought to stay proceedings in bankruptcy that were threatened. The disclosures made in the course

of the examination of Mr. Baudiol were of a somewhat startling nature, and in the end he has been made a bankrupt.

Signor Cagli has reached Singapore with his large opera troupe and will re-visit Shanghai after the summer. He brings with him again the same prima donna, barytone and bass, who won such favourable opinions here last season, and many new singers, so that he is sure of a hearty welcome on arrival, and no doubt all the support he could wish.

Mr. Angell, the New American Minister to Peking, arrived here in the U.S.S. *Lakeland* on the 22nd July, and on the 30th left for Chefoo, where the U.S. Flagship *Richmond* had arrived with Commissioners Swift and Trescott. From Chefoo the Minister proceeded to Tientsin in the *Lakeland*, on the 3rd instant, but the Commissioners remain for the present at the former port.

Business of all sorts has been much restricted lately owing to the extraordinary tightness of the money market, which sent foreign exchange up to 5/4 per tael for 4 months' sight bills, and the native exchange up to 36 per cent. per annum. Money is now a little easier, but not yet sufficiently so to encourage much activity among native buyers of foreign imports.

### PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, 3rd July, 1880.

The Jesuits have been dispersed, but not expelled from France, and they, as well as other Catholics, are quite free to practice their religious faith. It is not to the creed, but the moral teachings of the disciples of Loyola, that the law has been applied—just as did Louis XV. and Charles X., only royalists boast a king has the right to do, what a republican government has not. France remains still the Eldest Daughter of the Church, though she no more professes Catholicism, than Protestantism or Judaism, she only salaries the three. And she tolerates all beliefs, save that of free-thinkers. It is not against the Catholic clergy that the decrees have been enforced but against General Beckx, whom it is generally believed is superior to Leo XIII. himself. If the regular clergy have been aggrieved, they have the concordat to support their rights; if the concordat is useless, the Bishops can demand its abolition, and the republicans will vote it *non omnia*. The charge against the Jesuits—the clerical party—is this, that since 1850, they have labored to dominate the secular administration of France. Napoleon III. accorded them almost everything, and the Duc de Broglie and Macmahon following their counsels, nearly drove France into civil war. The clericals and monarchists march hand-in-hand, not to advance the work of manly liberty, but to crush the Republic, which makes that liberty a reality. It is then not a question of religion that is involved, but a struggle for supreme power, and France is convinced of this truth, as evidenced by the thorough indifference as to the dispersion of religious orders, that would not conform to the law, like all other associations in the land.

But it is not the less painful to have recourse to exceptional measures in this year of grace. The republicans are prepared to allow all religious orders, Jesuits or others, to associate and reside in France to-morrow, provided the church be not endowed by the State, and the clergy are prohibited from possessing mortmain property. The conditions in the social struggle must be *carres*. The Government executed its delicate duty with all vigor and consideration; there was no want of resolution, the law must be enforced to be obeyed. It was imagined even till the twelfth hour that the authorities would shrink from their threat. No disturbances took place, thanks—not to the friends of the dispersed—but to the determination of the republicans to keep away and not accept a quarrel, and for the latter, two parties are necessary. The headquarters in France of the Jesuits is here, so the eviction assumed a more important character. Everywhere the Commissary of Police had to force an entrance by removing locks, and then to conduct the members to the street, where rather theatrical scenes took place, of kissing the hands and the gowns of the *pères* and receiving in turn their benediction. It was here some fanatical senators and deputies found it to be their place to upbraid the law-officers and to escort each Jesuit to a private lodging. Now, all these legislators are the most notorious royalists and permanent intriguers against the Republic, hence why the dispersed find but little sympathy, save in the throne-and-altar journals, which are naturally at a white heat. But all condemned persons have the right to curse their judges for twenty-four hours.

In the provinces, the evictions were accomplished with not less promptitude and amidst a similar indifference. Bishop and Deputy Freppel entered the Jesuit's establishment at Agen, and said he should be the last to leave. The law officer assured him he would depart first, and kept his word. The Archbishop of Arignon open-

ed his palace to the expelled, but at once urged them to depart, when menaced himself for complicity to defeat the law. In Savoy a monastery was immediately closed, because the monks invited the Jesuits to live with them. In some cases the Jesuits sought refuge in their cells, and the doors had to be forced open and the tenant marched out. In the vicinity of Arras, some of the members had to be carried out as they refused to walk.

This is only the first stage in the execution of the decrees, and it is to be hoped the religious orders that threw in their lot with the Jesuits, will now reconsider how they have made a blunder, and apply at once to the Government for permission to reside in a collective capacity, a permission which will not be withheld when their mission is not connected with politics. As misfortunes never come singly, public opinion was fortified in its indifference by the Belgian Government breaking off diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and publishing a confidential document from His Holiness, who, while outwardly advising the Belgian bishops to submit to the new educational laws, secretly urged them to continue their hostility.

Beyond doubt, as soon as the laws affecting the press, the right of reunion, and the reform of the judicial bench, are voted, the agitation will commence for the suppression of all endowments to every religion. Another circumstance that impressed opinion unfavorably, was the conspiracy on the part of certain law officers to resign on the eve of the execution of the decrees, with the view of embarrassing the Government. These strange functionaries had three months to arrange their conscientious scruples, but did not feel the compunction till the twelfth hour. Further, they happen to be all royalists, who, in order to retain their offices, made a profession of conversion and promised to remain faithful to the Republic. They were immediately replaced by loyal men. The lesson to be drawn from the intrigue is—the imperative necessity to cleanse the whole judicial bench.

The amnesty question is still a source of uneasiness; beyond doubt the public desires to get rid of the remnants of the unhappy civil war; the extension of the amnesty to the few hundreds still exiled will not endanger the safety of society; it is a political necessity, not made in the interests of the condemned, but of the public peace. The Senate shows no great alacrity to vote the relief and healing measure sent up from the Chamber of Deputies; if it refuses, and so wilfully provokes a collision with the ministry and the deputies, the out-cry for a reform of the Senate will become too strong to be resisted. The second chamber can be useful as a break, but it was never contemplated that it should be an obstruction. Its constitution is quite a mosaic affair, and while one-third of the Conscript Fathers are Senators for life, there is no means to neutralize their ill-humor and obstinacy. In England, and under Louis Philippe, a hostile House of Peers could be brought to reason, by royalty creating a batch of new noblemen; in other Senates the members are all elective and for short periods, but in France no such safety valve exists. A Senator is such for nine years or for life. Everyone seems to be horrified at the revelations connected with the penitentiary establishment at New Caledonia. It was officially stated over and over again, that no excesses were committed, that the convicts were as happily situated as their position allowed. However, a parliamentary inquiry is now taking place, and the evidence of a M. Humbert, an amnestied editor, is very conclusive, because unadorned and business-like. He quotes from official documents, as they were published in New Caledonia: for idleness or refusal to work—the lash: the bastinado was as much in requisition as among the Turks. Prisoners were chained in couples contrary to the rules; boxed by the warders on the slightest, or no pretext, or placed in irons and exposed to the sun; kicks and the butt end of revolvers constituted another mode of repression, and one Communist, who escaped to the Canaques, was caught, shot with a revolver, and the savages invited to alic him with their lances. In 1873 three prisoners arranged to escape: the authorities were cognizant of the plot, and instead of nipping it in the bud, allowed it to take place. The agent charged with the prevention, invited eight friends to come and witness how the game was shot, and to bring the bodies to the hospital. Thumbcrews were employed to extort confessions; one man—he is at present in Paris amnestied—was chained, hands behind his back, to a wall, and remained in this position day and night for twenty-two days; he had to lap up his food like a dog. Marriages between the condemned were only so many facilities for the wives becoming the mistresses of officials, the husbands receiving the proceeds of the prostitution. There were some camps where there were no doctors, and here the warders prescried. One patient was given carbolic acid for bark, and died; another had a broken leg unset for three months. Although the climate is healthy and mild, prisoners died rapidly from misery and famine, and for re-

porting in this sense, Dr. Fontain was censured. M. Humbert observed, that as far as he himself was concerned, it was hunger that he felt the most cruelly. He hits the Colonial Minister home when he affirms that this high official must have had cognizance of all these outrageous punishments, as they were duly registered, and copies of the registers periodically forwarded. It should be borne in mind, that the Communists, though transported, were not to be assimilated to felons.

Some radical changes are to be made in the equipment of the infantry regiments—the Képi will be retained, for gala as for ordinary service, so the shako disappears and also the new helmet. This does not prove, however, that the helmet not the less remains the best head-dress for a soldier. The cartridges, instead of being partly carried in the knapsack, will be in pouches, suspended from a belt. Each soldier will have a quart tin for himself, instead of a four quart tin for four. The boots are to be laced at the side, and while the blouse will be loose, the blanket will have one side coated with indiarubber. On the whole, the kit will be lightened by two pounds.

The preparations for the 14th of July fête progress actively: the streets are rendered next to impassable from the laying down of gas-pipes: every building seems to be resolved to have its festoon or cornice of flames: the paper lanterns for special candles, are very pretty in color and design, and ought to make a celestial jealous. As for flags, every window must display one, to judge from the sale; they can be had from half a franc up to ten francs; the toy flags that hitherto had printed on them, *crier la France*, now concentrate the *crier* on the *République*. Having met the demand for tricolors, shopmen now display the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, the only two foreign flags offered for sale. The French buy them indifferently, alleging there is not any distinction between the nations—and it is to be hoped time will ever make such less. As to the fireworks, one display will have for a finale or bouquet, the explosion of the Bastille—ardent patriots will flock to that quarter. The number of tricolor favors is immense, and all tasteful and ingenious. A writer proposes that the legislators dress—for that day only—like the *braves* of 1790, in white trousers, blue vest, and scarlet coat. We are in for a merry time of it. I notice few beggars just now in the streets, they are reserving themselves for the free meals on the 14th, when, like Spartans, they shall eat in common—less black broth.

The father of the undertaker's men is dead; he was forty-five years in office, and during that period assisted at no less than 10,400 interments.

Firmin, Didot & Co. are bringing out a very nice and cheap illustrated edition of Sir Walter Scott's works.

The soldiers in Paris cannot take their baths, because the army estimates have not been yet voted, and there is no money to pay the bath man: the men are prohibited from isolated bathing.

The *Figaro* announces as a great triumph, the exhibition in its show room of the lock forced by the police off the door of the Jesuits' college:

A gentleman states he overrode singly in his carriage, because spectators can then conclude he is the sole owner.

The law students are debating the question—"Is duelling illegal," and a husband has taken an action against a man for seducing—before her marriage—the woman he wed.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as to make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL, AND OFFICIAL.

Admiral Coote attended by two officers of H.B.M.'s Navy, and the British Chargé d'Affaires were granted an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, at 2 p.m. on the 13th instant.

Mr. Arai Ikunosuke of the Geographical Bureau has been ordered to make a survey of the Shizuoka, Gifu, and Aichi prefectures. This gentleman is well known as a very able naval officer. In the war of the Restoration he particularly distinguished himself at the naval engagement at Hakodate, on which occasion he fought on the side of the Tokugawa romius under Admiral Enomoto, the present minister of the Navy.

The construction of the new buildings for the Postal Department inside the Kandabashi, has been postponed.

Mr. Kajitori, the Governor of Gumbá Ken, has been gazetted Assistant Imperial Chamberlain of the Household Department, and Mr. Secretary Oki, is currently named as his successor at Gumbá.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—On the 14th instant the Korean Embassy paid an official visit to the three Prime Ministers, and afterwards to the Judicial Department and the Senate. On the same day one of the suite, as the representative of the Embassy, visited the Home and Finance Departments under the guidance of an official from the Foreign Department, and held an interview with His Excellency Shiogawa, the Vice Assistant Home Minister.

A native paper announces that "copies of the drafts of the new treaties that were furnished lately to the Foreign Representatives by the Japanese Government, have been sent to their respective Home Governments. It is said that, with exception of the United States of America, the other Treaty Powers are strongly opposed to the proposed amendments in the treaties, and that the British Minister Sir Harry Parkes, and the new French Minister, are shortly to arrive here with full authority to complete the negotiations. A telegram has been received that they will not leave Europe until the treaty proposals have been fully discussed by their Governments and a definite agreement for joint action arrived at."

His Majesty the Emperor entertained the Prime Ministers and Privy Councillors at a banquet in the palace, on the 15th instant.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that notwithstanding the summer vacation the Prime Minister and the Privy Councillors have been attending the Daijo Kwan, where warm discussions have taken place on various subjects unknown to us. The Ministers and Councillors left their offices more than two hours later than usual, and Privy Councillor Oki retired about half an hour later than all the others."

Mr. Senator Iwamura, ex-Governor of Kagoshima, having handed over everything connected with his last office to his successor, Mr. Watanabe, returned to Tokio on the 16th instant.

A native journal writes that "although His Majesty the Emperor has travelled as far as the province of Satsuma in the extreme south-west, and Oshiu and Ushiu in the north of Japan, yet His Majesty has never visited the prefectures of Chiba and Ibaraki, which are both very close to the capital. Consequently, some loyal residents in those localities have resolved to subscribe money to defray the expenses of an Imperial visit to their district, and will shortly send up delegates to Tokio praying that His Majesty will comply with their wishes."

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that "His Majesty the Emperor, having been informed that the inhabitants of Sanjo, Niigata and Koshiwazaki, all in the province of Echigo, have suffered severely from the recent heavy fires, has made a donation of 1,500 yen from his private purse towards relieving their distress. We deeply appreciate this instance of His Majesty's kindness."

His Excellency Inouye having resumed office on Tuesday last, His Excellency Wooyeno has ceased to act as Foreign Minister.

Mr. Nomura, Governor of Kanagawa, left unexpectedly on the morning of the 17th instant, for the prefecture of Chiba, on official business.

His Excellency Shinagawa, Vice-Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, will visit the northern provinces on a tour of official inspection about the beginning of next month.

A native paper states:—The Korean Embassy visited the arsenal of the War Department at Koishikawa, Tokio, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th instant, where they witnessed all the various machinery in operation.

The *Choya Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—The object of the Korean mission is said to be to make some demands upon our Government, and from what we have heard, we believe they are as follows: 1st, that the port of Niimen situated in Kinki-dai is not to be opened. 2nd, that the export of rice is to be forbidden. 3rd, that the existing customs' tariff shall be revised. One of the arguments in favour of the prohibition of the export of rice is, that out of the 1,700 Japanese now in Pusan, Korea, no less than 1,200 come from the island of Tsushima: they are all of the very poorest class and earn a livelihood by carrying rice both for our merchants and the natives. Thus acting as a means of communication between

our people and the Koreans they frequently avail themselves of the opportunity to extort money from the latter. We have received many other items referring to the internal state of Corea, which we shall publish from time to time.

The Korean Ambassadors will shortly inspect the Finance Department and the Government Printing Office.

Their Excellencies are shortly to be entertained by the ex-daimio of Tsushima, the island which is situated near the coast of Corea.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A meeting of commanding officers was held at the headquarters of the Imperial Guard on the 13th instant.

Inquiries into the prices of rice at the different ports having proved that that article can be purchased cheapest at Kobe, the Commissariat of the Naval Department has purchased 3,000 koku of rice at that port. Fifty koku is to form part of the stores of every Japanese man-of-war.

The existing system for obtaining a sufficiency of recruits yearly has proved so defective, that it is shortly to be altered.

His Excellency General Oyama, Minister of War, has returned to Tokio on the 19th instant.

The estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year 1880, amount to 8,150,000 yen.

A letter from the captain of the *Amaki Kan*, now stationed at Fusan, Corea, states that an epidemic of cholera has broken out in that port, but that up to the time of writing none of the crew had been attacked.

The Japanese man-of-war *Kongo Kan* arrived at Shinagawa on the 15th instant, from Hakodate.

The examination by the Daijokwan of the new military code was completed on the 16th instant, and the decisions forwarded to the Prime Minister for inspection.

A swimming school has been established near the Mannenbashi, in Fukugawa, under the auspices of the War Department.

The *Hochi Shinbun* states:—According to the existing military system there is no provision for increasing the Artillery in time of war, but this is to be rectified by a new regulation.

His Majesty the Emperor will shortly visit the Military College, where he will witness the ceremony of distributing diplomas among the cadets who recently successfully passed their examination.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

We read in the *Mainichi Shinbun* that alterations have been made in the allowances to the Princes of the Blood. In future, four are to receive an annual income of 22,500 yen, and the remaining six 18,000 yen each.

The cost of the new Imperial palace to be constructed within the Tokio castle is expected to amount to 5,000,000 yen, of which sum 70,000 yen will be expended on the foundations alone. The building is to follow the style of architecture of the old palace in Tokio, but operations have been postponed for the present.

In the *Choya Shinbun* it is said that "the various exports sent from our country to Corea, cotton fabrics, shirtings, Japanese pens, ink, shoes, and umbrellas, fetch good prices. Tea the Koreans never use, and consequently there is no market for this article of food. A Japanese who shipped a large quantity of oil paintings and ordinary pictures, trusting to make a fortunate speculation, has been unable to make any sales, and has lost a large sum of money."

About five hundred families of the old Kurumo clan have emigrated to Kai-i-Zan, in the Fukushima prefecture, where they are actively engaged in farming. Seven hundred more families are about to emigrate to the same province and obtain waste land for cultivation.

A native paper states:—Some Osaka traders exported recently several different sorts of lanterns to Loochoo (Okinawa Ken), where such things were unknown. The people eagerly bought up large numbers of them. The favourite style was the lantern called *Ohueara-chokin*, which takes its name from being first made in Odawara. The profits made by the exporters exceed their most sanguine expectations.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* a new farm is to be established on an extensive plain in the prefecture of Oita, at the point

between Usa-gori in the Buzen province, and Kusu-gori in the Bungo province. The soil of this plain has been carefully analysed and is to be far more fertile than that of the Shimosa farm.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes:—The silk trade in Yokohama is now in a very bad state. Holders find it impossible to keep stocks any longer, and have therefore commenced to sell silk at very low rates; this has brought large amounts of specie into the merchants' hands, which will probably cause a decline in the price of silver.

In one of the vernacular journals it is said that a resident at Osaka, Fujita Heibei by name, who has been for some years busily engaged in whaling, of late invented several improvements in the apparatus employed, and is about to try them in the waters of Yesso and other places. A whaling company will be formed in the prefecture of Miyagi.

The *Akebono Shinbun* mentions that the returns furnished by the Custom House Bureau of the Finance Department, show that during the two fiscal years of 1878-79, the export of dried fish to China amounted to 2,271,379 yen.

16,000 koku of rice were brought up from Hongkong by the *City of Tokio*.

The present year has proved very favourable in the districts surrounding the capital and a good crop of wheat has been raised, while the rice prospects are looking very favourable.

A vernacular paper states:—It is announced that the Agricultural Bureau will shortly offer for public sale the Tomioka Silk thread manufactory, the Shimomachi spinning manufactory, the Agricultural implement factory, the Woollen manufactory at Senji, and the Shimosa Farm.

The application of Mr. Wakayama Gi-ichi, for permission to establish a Life Assurance Company, at Hamacho, Tokio, will shortly be granted.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that it was originally the intention of the Korean Embassy to remain here for twenty days only, but this will not be long enough for the purposes of their mission and a stay of from thirty to forty days is now proposed. The Embassy have expressed their desire to take back with them samples of every kind of Japanese produce, and with this object have handed over the sum of 150,000 yen to the Kioritsu Shokwai (the United Trading Society) of Osaka, four or five members of which have arrived in Tokio with the Embassy and will procure all such specimens as are required.

A very heavy rainfall occurred at Gumba-gori, in the province of Joshu, on the evening of the 7th instant, when both the Ukawa and the Usugawa overflowed their banks. The foot bridge at Iwahana-cho has been carried away and consequently traffic to Nakasendo is interrupted.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—We have received the following details respecting the sanitary condition of the Japanese residences at Fusan, Corea. Of the three hundred houses which form the settlement, barely one hundred are completed and even these are mere mat sheds as regards the walls. Twenty have no outhouses and in one, human beings and animals are all huddled together. Such being the condition of our settlers, fears are entertained of some epidemic breaking out. Ordinances regulating the construction of houses are being compiled.

Continuous and heavy rain for the last ten days is reported from the district of Akawa, in Tosa province. On the 4th and 5th instant, there was a heavy gale of wind and rain, and the river overflowed its banks. Residents in Ino, Takakoka, Yata Hirooka, Moriyama and Shinkawa-machi streets have suffered materially. All traffic was suspended and great anxiety felt. Fortunately, however, at about 5 p.m. on the 6th instant, the weather broke and became fine. The oldest inhabitant says there has not been such a flood since the great one that occurred thirty-two years ago.

The *Choya Shinbun*, giving an Osaka paper as its authority, states that a member of the Korean Embassy visited the Mint during their stay at Osaka. Only copper coinage was being struck on this occasion. The same person visited the Arsenal and evinced great interest and admiration at the various operations which he was invited to inspect. Commenting on the fact that a large quantity of small-arms was in course of manufacture

he inquired why such work was necessary, now that times were peaceful? In reply his Japanese guides reminded him of the old proverb.—“In times of peace prepare for war.”

We learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* that surveys have lately been taken of Fujiyama from which we glean the following particulars. The circumference at the base is fifty-five *ri* ten *cho*; half-way up the side of the mountain the circumference is fifteen *ri* twenty-two *cho*. Fujiyama is unequally divided between the provinces of Koshu and Suruga. Seven-tenths of the mountain belong to the former and three-tenths to the latter province, so that it would be more accurate to speak of Fuji of Koshu than of Fuji of Suruga.

The same paper states that “since the first of the month suicide has greatly increased among the poorer inhabitants of the capital. The deaths average three persons per diem, the usual methods adopted being either hanging or drowning. The majority of the suicides are men, and the reason assigned is the present high price of rice. We ask whose fault it can be that, in a year so fruitful, these poor people can be so troubled about the necessary means of existence?”

Another native paper says:—It is asserted that, owing to the depreciation of paper money, all commodities have risen materially in price, and, while the condition of the poorer classes in the capital is most critical, that of the farmers in the interior has been steadily prospering for some years past. Now, however, we learn that even the farming class find it hard to earn their daily bread. In the Joshiu province, people are to be seen gambling in the public thoroughfares to the neglect of their own business. Money is so scarce that when any exhibition opens only few spectators patronize it. An actor of great renown, Onoyo Kikugoro, recently opened a theatre, but even he was obliged to close it after two days owing to the poor support he received. A wrestling tournament met with similar ill-success. These details will give an idea of the present impecuniosity of the tenant farmers.

The principal penal establishment for Japan will be situated in the province of Ishikari, Yesso, with branch prisons in different districts. The cost of this new gaol is estimated at the sum of 400,000 yen and, when it is completed, one thousand prisoners will be sent there from the prisons connected with the Police Department in Tokio.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, who lately sailed for Corea, will shortly re-visit Japan.

The town of Kagoshima was visited by a severe storm of rain and a gale at about 7 p.m., on the 3rd instant. The storm increased in power at about 1 p.m. the 4th instant, and did not cease until the 5th instant. Every dwelling has been damaged more or less; about 260 houses were overturned, and the damage was particularly great near the coast.

A museum has been opened in the prefecture of Miyagi, and Mr. Oka, a *sakan* of the second class in the Home Department, is about to proceed there and inspect the articles exhibited.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that at about 2 p.m. on the 17th instant, nineteen prisoners who had been sentenced to penal servitude for life were, in accordance with the prison regulations of Kanagawa Ken, taken to be photographed, at the house of a certain Miya Kikujiro at Miyazaki-cho, Ise-yama (Nogeyama) under an escort of two warders named respectively Tsunemi and Shionichi. When the prisoners were ranged in line in the studio and the photographer was about to begin, a prisoner named Kubota Teikichi, acting probably upon some previously concerted plan, raised a shout and attacked the guard Tsunemi, pulling him down on the ground. The other prisoners at once sprang up and joined in the assault, beating the guard severely. The other guard escaped from the place and reported the matter to the police station at Toke. Meanwhile Teikichi with three other prisoners named Suzuki, Takasaka, and Takai, made their way to an old furniture store, where they forcibly obtained swords: thus armed they went off to Ootayama. Two policemen pursued them and after a conflict in which they both received slight wounds, succeeded in recapturing the four prisoners. The remaining fifteen men were at first greatly excited at seeing their fellow-prisoners escaped, but one named Yamashita eventually quieted them down and persuaded them to remain.

The affair caused no little excitement among the residents at Ise-yama and Toke.

In the same paper we read that frequent accidents, attended sometimes with loss of life, have occurred by boilers bursting on board the small steamers that ply between the western ports and Kawaguchi, Osaka, owing to the inexperience of the engineers employed. The owners of these boats have held a meeting at the Osaka school of mercantile navigation, where the subject was discussed and a report made to the authorities of Osaka and Hiogo, who intend to issue orders stopping night navigation. This has been already discontinued by the steamers belonging to the merchants of Tokushima on the Shikoku coast.

The material ordered in England for the cable intended to connect Okinawa (Loochoo) with the mainland having now arrived, the work of laying the cable will shortly be commenced.

For the convenience of the travelling public, Mr. Furuta Rokubei, a timber merchant at Fukagawa, Tokio, and other residents in the same place, have applied for permission to establish a line of steamers between Fukagawa and Yokosuka, and it is expected that the steamers will commence shortly running.

A sergeant of the second battalion of the Tokio garrison, attempted to commit suicide by performing *harakiri* at the front gate of the Akasaka palace: he revived under medical treatment, and was sent to a military hospital. It is said that he had on his person a petition addressed to the Minister of the Household Department, but its contents are not known.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 15th August, 1880.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 10,111.05
Merchandise, &c. ....	1,211.41
Total.....	Yen 11,322.46
Miles open 18.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 8,657.84
Merchandise, &c. ....	973.54
Total.....	Yen 9,631.38
Miles open 18.	

##### KOBE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 15th August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 12,184.20
Merchandise, &c. ....	2,569.06
Total.....	Yen 14,753.26
Miles open 58.	
Corresponding week last year.	
Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 6,402.07
Merchandise, &c. ....	1,507.05
Total.....	Yen 8,309.12
Miles open 47.	

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

Rio Janeiro, June 30th.—At Victoria, in Pernambuco, an election riot occurred on the 27th, in which, according to the telegrams received, the soldiery and police fired on the people, and twenty persons, including Baron de Exada, were killed and many wounded.

The Electoral bill has passed the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, with amendments. Every Brazilian citizen over 21 years of age, in possession of civil and political rights and having an income of \$200 per annum, is declared an elector and as such is entitled to vote directly for Deputies and Senators.

St. Johns, N. B., July 20th.—The British barkentine *Girl of Devon* arrived here this morning from Plymouth, England, after a passage of twenty-seven days. She brought in with her a large white-painted figurehead, which the Captain affirms to be unmistakably the head of the ill-star-

red training ship *Atalanta*. One noticeable feature about the figurehead is the evidence of great violence, either by collision with ice or floating wreckage. Large metal bolts that fastened it to the cutwater are rudely bent and broken, indicating the application of a tremendous shock to the bows of the ship; and the lower part of the figure is broken and splintered, which tends to strengthen the theory of a collision.

London, July 24th.—A dinner was given to-night at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in honor of General Hawley, and by way of inaugurating the American company which has assumed the control of the American Exchange in London. Edward J. Reed, member of Parliament, presided. After the dinner, a numerously-attended reception was held, at which many American visitors and residents of London were present.

Frankfort, July 24th.—The German-American gymnasts arrived to-day to participate in the festival commencing to-morrow. They were enthusiastically greeted. Replying to an address of welcome from the Festival Committee, Gustav Rietzka, of San Francisco, expressed the warmest love for the German Fatherland.

London, July 24th.—Very urgent "whips," both Government and Opposition, have been issued for Monday night's division on the Compensation bill. The resignation of Earl Komar as Lord Chamberlain is again rumoured. It is believed that most of the Irish members will support the Compensation bill, and that it will pass the House of Commons by a large majority, despite the opposition whip and abstentions from voting. The *Times* says: "We believe the number of Lords who will vote for the Compensation bill will be curiously small. At least a third of the habitual supporters of the Government in the House of Lords will abstain from voting."

London, July 24th.—Premier Canovas del Castillo has overruled the objections raised by the Queen's Austrian physician against the return of the Court to Madrid in the heat of August. The state apartments in the palace at Madrid are being sumptuously prepared for the Queen's accouchment, which is expected at the end of August. The Queen's mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, will arrive in Madrid next week. Ex-queen Isabella will visit the capital later.

London, July 24th.—The stewards of the Jockey Club have unanimously decided that the winner of the Derby stakes is the Duke of Westminster's chestnut colt *Head Or*. The objection against him is therefore overruled.

Dublin, July 25th.—The weather continues to be very fine. Hay is being cut and saved. All the crops are maturing with unusual rapidity. In view of this, some members of the Mansion House Relief Committee consider that their labours ought to be ended immediately.

Paris, July 25th.—The demonstrations on behalf of Henri Rochefort, made at the students' soirées on Saturday, do not cause the slightest excitement here.

Athens, July 25th.—A decree of mobilization was to be issued to-day, and the Chambers are to be summoned immediately. A loan of £600,000 has been obtained at Paris, and another of two millions is being negotiated.

London, July 25th.—A Constantinople despatch to the *Daily News* says: The Porte is trying to place the responsibility of rejecting the decision of the Berlin Conference on the Grand Council, but the Ambassadors have intimated to the Sultan that he alone is responsible. In the meantime troops and stores are being hurried to Albania. If Greece should move to occupy territory, it is intended to convert the Turkish soldiers into Albanian troops. Many hundreds of Albanian dresses have been made at Constantinople for them. The tone of the Turkish press is very violent toward the European Powers.

Berlin, July 25th.—Prince Bismarck confers with Count Von Munster and Prince Hohenlohe in respect to the answer of the Porte to the collective note. Three captains and three staff officers have agreed to go to Turkey, if allowed by the authorities.

Vienna, July 25th.—The Powers will draw up an ultimatum, summoning the Porte to fulfill, within three weeks, the Montenegrin Convention, and, in the event of refusal, a naval demonstration will take place.

London, July 25th.—The Viceroy of India received the following despatch from Camp Ruski Waukad, Candahar, July 22nd: Spies report that Ayooob Khan has crossed

Helmond at Hyderabad. It is reported that 4,000 Ghazis have joined him. Portions of his cavalry are foraging near the British camp.

Naples, July 25th.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius began to-day.

St. Petersburg, July 25th.—The *Golos* publishes an article, which attracts considerable attention, advocating the liberty of the individual in accordance with law.

St. Petersburg, July 25th.—The Marquis Teng has advised the Chinese Embassy here that he will arrive at St. Petersburg at the end of next week, with the new Japanese Minister.

St. Petersburg, July 25th.—Admiral Lasofsky takes with him full power to reopen negotiations with China.

Naples, July 25th.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here to-day.

London, July 27th.—A new weekly journal—*Saturday Afternoon*—is about to appear, under the editorship of Farjeon, the novelist.

St. Petersburg, July 27th.—In refutation of the rumors of the death of Skobeleff, the *Novoe Vremya* states that it has received a telegram from him, reporting all well.

London, July 27th.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, introduced Compensation for disturbance in Ireland bill, which passed the House of Commons last night, and fixed the second reading of the bill for Monday next.

Earl Alartrey, Liberal, on behalf of Earl Grey, Liberal, gave notice of a motion to reject the measure. Earl Grey has volunteered to lead the opposition to the bill.

A circular addressed to the Peers, requesting their attendance in the House of Lords on Monday to oppose the second reading of the bill, is signed by the following Whig Peers: Lords Avonland, Carysfort, Dartrey, Fitzwilliam, Sligo and Somerset.

London, July 27th.—A Constantinople despatch says: The Porte discovered through one of its agents abroad, that England had confidentially sounded the Powers on the subject of a naval demonstration, but the intelligence caused no alarm. Abeldin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said that any demonstration of the kind would simply have the effect of inciting the Albanians to energetic action, and naval authorities opine that a hostile fleet could not inflict much real injury so long as the Dardanelles are properly protected by forts and torpedoes. The Sultan is guided chiefly by the fear of immediate consequences, and his fears, together with all other influences around him, tend to make him offer dogged resistance. The Continental newspapers seem to make no question that Queen Victoria has written a letter to the Sultan, but judging from the analysis of the letter published by the *Paris Rappel*, it appears highly improbable that it was either written or authorized by the Queen.

Berlin, July 27th.—The Emperor of Russia has withdrawn his objections to receiving the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador. The latter, with his staff, have arrived here, on the way to St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, July 27th.—The *Novoe Vremya* gives the particulars of the Letofsky Prison, one of the chief establishments of its kind. The Inspector states that he found in the female wards 157 women, of whom 33 were ill, many being *enceinte*. In the male wards there were 592 men, of whom 127 were ill. Their linen was filthy and the ventilation was wholly inadequate. It is estimated that each man had but three-fifths of the quantity of air necessary to support an adult person. The prison is never repaired, and dirt and disorder reign supreme. In spite of the short term of imprisonment (one year) to which its inmates are subjected, the death-rate is nearly 25 per cent.

Paris, July 27th.—It is intended to remove Admiral Ribourt, commanding at Cherbourg. He will be replaced in his present place of Maritime Prefect at the end of August, on the occasion of the promotions in the Navy caused by the retirement of Admiral Jauréguiberry into the Reserve. President Grévy's visit to Cherbourg remains fixed for the 9th of August.

Paris, July 27th.—*Le Temps* has reason to believe that the command of the naval demonstration in Turkish waters will be shared by the English and French Admirals.

Bucharest, July 27th.—In consequence of a discussion with regard to the status of Eugene Schuyler, the United States has given its representation here the rank of a

legation, although, according to present appearances, Schuyler, while claiming the grade and recognition of a Minister Resident, will retain the rather incongruous title of Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.

London, July 27th.—The Goodwood Stakes were won by *Reveller*, *Edelweiss* second, *Bay Archer* third. Tenbroek's filly, *The Gowan*, won the sweepstakes, *Contrivance* second, *Templar* third. The Richmond Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, was won by *Balgai*, *Shobell* second, *Rosie* third. Lorillard's *Purpure* finished the list.

Lorillard's *Woolstern* ran well until coming into the straight, where he was beaten and finished.

London, July 28th.—The Marquis of Hartington stated later in the House of Commons that the Government had received no further advices. General Burrows' brigade numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayoob Khan was stronger than had been expected, consisting of 12,000 men and 30 guns well served. Strong reinforcements had been ordered to the front; it might be necessary to send troops from England. Lord Hartington confirmed the report that part of General Burrows' force consisted of a battery of British artillery and a battalion of the 66th British Infantry. He said he did not know what force General Primrose had at Candahar independently of Burrows' brigade, but probably not over 2,000 strong; but when General Burrows' brigade was detached, some of General Phayre's troops were about to reinforce Candahar. If this reinforcement was effected, General Primrose's force would, perhaps, exceed 3,000.

Lord Hartington further stated that he had received a despatch from the Viceroy of India, saying: "General Burrows has been seriously defeated. Primrose has vacated his cantonments and Candahar, and retired to the citadel. Reinforcements are already on the way, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Additional forces will be sent from India. It may be necessary to anticipate the usual season's reliefs from England."

Another despatch had also arrived from the Governor of Bombay, who says: "We can furnish, for the emergency, three batteries, one regiment of British cavalry, half a regiment of native cavalry and two regiments of British and six regiments of native infantry, besides a battery and two battalions in Scinde."

General Phayre telegraphs: "The fragments of Burrows' force are arriving at Candahar. No details." General Phayre had been conversing by telegraph with Primrose, but the wires were now cut. Phayre and Sandeman propose to abandon the Nari line, and to concentrate on the Bolan Pass route, unless strong reinforcements are immediately available.

The Viceroy, replying to an inquiry as to what troops Burrows had, says: "Horse artillery I and B, a company of sappers, six companies of the Sixty-sixth, two squadrons of Scinde horse, one regiment of Bombay cavalry, and the First and Thirteenth native infantry."

Simla, July 28th.—Gen. Phayre has been ordered to concentrate his force and advance to Candahar immediately, to support Gen. Primrose. His line of communication with the rear will be strengthened by Bombay and Bengal troops, who have been ordered to march immediately.

Frankfort, July 28th.—A banquet was given to-night to two hundred persons, in honor of the American gymnasts. Herr Schiele offered a toast to the American Republic, and Herr Rietzki, of California, proposed a sentiment in honor of gymnastics. The American Consul, General Alfred E. Lee, read congratulatory telegrams from General Sherman and American Minister, Mr. White.

Constantinople, July 28th.—The Porte has declared its readiness to execute the Montenegrin Convention in three weeks.

London, July 28th.—The Lennox Stakes, at Goodwood, were won by *Phoenix*, Lorillard's *Parole* second, *Gil Blas* third.

The Levant Stakes were won by Lorillard's *Iroquois*, *Isola-Madre* second, *Conace* third.

The Drawing-room Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, was won by *Mask*, beating Lorillard's *Nereid*. *Mask* made the running, but was challenged by *Nereid* at the distance-pole, from which point it was a good race, *Mask* winning by a neck. Cannon rode *Mask*, and Jeffrey, *Nereid*.

The Stewards' Cup was won by *Elf King*, *Hack Thorpe*

second, Tenbroek's *Veto* third. Twenty-eight horses started.

Sussex Stakes were won by *Mask*, *Apollu* second, *Zealot* third. Three other horses started.

London, July 28th.—An application has been made to the authorities to try by Court-martial, Sergeant Marshman, of the Marines, marker at Wimbledon, bribed to mark the target falsely in the contest for the Olympic prize, on the 23rd instant.

London, July 28th.—The chief officer and seven of the crew of the new ship *City of Brussels* have been presented with medals for rescuing the crew of a sinking ship.

London, July 28th.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord George Hamilton moved the rejection of the Government's proposal for an increase of the income tax. The motion was defeated by 20 to 94, many Conservatives voting with the Government.

London, July 28th.—A telegram from the Governor of Bombay says that Major-General Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar as follows:

"General Burrows' force is annihilated. We are going into the citadel."

The Marquis of Hartington, in announcing the news in the House of Commons, added: "General Phayre has been instructed to collect what forces he can and march to Candahar. I have telegraphed to Simla to send another brigade, if necessary."

General Burrows' brigade was detached from the Candahar garrison to coöperate with Shere Ali, whom the British appointed Wali of Candahar against Ayoob Khan, an aspirant to the Amcership, and when Shere Ali, ordered his forces to retire toward Girishk, his infantry deserted in a body, but were pursued by General Burrows, who recovered the guns and wagons they had carried off. Weakened by the desertion of Shere Ali's infantry, General Burrows effected a retrograde movement to Kushka Nakied, 13 miles nearer Candahar. Ayoob Khan's forces had reached Helmond river, above Girishk, and spies reported that he had crossed that river at Hyderabad, and that 4000 Ghazis had joined him, while parties of cavalry were foraging near the British camp.

It would seem as if the Indian Government had felt some misgiving with regard to General Burrows' position, for a fortnight ago a reserve division in Scinde was placed under orders for active service. The division comprises a battery of artillery, one battalion of British and two regiments of native infantry, and one regiment of native cavalry. By moving this force quietly to the front, the Quetta and Dishaen contingent can be relieved for active duty under General Phayre. Ayoob Khan's forces will doubtless make a rush at Candahar, but, as recent crop reports are very satisfactory, the garrison will probably be well provisioned. Chaman, where General Phayre's force will concentrate, is about half-way between Quetta and Candahar, and 90 miles from the latter place.

The Governor of Bombay's telegram says: "We can send another brigade if necessary."

London, July 28th.—The following is Reuter's despatch announcing the defeat of the British:

Simla, July 28th.—General Burrows has been defeated by Ayoob Khan, sustaining great loss. His forces were dispersed and compelled to fly, being pursued three miles. They are straggling back to Candahar in dribblets. Two guns were lost.

London, July 28th.—It is believed at the War Office that General Burrows' force consisted of E Battery of B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, the Third Regiment of Scinde horse, the Poona horse, a detachment of the Sixty-sixth foot, numbering fourteen officers and four hundred and seventy men, the first Bombay Native Infantry, and the Nineteenth Bombay Native Infantry, making a total of about 2,700 men.

Bombay, July 29th.—The news of the disaster was brought to Candahar by thirty Indian horsemen, who had ridden for their lives. Great anxiety is felt concerning the garrison of Khilistigilzai, consisting of four guns, a squadron of the 3rd Scinde Horse, two companies of the 66th Regiment, the 4th Regiment, of Bombay Native Infantry, and one company of the 26th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.

Cabul, July 29th.—Complications are already arising at Ghuznee, and there can be no doubt that the defeat will

exercise an immense effect on the situation here. It is considered certain that Ayoub Khan's attitude will modify the resolution to leave Abdulrahman to establish himself, aided only by money, and that evacuation must be delayed. The opinion is unanimous as to the absolute necessity of a complete re-vindication of our arms.

Bombay, July 29th.—The news from Candahar caused immense excitement and consternation throughout India. It had been regarded as certain that General Burrows' force was capable of opposing, Ayoub Khan's regulars. No shadow of anxiety was felt for his safety. The Viceroy summoned his Council in haste the instant the news of the disaster arrived, and, although some hope was expressed that the report of the losses had been exaggerated, there is nothing in the latest news at hand to encourage the hope that any considerable body of infantry escaped. The loss of the city would be a terrible blow to us and a frightful misfortune to the inhabitants, as the city would certainly be sacked by Ayoub Khan's troops.

London, July 29th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its leading editorial article, says: The disaster at Candahar would be half compensated if it awakes the country to the determination to come out of Afghanistan "bag and baggage," to have nothing to do with Candahar and as little as possible with Cabul, and to abandon that imposture called a "scientific frontier."

London, July 29th.—In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, said the Government had decided to despatch reinforcements to India immediately. The Khan of Khelat, he said, had offered guns and other assistance.

London, July 29th.—Earl Granville stated in the House of Lords to-day that General Phayre is at Chaman Chokii. Communication is cut between him and General Primrose. General Phayre says that Primrose's only fears are for a scarcity of water.

A despatch from Simla says: General Primrose's last message stated that the report of the disaster was exaggerated, but the loss was severe. Reinforcements were already on the way when the defeat occurred. Generals Sindeman and Phayre are already marching on Candahar, and two or more regiments should have reached Candahar by this time. Two strong brigades, with artillery and cavalry, will be sent from India.

London, July 29th.—A despatch from Bombay says: The native mind is greatly excited by the Candahar disaster. The bazars are full of rumors. The natives think the Russians assisted Ayoub Khan and led his troops.

The latest telegram from Candahar stated that all discipline in Burrows' command had disappeared, and a disorderly crowd of officers and soldiers was pouring into Candahar.

London, July 29th.—Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, has given a decision against Albert Grant in favor of the Emma Silver Mining Company for £12,000, that sum being the profit which Grant made as promoter of that company. Such judgment not to be affected by the bankruptcy proceedings against Grant, inasmuch as his making a profit as promoter of the company was a breach of trust.

London, July 29th.—A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says: It appears that France is resolved to withdraw her ironclads if the naval demonstration should develop into real action. Until now it has been hoped that the good understanding between the Powers during the drawing up of the collective note would continue, but the attitude of France during the last few days makes it likely that many difficulties may arise.

A military paper says that the number of Turkish troops stationed on the Greek frontier is 24,000 foot, 1,400 horse, and 218 cannon, ready for active service.

Paris, July 29th.—The departure of a military mission to Greece has been delayed, the Government being anxious to avoid giving rise to any misunderstanding.

Melbourne, July 29th.—A new Administration has been formed, with Hon. Graham Berry as Premier.

London, July 29th.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, replying to an inquiry, said that communications have passed between Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Turkey, with the knowledge and consent of the Government. It was unusual to present such communications to Parliament, but the Queen

had in very cordial terms expressed a hope that the Sultan would, even at some sacrifice, accede to the wishes of Europe.

London, July 29th.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Foreign Secretary, confirmed the accuracy of the published account of the Porte's reply to the collective note of the Powers.

Constantinople, July 29th.—Abbedin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has promised to cede Dulcigno district to Montenegro.

New York, July 29th.—The *Herald's* London special, speaking of the Parliamentary proceedings on Wednesday night, says: When Hartington rose to give further information that he had received, a pin could have been heard falling. There was little comfort in what he had to say. On the contrary, the general impression among members was that affairs were in a worse state than the Government admitted. Many persons acquainted with Indian affairs expressed their fears lest the Afghan success should lead to a general rising of the clans, and eventually to an uprising in India itself, which would be more difficult to suppress than the mutiny of Sepoy troops.

London, July 29th.—The following despatch has been received from the Governor of Bombay: Gen. Phayre, replying to a telegram asking all the particulars of the disaster, telegraphs from Quetta to-day, as follows: The following are notes of a conversation held yesterday with General Primrose before the wires were cut. General Primrose said: "I am anxious to see you coming in with as large a force as you can. Small parties of General Burrows' force are constantly arriving. It would appear that they were only pursued three or four miles. I have not yet ascertained the losses, but fear they are severe. I have sent out men to assist the stragglers. The enemy are very strong in artillery. They have 35 guns, which they work well, General Burrows and the Wali Sher Ali are all right. The latter has reached Candahar. Dr. Harvey says that only two of our guns were lost; the others are coming in." (Here follows a list of eight British officers killed and five wounded.)

Nine officers have arrived safely at Candahar. This is all we know.

London, July 29th.—The *St. James' Gazette* says: The news to-day from Afghanistan shows that yesterday's telegram exaggerated General Burrows' defeat at Candahar. It was successfully defended in the old Afghan war by a force inferior to General Primrose's against a night attack by three thousand Afghans.

Bombay, July 29th.—The fact that only two guns were lost leaves ground for hope that a portion of Burrows' force was enabled to escape with the other four guns.

Dublin, July 29th.—The news of the disaster in Afghanistan caused the deepest sorrow and consternation here. So profound an impression has not been produced on the public mind since the first battle of the Crimea.

The news caused great excitement in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington is expected to make further statements to-day.

The *Standard* says one distinct and fixed point is that our supremacy must be signally and effectually vindicated, and the crushing disaster avenged in the sight of Afghanistan and India. It is not known whether General Burrows himself is saved. The Queen was immediately telegraphed on receipt of the news, and all the Ministers had an informal conference. The date of the attack is not given, but the military authorities believe it took place on Saturday or Sunday last.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says the disaster depressed Eastern exchanges and weakened securities.

London, July 30th.—The House of Lords to-day passed the bill for the relief of the Irish distress.

London, July 30th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening says: In Essex and Kent, and adjacent counties bordering the Thames, the prospects of the wheat crop have been dashed by heavy storms during the past 24 hours.

Constantinople, July 30th.—England and Austria have informed the Porte that they will guarantee the security of all Mussulmans in the districts ceded to Greece. The Ambassadors have promised to support Novikoff's demand for the execution of the assassin of Col. Commeroff. The Porte expressed its willingness to surrender the prisoner for execution to the Russian Government, but the proposal

was declined. Osman Pasha, Chief of Staff, is about to start for Volo with war materials and troops. The First Regiment of Rediffs has been called out.

St. Petersburg, July 30th.—The Marquis Tseung, Ambassador of China, has arrived.

London, July 30th.—A Berlin despatch says it is reported that the German Government has declared it positively impossible to enter into further negotiations in regard to the Greek question.

London, July 30th.—A Berlin despatch says: A fire broke out in Wagner's Theatre at Bayreuth, on the 25th instant, and destroyed the west side of structure.

London, July 30th.—In the House of Lords, the leaders of the Conservative party have decided to support a motion for the rejection of the Compensation bill.

London, July 30th.—The Molecomb Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Lorillard's *Patapaw*; *Melora* second. Betting, just before the race, was five to ten against *Patapaw*, and ten to three against *Melora*. *Capuchin* and *Chelsea* ran side by side to the distance-pole, when *Patapaw* came to the front, and won by half a length.

Rome, July 30th.—Cardinal Francisco Appuzzo, Archbishop of Capua, is dead.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

Candahar, 2nd July.—Ayub Khan is reported to have left Herat about the middle of June, and to have already reached Farah with the main body of his army. He has sent a large body of Cavalry in advance to collect provisions. Ayub's force is said to consist of between 3,000 and 4,000 Cavalry, ten Regiments of Kabuli and Herati Infantry, each between 300 and 400 strong, and thirty guns. Exaggerated reports are current in the city. The Wali is still at Girishk with the main body of his troops and two guns. He has sent forward his remaining four guns with two Infantry Regiments and 1,500 Cavalry to Washir under his nephew. A column composed as follows is under orders to march immediately for Girishk to support the Wali; E. Bat. R.H.A., 6th Regiment, 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, 1st Grenadiers, Jacob's Rifles. The force is under command of General Burrows, General Nuttall commanding the Cavalry. The 4th Rifles have been ordered up to Candahar from Quetta to take the place of regiments leaving. All is quiet in the Candahar district.

Candahar, 8th July.—The advanced Brigade of Cavalry under General Nuttall reached Kushi-Nakhod on Wednesday, and should arrive at Girishk on Friday. The Infantry Brigade is one march in the rear. Ayub's troops had not crossed the frontier at the date of the latest news received of their movements.

Kooski Mokhood, 9th July.—The Cavalry and Horse Artillery arrived here on Wednesday and hope to reach the Helmund on Friday, the last march being 26 miles. The Infantry is one day's march in rear, and may probably detour by the village of Saughar on the north road. Ayub's Cavalry is said to have arrived at the river Khash, which forms the boundary between Farrah and Candahar.

The following from the *Pioneer* refers doubtless to General Burrows ill-fated brigade:—

"A British Brigade of all arms was to start yesterday (10th July), or the day before, from Candahar, to co-operate on the Helmund with Wali Shere Ali, in defending the line of that river against any attack that Ayub Khan may perhaps be ill-advised enough to attempt. It appears that the difficulties which at first impeded Ayub Khan's advances have so far been overcome that he is undoubtedly moving towards the Helmund with a miscellaneous force; and though it is hardly likely, first, that he will get so far, and secondly, that he would be able to cross the river in face of such resistance as the Wali alone could offer, it has been deemed advisable to take the step described as a measure of precaution."

Rio de Janeiro, 25th June.—Intelligence received here from Buenos Ayres announces that an engagement took place on the 22nd instant, between the National and Provincial troops, in which the latter were routed. The Provincial troops were also repulsed in an assault upon the city yesterday.

Allahabad, 12th July.—With reference to Lord Harting-

ton's announcement in the House of Commons on Monday last, the *Pioneer* believes that further financial revelations of great magnitude remain to be made. It now appears that the total cost of the war is likely to reach to about fifteen millions over and above the cost of the frontier railways.

Kabul, 13th July.—All districts are perfectly quiet. Abdul Rahman reached the foot of the Kotal on Sunday; on Monday, Sherka, over the Kotal, and on Tuesday, Kaneshaw. He is expected at Indandara, four miles from Charikar, on Tuesday, the 15th. The difficulty of roads and poor baggage animals are causing delay. Hashim Kan is said to have gone to Kharwar with Badshah Kan Ghilzai. Mushki Alam has recalled the Ghazis from Argandah and personally chastised the leaders for their turbulent conduct. General Burrows arrived at Girishk on the 11th, all well. The Helmund is fordable everywhere. Forage and wood are plentiful, and other supplies in abundance. Ayub's main body was in Bakwa on the 6th.

Allahabad, 14th July.—Three days ago a deputation of influential Kabul gentlemen left the city for Charikar to meet Abdul Rahman. They took a letter to Abdul Farn, chief political officer. The deputation reached Charikar, and were well received by Mahomed Aziz, and have since gone on to meet Abdul himself. The Suleiman Kheyls and Andaris have had a great quarrel on a matter connected with the pasturage of flocks. The former were sent to the British camp to make submission, and affirm that the Suleiman Kheyls will have nothing more to do with the Ghazis or Mahomed Jan.

Constantinople, 14th July.—The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad, stating that it cannot consent to the cession of Jamina, Provisa, and Larissa, because the population are Turkish. Any possible concession, however, the Porte is willing to make. Some German officials have been placed to assist in the re-organization of the Turkish finances.

Paris, 14th July.—The national fête was celebrated today with great splendour and amid much enthusiasm.

Aden, 14th July.—The *Duke of Lancaster* has run ashore at Jebel Zukur. No lives lost. The passengers have arrived by the *Australia*.

Allahabad, 15th July.—It is reported from Kabul that Wali Mahomed, who is trying to make terms with Abdul Rahman, has written to Muski Alam, Abdul Guffoor and Asmatulla Khan, asking them not to fight at present, saying he is engaged in negotiations with the British, and should they terminate unsatisfactorily he will give full instructions about the commencement of hostilities.

The Ghuzni faction intend taking Mass Khan to join his uncle Ayoub.

Some officers have been fired at near Alibogau. They returned the fire, killing two of the enemy.

July 15th.—According to recent reports the gathering at Charakh is breaking up, although the Zurmattees are still there.

Mahomed Jan has left Logar and proceeded to Maidan. He seldom stays long in one place. He has three thousand men distributed between Sagawa, Tungi Wardak, and Karadilawan. A camp of two or three thousand has been formed at Mebrifollad under Asmatulla Khan, Mahomed Jan's brother.

The First Brigade, First Division, patrolled on the morning of the 10th within two miles of Kotalitakut, which was held in force by the enemy, whose cavalry piquets were seen between Kotal and the village of Argandeh. The enemy on seeing a reconnoitring force approach fired several shots at long ranges. Badshah Khan has fled with his family to Surknomusgi. The gathering at Maidan has received large reinforcements lately, but the presence of General Macpherson near Argandeh Kotal prevents their going in the direction of Kohistan at present. On the morning of the 12th General Macpherson sent a reconnoitring party towards the Larander Pass, who reported all perfectly quiet.

London, 15th July.—A colliery explosion took place today at Risca, near Newport, causing a loss of 119 lives.

Ragusa, 25th June.—Mr. Kirby Green, the English Consul at Scutari, has returned to that place, having failed in his conciliatory mission to the Albanian chiefs, who declare their determination to defend their nationality, and are organising measures of resistance in order to

prevent the cession of Dulcigno to Montenegro. The Albanian tribes, actuated by the same spirit, are again taking up arms.

Constantinople, 16th July.—Fighting between the Albanian and Montenegrin troops continues.

St. Petersburg, 16th July.—General Skobelev reports that the Russians have been engaged in skirmish beyond Bani with the Tekke Turkomans, who fled after a stubborn fight.

London, 16th July.—The Government has announced that the drawings of India Council bills will be diminished.

London, 16th July.—A meeting of the Whig members of the House of Commons has been held to consider the Irish Compensation to Tenants Bill, and expressed an opinion against it.

Athens, 17th July.—The Greek Government, in reply to the collective note of the European Conference, has accepted its decisions on the question of the demarcation of the frontier.

Constantinople, 17th July.—Several Germans have been appointed to high administrative posts in Turkey.

Cairo, 17th July.—The conclusion of a treaty of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia is denied.

London, 17th July.—The House of Commons last night adopted the following ministerial amendment to the Irish Compensation to Tenants Bill:—"That the landlord is not to be relieved from granting compensation if he refuses the terms of the tenant without the offer of a reasonable alternative course."

Constantinople, 18th July.—Turkish troops are being rapidly sent to the Darlanelles.

Cairo, 18th July.—The Khedive has signed a decree relating to the liquidation of the Egyptian debt.

London, 19th July.—Mr. Dodson, member for Chester and President of the Local Government Board, has been unseated for corrupt practices by his agents.

The Times publishes a paragraph stating that General Sir Thomas Montagu Steele has been appointed Commander-in-chief in Ireland.

London, 20th July.—The Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. John MacLaren, has been defeated at the election for Berwick.

The House of Commons, last night passed through committee the bill granting compensation to evicted Irish tenants. All amendments were rejected.

A deputation, composed of all the natives of India now in London, is to have an interview on Thursday next with the Secretary of State for India to present a memorial on the Vernacular Press and the Arms Acts.

Vienna, 20th July.—The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to inform the Porte that the Austrian Government is determined to enforce the decisions of the Conference and that the Treaty stipulations respecting Montenegro shall be execution of the Berlin Treaty on both sides.

London, 21st July.—In the House of Lords last night the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the German Government had not encouraged German officials to accept appointments under the Turkish Government. His Lordship also said that Germany had promised its cordial co-operation in the European concert.

Obituary.—Lord Dalhousie.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS.

### WHY A NATION OBEYS ITS GOVERNMENT.

A LECTURE BY MR. KUSAMA.

WHEN we consider the whole economy of the animal world we find that it is governed by one universal law, viz: that the strong oppresses the weak, and this does not seem an anomaly under the attendant circumstances, but only what we might expect. Among men, however, we find the reverse to be the case, and that the minority oppress the majority, the weak govern the powerful. Even among individuals we find instances of this in everyday life. The general, whose well-known bravery and military ability gives him the control of armies, is led captive by the whim of a woman, a child, a dotard, or a driveller! Is not this state of affairs truly remarkable? And yet the in-

stance is the same in the case of a nation paying obedience to the enactments of its Government. A moment's consideration will make it clear that, although the *raison d'être* of a Government is to protect the governed, yet the latter are always in the majority, while the former are in the minority, both in power and number. This is especially the case in countries where the style of Government is one of Absolute Monarchy, or even of government by the nobles alone. Yet, as has been said before, the minority rules the majority; and the question arises, how is such a peculiar state of matters to be explained? How is it that in contradiction to the usual custom of the whole animal kingdom, where we find the strong oppressing the weak, in the case of a nation we find the few ruling the many? To this question the answer might be given that a Government has its standing army, composed of trained soldiers, to act as a protection, and at the same time to control the people, and that it is on this account that a Government actually powerless *per se* can make its people obey its orders in spite of their overwhelming majority in actual numbers; and that it is on this account also that now-days two rival Governments, jealously emulating each other, always make large additions to their standing army, and when reasons for this stop are demanded, it is explained that it is a preparation for war and to protect the country against a foreign foe, while in reality it is to guard against internal dissensions and revolutions. This answer may be true to a certain extent, but yet it gives no satisfactory explanation as to why so many millions of soldiers throughout the world should obey their own Government and consent to be its instruments. Looking at the actual numbers how vast the disparity between the soldiers and their Government! This is shown the great difference between the brute creation and mankind.

Why then does a nation obey its Government? We are inclined to believe it is for three reasons which we now give: 1st; we wish to further our own interests. 2nd; we weigh carefully the advantages and disadvantages of our position; and 3rd, from traditional custom. Now what do we imply by this expression, traditional custom? It is this, that the Sovereign Lord is believed to be the descendant of God, and thus the Government, as it is the representative of Heaven, has the inherent right of governing the people notwithstanding the disparity in numbers. This view has taken so firm a root in political ideas as to make habit a second nature. Looking at the state of the community we find everything is ruled by traditional custom: for instance the system of birthright, kinship, the authority of government officials, the personal influence of the nobles and the priests, have all given rise to certain peculiar customs, and on account of their having existed so long, we are so far from viewing them with suspicion, that on the contrary we look upon them as the ordinary usage of the community. This state of affairs has been availed of both in past and present times by Kings and Emperors: the Popes of Rome have arrogated to themselves the same religious power as God Himself: the Incas of Peru, the various Saxon Kings in past times, as do the Lamas of Tibet even now, all claimed the proud title of the Son of Heaven and the power and privilege of personal intercourse and conversation with God. Many similar instances of such pretensions could be quoted from the different countries of the East even at the present day and this is the very reason why the people, despite their superiority in numbers, agree to obey the Government, and is in fact the argument on which has been founded that most inconsistent idea "the right divine of Kings."

Let us now examine the second reason; that we weigh carefully the advantages and disadvantages of our position. When a people does not obey its Government, civil wars naturally ensue and cause endless trouble and misery; it is therefore better to maintain the existing Government than to attempt to upset it and establish another in its place. Thus it is that looking at both sides of the question we decide upon submitting ourselves to the Government.

What is meant again by saying that we wish to promote our own interests? It is that we all entertain a desire to dwell in peace and safety, and realize the impossibility of doing so and thus escaping great troubles and disturbances unless we live under the protection of a good Government. All those reasons that we have given differ greatly from one another, but they all tend to the same result, namely that

the people obey the Government. They explain why so large a multitude of the people obey the few individuals that comprise the Government, but yet being only ideas formed by many persons from various premises they do not amount to any definite form of obligation which brings the people under submission to the orders of the Government, and we must look elsewhere for a reason. In olden times many learned men have given it as their opinion that submission to the Government was the duty of the people. It is our intention to give brief extracts from their remarks on this subject, to point out their errors in judgment, and to examine whether the idea is correct that submission is the duty of the people; and if such should be the case, to explain the reasons for it.

(To be continued.)

NOTE:—The above is from a new periodical, the *Onsei Zasshi*, which appears twice or thrice a month and contains reports of lectures delivered in Tokio by well-known men of education and position. The lecture we translate was delivered by a Mr. Kusama.—Ed. J.W.M.

### THE UNTRUSTWORTHY CHARACTER OF ADVICE FROM FOREIGNERS.

(Translated from the *Choya Shinbun*.)

**T**O UNDERSTAND the dealings and actions of our Government and the community, and to weigh well all the *pros* and *cons* in any circumstances connected with them, it is essential first of all to be thoroughly acquainted with our history, with the changes that have taken place, and carefully to investigate the manners, customs, habits and feelings of our people; and also to comprehend the constitution of the Government and the mutual relations between it and the people. The march of intellect, the progress of our civilization, the expression of the public opinion, all call for attention. A traveller may visit these shores and judging merely from a superficial knowledge of us, may assert that the Government should be composed, should conduct its affairs, in such and such a manner. Still, even though he may be a well-educated and experienced statesman his opinions cannot escape being erroneous, unless he is thoroughly *au fait* with the circumstances, of our country. Far more is this likely to be the case when the same traveller is distinguished not for his statesmanship, but merely as a military officer. Those who take the advice of such a man, on subjects connected with the Government of a country, cannot be too severely censured.

Take for instance the foreign papers published in Japan. They write on the subject of our Government, the condition of the people, and the various events that occur among us, but they can never learn any particulars of importance and frequently commit ludicrous mistakes, taking even black for white. Of the editors of these papers there are some who have been here for over ten years, and therefore claim to be well acquainted with eastern affairs, but where they are mistaken in this is—since they cannot talk our language properly nor read the written character—they can only learn the sentiments of our newspapers and periodicals through the agency of their own interpreters. Even though they do sometimes associate with Japanese, their circle of acquaintance is very narrow, so that in regard to political and diplomatic questions they continually make mistakes, and form erroneous judgments, while as far as the internal condition of our people is concerned they live in actual fog. It is no wonder then that their arguments are, as a rule, contrary to fact and unreliable in the slightest details, so that they cannot secure the confidence of our people.

To form an opinion as to the proper course to be taken by the Government, and the progress of our people, we must base our arguments upon public opinion and the requirements of the nation, and not criticize advantages and disadvantages by taking one single theory as our standpoint. Even should such statesmen as Pitt or Beaconsfield, whose experience is a matter of renown, or Mill, or Spencer, whose theoretical reasoning is most precise,

visit our country and meddle with our political affairs at once, without giving themselves time to become thoroughly acquainted with the internal condition of the country, they would decidedly be unable to form any opinions calculated to elicit public admiration. In the various countries of Europe, closely situated to each other as they are, and where mutual communication is daily becoming easier, a traveller from one country will find great difficulty in ascertaining the inner condition of the land he visits. How much greater then must be the obstacles which present themselves to a visitor who comes to our country from thousands of miles away, and prevent his making himself thoroughly acquainted with such details?

We have been told that on the visit last year of General Grant, the ex-president of the United States of America, the officials composing the Cabinet asked the General, on the occasion of the entertainment given in his honour if it was his opinion that a constitutional monarchy was fitted to our country or not, and that his reply was as follows:—

“Even if I had not been asked the question that has just been put to me, I had intended to offer your Excellencies advice on this very subject. I have heard that there are some people in your country who are now urging the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy: it is a form of Government that may bear dangerous fruit even in countries where the intellectual condition has been greatly improved, and I would recommend you to give the matter your most careful consideration and not to go about it at once.” His interrogators then thanked the General for his advice and have taken it as a rule for guidance. This is a very current rumour but we ourselves believe it to be utterly void of foundation and set aside by some ignorant individuals. Our Cabinet may have treated General Grant as a distinguished guest, but it is not likely that they would have questioned him about the private affairs of Government; and, on the other hand, General Grant should have objected to answer any such questions, saying “I am here as a foreign guest only, and have nothing to do with the private affairs of the Government.” Besides, General Grant has a great military renown, and commanded large forces with distinction, but this is all. He was elected President of the United States in recognition of his brilliant exploits, but his knowledge of governing is confined simply to the narrow limits of the affairs of his own country, and he has never been known to the world in general as a man of great education or intellect. He made a tour through the different countries of the world, but he remained in this country only three months and could not speak a word of the language. He could only infer the state of the Government and the condition of the people from conversations with some of the prominent officials, and from the erroneous statements in the foreign journals. Of the actual condition of the people he could only judge from short trips to Nikko and Hakone, so that it could not be possible for him to form any accurate ideas of the position of the inhabitants, their wishes, or the influence of public opinion. There is no reason why our Cabinet should pay attention to any opinions expressed by foreign visitors, and we therefore dismiss the whole story as an idle fabrication.

It may be urged, however, that the United States of America is the freest country in the world; it has a Republican form of Government, and if any one who has been President of such a country declares that Constitutional Monarchy is still unfitted for our country, the remark is deserving of credence. Doubtless a man whose renown comes from military deeds is always disposed to oppressive measures; past and present experience goes to prove this. The great Wellington was distinguished not only through his military abilities, but on account of his determined character. Following the advice of Pitt, he rejected some proposed changes in Parliament, and, notwithstanding that he was acting in opposition to public opinion at the time, declared them to be injurious to the peace and safety of England. His vehement and determined opposition strengthened the very foundations of the safety of the Royal Family and the people of England.

We consider therefore that to argue most effectually the advantages and disadvantages of the state of a country, it is better to investigate the public opinion of that country, and not depend upon advice given by purely military individuals.

## M. RENAN'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

## II.

The subject of the second of Mr. Renan's Hibbert Lectures was "The Legend of the Roman Church—Peter and Paul." He prefaced it with a brief recapitulation of the first, in which he had endeavoured to show the inextricable difficulty in which the Roman Empire found itself in the first century in dealing with religion. In the inevitable death-grapple with Paganism it was already becoming clearer and clearer that Judaism, under its Christian form, must carry the day. The future belonged to the Jew. The Jewish colony at Rome dated from about B. C. 60. The Israelites multiplied rapidly. Cicero planned himself on his courage in having resisted them. Cæsar favoured them and found them trustworthy. The mob hated them, found them spiteful, and charged them with forming a secret society whose members pushed themselves forward without scruple at the cost of others. But all did not judge thus hastily; the Jews had as many friends as libellers; folks felt there was something superior in them. The poor Jew pedlar of the Transtiberine quarter often returned home in the evening enriched with alms from some pious hand; women especially were drawn towards these missionaries in rags. Juvenal's sneers at the Judaizing ladies of his time proved the liberal fulfilment of Zechariah's prophecy, that people would lay hold of the skirts of a Jew and would beg to be led to Zion. The Ghetto of that early age was across the Tiber; hence in the poorest and dirtiest slums of the city—most likely near the modern Porta Portese. There was then, as now, the port of Rome, where the cargoes brought in lighters from Ostia were unloaded. There clustered Jews and Syrians—nations born for slavery, as Cicero said. The first nucleus of Rome's Jewish population had, in fact, been freedmen, mostly sprung from prisoners of war brought by Pompey from Jerusalem. They had clung to their religion in spite of their cruel bondage, and their synagogues at Rome had never broken off their relations with Jerusalem. The original colony had been reinforced by many emigrants, who disembarked by hundreds at the Ripa, and were started in life by their brethren as pedlars, or became adepts in the trade of begging. No Roman who respected himself ever set foot in the quarter, which was a sink of the most despised classes and the most disgusting industries. The police never penetrated into the district save when its squabbles grew too bloody or too frequent. Few quarters of Rome were so free. There were no politics there, and in ordinary times no hindrances to religious rites or proselytism. M. Renan gave a graphic description of the active social and religious life of the Jews here—their schools of *hakamim*, or learned men; their well-organized synagogues; the eagerness with which the titles "father and mother of the synagogue" were sought after. The wealthy female proselytes took Biblical names; converted their slaves when they became converted themselves; had Rabbis to explain to them the Scriptures; built *proschuchæ*, or houses of prayer; and showed themselves proud of their standing in this little world. The poor Jew would interlard his beggar's petition to the great Roman lady with some words from the Law, and would go away with a handful of small coins. Horace classes his Sabbatizing countrymen with weaklings—i. e., with the crowd. In the Jewish inscriptions universal benevolence, the bliss of resting with the poor, purity of morals, the sweetness of domestic life, the cheerful acquiescence in death as a sleep, are the sentiments dwelt on with the same touching unction, humility, and sure hope as characterize the Christian epitaphs. There were born Jews who were men of the world, rich and powerful, such as Tiberius, Alexander, and the branch of the Herod family which settled and practised their national religion at Rome. These worldlings were then, as now, deemed renegades by their poorer and stricter brethren.

A world of ideas was hatching in this longshore population, but was lost in the roar of the great city, and the proud patricians who promenaded the Aventine did not dream, when they deigned to look across the Tiber, what a future was preparing in those hovels at the foot of the Janiculum. Near the port was the *Taberna Meritoria*, a kind of low lodging-house used by soldiers and the like, where the Roman cockneys were shown an oilspring reputed to have gushed from a rock. Very early the spring was regarded by the Christians as symbolical, and it was even said that it first came to light at the birth of Jesus. Afterwards the *taberna* became a church, and under Alexander Severus there was a

lawsuit about the property between the Christians and the guild of innkeepers, and the Emperor adjudged the house to the Christians. We were here plainly on the native soil of an old popular Christianity, which, the learned lecturer hinted, must have been among the number of those "foreign superstitions" against whose encroachments Claudius and his Senate took politic precautions in the former half of the first century. It was quite as natural, M. Renan argued, that the capital should hear of the name of Jesus long before the evangelization of the intermediate provinces, as that a towering mountain peak should be gilded by the dawn much sooner than the valleys. Rome was the Mediterranean port with which the Syrians had most business, not only as the focus of the trade of the world, but also as the rendezvous of all the Eastern religions. It must be admitted, then, that towards A. D. 50 some Jews from Syria, already Christians, entered the Imperial capital, and communicated to their fellows the faith which had already made themselves happy. Nobody then thought that the founder of a new Empire, a second Romulus, was then lodging at the port on the straw. Others followed soon, and letters from Syria brought by the newcomers told of a movement which was incessantly spreading. A small group flocked together, everybody smelling of garlic, poor and dirty proletarians—these ancestors of the Roman prelacy—unknown, unmannered men, clad in malodorous staple slops, with tainted breath like that of ill-fed people. We know the names of a pious Jewish couple who were mixed up with these movements—Aquila, originally of Pontus, a tent maker like Paul, and Priscilla, his wife. They were the two most ancient members on the record of the Church of Rome, which, however, had all but forgotten them, and had slung them out from the Christian pantheon. Legend, ever unjust, ever swayed by policy, had assigned the honour of the foundation of the Church of Rome to a name better befitting her proud pretensions. But we ought to see, not in St. Peter's, but in the old Ghetto at the Porta Portese the birthplace of Western Christendom. Some small chapel ought to have been reared to the two good Jews from Pontus who first syllabled upon the quays of Rome the name of Jesus. One main point to be noted was that the Church of Rome was not, like the Churches of Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Greece, planted by Paul. It was a Jewish Christian foundation directly sprung from the Church of Jerusalem. Here Paul would never be on his own ground; he would see in this great Church many weaknesses, which he would treat indulgently, but which could not fail to wound his exalted idealism. Attached to the circumcision and to externalism, Ebionite in its taste for abstinences, and in its doctrine more Jewish than Christian as to the person and death of Jesus, as well as by its strong attachment to Millenarianism, the Church of Rome presented from its earliest days the essential characteristics which mark it throughout its long and marvellous history. A daughter of Jerusalem in the direct line, the Church of Rome would always bear an ascetic and sacerdotal stamp opposed to the Protestant tendency of Paul. Peter was always destined to be her real chief; and in the next place, inspired by the political and hierarchical genius of old Rome, she was to become a veritable New Jerusalem—the city of the pontificate, of hierarchical and rubrical religion, of material sacraments justifying of themselves, the city of ascetics after the type of the Apostolic Bishop of Jerusalem, James Obliam with his horny knees and the high-priestly plate of gold upon his forehead. She would be the Church of authority. For her the only proof of Apostolic mission would be a letter signed by the Apostles. All the good and all the evil which the Church of Jerusalem did to nascent Christianity, the Church of Rome would do to the Universal Church. In vain did Paul write to her his fine Epistle to expound to her the mystery of the cross of Jesus and of salvation by faith alone. She understood next to nothing of it. But Luther, fourteen centuries and a half afterwards, was to understand it and to open a new era in the secular series of the alternate triumphs of Peter and Paul.

M. Renan spoke of St. Paul's arrival at Rome in A. D. 61, for the purpose of prosecuting the appeal he had made to the Emperor, as a great event in the world's history. It was one almost as pregnant with consequences as his conversion. In his chains there the Apostle of the Gentiles believed that in this event his Apostolic career had culminated. It had been preluded by a second apparition of Christ, who had bidden him be of good cheer, assuring him that as

he had borne witness of him at Jerusalem, so should he also at Rome. The learned lecturer then gave an elaborate account of what he called the profound divisions which already, in the first century from the foundation of Christianity, sundered the disciples of Jesus—so profound, he said, that all the differences which divided orthodox folks, heretics, schismatics in our own days were as nothing compared with the dissensions between Peter and Paul. The views presented were those arrived at by the so-called Tübingen school of ecclesiastical history and theology. The Church of Jerusalem refusing communion to all uncircumcised Christians, however pious. Paul, on the contrary, preached that to uphold the old law was to insult Jesus, as implying the insufficiency of his merits for the believer's justification. Jerusalem with its Bishop James, with which Church Peter was in close alliance, sent out opposition missions to counterwork those of Paul. Peter, whose rôle in the Judaizing party was that of a kind of timid trimmer between the Ebionite and Pauline extremes, came to Rome with some such intent, and, seemingly, not very long after Paul's arrival there. The question of St. Peter's personal connexion with the Church he is traditionally said to have founded was treated at large. At the Reformation the Protestants made a kind of dogma of the denial that he had ever been there, thus dethroning the Pope at once, who claimed the headship of Christendom as lineal successor of St. Peter. For himself and those like-minded with him, M. Renan said, the point was simply a curious question of history and nothing more. For the Roman Catholic assumption of St. Peter's arrival at Rome in A.D. 42 and his Pontificate there of 23 or 24 years, he proved in detail that there was no tangible evidence; while, to mention nothing else, the silence of Paul's Epistle to the Romans (written A.D. 58) and of the closing verses of the Acts were quite conclusive against it. On the other hand, he marshalled a powerful array of arguments for answering in the affirmative the question as to Peter's having visited Rome after Paul. Peter's martyrdom is attested by extremely ancient evidence, and the somewhat later tradition which connects it with the Neronian persecution at Rome has all antecedent probability in its favour. The mystical Babylon whence he dates his epistle can only be Rome. The third argument was drawn from the Ebionite (or strongly Judaizing) "Acts of Peter," and bore not only on this fact, but on the purpose also of that Apostle's visit to Rome. This apocryphal book showed us Peter following to Rome Simon Magus, which is understood to be here nothing but an Ebionite nickname for St. Paul, in order to combat his heresies. In treating this legend, Lipsius, a distinguished Tübingen critic, had shown that it dates from A.D. 130. It seemed hard of belief that the Ebionite author should at so early a date have attached such importance to Peter's voyage to Rome and to his death there after vanquishing the heresiarch, had there not been some historical grounds for the story. It was quite admissible that Peter came to Rome, as he came to Antioch, following on the heels of Paul, and with a view to neutralize his influence. About the year 60 the Christian community was in a state of spiritual excitement which presented quite a contrast to the 20 years of calm waiting for the end which followed the death of Jesus. The missions of Paul and the facilities which the Jews met with for their voyages had made distant expeditions quite the order of the day. An old and persistent tradition spoke of the Apostle Philip as having shifted his abode to Hierapolis, in Asia Minor.

M. Renan, after deploring the mystery which overhangs so many of the facts of primitive Christianity, addressed himself to penetrate, as far as was possible, the veil which hides from us the circumstances of the death of Peter and Paul. It would never, he said, be wholly pierced. The likeliest view was that both perished in the great massacre of the Christians ordained by Nero. As to the fact of such a massacre there was no room for doubt, since we had it on the authority of Tacitus. It was an episode in the history of the great fire of Rome, which broke out on July 19, A.D. 64, and not only destroyed entirely three out of the 14 *regiones* of which the city consisted, but reduced seven more to blackened walls. Of this frightful disaster, the suspicion which Nero fell under of having caused it, and the heartlessness with which the tyrant abandoned the Christians to the rising waves of the public wrath, M. Renan gave a most graphic recital. It was but too easy for Nero to carry out his infernal idea of making the new religionists the scapegoats

of his own crime. They were still worse hated than himself. The horror they felt for the temples made it very conceivable to the bigoted mob that they had at least fed, if they had not lighted, the flames. Some strict Jews would not carry money because it bore Caesar's image, while others would not pass through any city gate surmounted by a statue. The song over burning Rome in the Apocalypse, written four years and a half afterwards, most likely borrowed some traits from the great fire of A.D. 64. The exultation there expressed was too congenial to the pious sectaries, who were not unlikely to have seen in spirit the saints and angels applauding from on high what was regarded as a just expiation. Nero offered his gardens across the Tiber for the shows, in which the victims were to be the Christians clad in the skins of wild beasts, while others dressed in garments saturated with oil and pitch served as living torches to illuminate the horrid scene. M. Renan described this *fiat* of Nero's gardens on that 1st of August, a day which he could only compare with that of Golgotha, in sufficiently realistic detail. The event was one of the most solemn in the history of Christianity. After remarking that the solidity of a building is in proportion to the virtue, the sacrifices, the devotion deposited on the foundation stone, he added that fanatics alone can found anything. Judaism lives on still because of the intense frenzy of its prophets and annalists; Christianity by means of its witnesses. Nero's orgy was the great baptism of blood which marked out Rome, now the city of martyrs, as destined to play a signal part in the history of Christianity, and to be its second Holy City. It was the taking possession of the Vatican hill by a kind of triumphal procession unknown till then. The hateful and brainless Emperor did not see that he was founding a new order of things, and was signing for the future a charter whose provisions would be a matter of claim at the end of 1,800 years.

M. Renan proceeded to argue that the Apostles Peter and Paul were both martyred at this epoch, and not improbably in the manner attested by tradition—namely, Peter by being crucified with his head downwards and Paul by beheading. He said that in his next lecture he would show how legend cut short all historical scruples, and in what manner the Church consummated a reconciliation between the two great leaders—a reconciliation which death had possibly foreshadowed. Success was only to be had at this price. Seemingly incapable of alliance, the Jewish Christianity of Peter and the Hellenism of Paul were equally necessary to the triumph of the future work. Jewish Christianity represented the conservative spirit, without which there is nothing solid; Hellenism the march of progress, without which nothing truly exists. Life is the resultant of a conflict between two contrary forces. We die as easily by the absence of all revolutionary breath as by the excess of revolution.

## LAW REPORTS.

### IN II. B. M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

Monday, the 16th day of August, 1880.

CHRISTIAN WAGNER vs. HENRY J. S. PRYER.

This was an action to recover the sum of \$25 for one month's rent of a bungalow, No. 220c, Bluff, from the 1st to 31st August, 1880, and \$25 for damages in consequence of defendant having removed from the compound a conservatory, the property of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Litchfield appeared for the defendant.

Christian Wagner, sworn, stated:—I am a German subject and the plaintiff in this case. The defendant was my tenant in bungalow No. 220c, Bluff; he built a conservatory in the compound and later on moved it to the dwelling house. I requested him to replace it in the original position but he declined to on the grounds that he was about to leave and would take it with him. I deny that he had any right to do so. [Some letters were handed in as evidence on this point.] I have also a claim to make for \$25 for rent. [Defendant's letter, arranging details for rent, &c., handed in.] I received a letter to the effect that Mr. Pryer intended to leave on July 31st. I then notified that the house would be to let. He left on the date he mentioned, but never sent me the keys of the house. On August 1st, I was prevented from showing the house to

a probable tenant, owing to the keys not having been sent to me. I told Mr. Pryer that I held him responsible for one month's rent in consequence of my having lost a tenant through this. He ultimately returned the keys on the 3rd instant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litchfield:—I received the keys from Mr. Lovell, who I believe lived with Mr. Pryer, on the morning of the 3rd August. He went to the house and fetched them. He did say that the keys were useless as neither back nor front door would lock. Mr. Lovell paid the rent for July on behalf of Mr. Pryer and took my receipt. He said nothing whatever on the subject of repairs to the house. On the 31st of July, I was not at No. 220c, nor at any time until I obtained the keys on the 3rd of August. My house adjoins No. 220c. I could see if the front door was open or shut. I have of course seen the conservatory which was made only of glass and wood; there was no stone or brick, but it rested on the ground. It was, on removal, fixed to the boy's room. I found large nails and nail holes in the walls of the house after the conservatory was taken away. I saw Pryer's servants removing some scarlet runners. Mr. Pryer took No. 220c for four months at \$30 per month and \$25 if the lease was renewed. I had only one conversation on 15th July about Mr. Pryer taking the house, and he never mentioned that he wanted a conservatory. This letter dated the 12th of July, 1880, was written under my instructions and is signed by me. There is not a word as to where the conservatory was to be erected. It was mentioned only in conversation.

Mr. Litchfield:—Just now you said that the letter dated July the 31st, was the first intimation you ever received of a conservatory; now you admit that you had conversations on the subject. I need ask you no more questions.

Plaintiff called no witnesses.

Defendant sworn, stated:—I am a British subject and defendant is this case. I recently occupied No. 220c, which I left on July 31st. I moved my furniture in the day time; I left a servant in charge who told me later on that Mr. Wagner had been there, so I thought he had retaken possession. All my property was moved out by 3 p.m. I had already taken another house; and on the 31st my furniture was in it. The servant I left at No. 220c, left that house about 7 or 8 p.m. I left the keys in the door, and the doors wide open. The conservatory referred to stood on four boulders. It was not fixed to the house. I paid especial attention to its not being a fixture when it was constructed. It was simply put against the side of the house. I never saw any nails; in fact I had particularly explained this to the carpenters. When the conservatory was moved, I employed a number of coolies who removed it bodily by simply lifting it. It was not then fastened anywhere. Mr. Wagner and I had had a conversation in which I asked him for a bath-house, conservatory, and general repairs. Later, in consideration of his deducting \$5 from the monthly rent, I said I would not ask him to build the conservatory. It was built by a Japanese carpenter for 17 yen and \$1.50 for glass.

Plaintiff asked no questions.

Mansfield Lovell, sworn, stated:—I am an American citizen residing at No. 35, Yokohama. I lived with Mr. Pryer at 220c from July 1879 to 31st July, 1880. I went and paid the rent for July, and took a receipt on the 3rd of August. I told Mr. Wagner that the keys were in the door; also that the back door had no lock and that the front door had been jammed since the big earthquake and could not be locked. I said I wanted to settle up everything. He told me he considered that everything was settled as far as rent was concerned. As to repairs, I said that if he would go over the house I would agree to anything reasonable. Mr. Wagner mentioned the conservatory, but I said I knew nothing of that; it was a private matter between himself and Mr. Pryer.

Mr. Litchfield then read a letter from plaintiff to defendant, with no date, stating that his intention was to hold defendant responsible for rent and damages. [Letter put in evidence].

Cross-examined by Mr. Wagner:—I never ascertained what was the matter with the locks or the doors. It was not my business.

By Mr. Litchfield:—I heard that Mr. Wagner had been

on the premises on the 31st July, after the furniture had been removed.

Mr. Litchfield addressing the Court said, that the case had two points: it probably arose from Mr. Wagner's unjust demands in his letter of the 12th of July, in which he implies that a tenant must let strangers come in and inspect a house at any time they choose. As to the question of rent; notice to quit was given and duly accepted and a signboard was put up. Mr. Pryer moved out on the 31st July, leaving a servant who announced that Mr. Wagner had been on the premises, which he himself admits, though he says he was only watching the servant taking away scarlet runners. Mr. Wagner has told us that not having the keys interfered with letting the property, but as he lived next door he could easily have gone round, especially as he knew of the furniture having been moved. Mr. Lovell's evidence is most conclusive. He says that he attended plaintiff to settle about the rent, and the purport of their conversation was that all questions of rent were settled. He also offered to pay for all reasonable repairs. Mr. Wagner then sends in a summons for August rent, which being the present month is certainly premature. There was no proof that a tenant was actually lost, as he may have simply come to see the house. As for the conservatory, counsel said he must refer to the law on fixtures. It is agreed that the conservatory was a glazed wooden building. Mr. Pryer told us that he personally superintended its construction so that it should not be a fixture. It was not in any sense a fixture (Counsel made quotations from "Smith's law of Landlord and Tenant" for definitions of a fixture, and for evidence bearing on the case). Even if it were nailed to the house, which we deny most emphatically, the cases quoted would justify the moving during the tenant's occupancy. The conservatory was built especially for Mr. Pryer's pleasure. Mr. Wagner told us that the letter of July 31st, was the first mention of any conservatory, but it is evident that there was some conversation about it. Were not all Mr. Pryer's acts in strict consonance with the letter dated 31st July, in which mention is made of a conservatory. Mr. Pryer wanted first of all a bath-house, conservatory and general repairs, but later on agreed that if plaintiff supplied the bath-house, he would build the required conservatory for himself.

His Honor said he would look into the evidence and give judgment after consideration.

The Court then adjourned.

Before R. T. RENNIE, Esq., Judge.

Tuesday, the 17th day of August, 1880.

EVAN LEWIS vs. WILLIAM BOURKE.

This was an action to recover the sum of \$130.60 nett proceeds of an auction on Monday, the 12th of July, of the plaintiff's property by the defendant; and a further sum of \$100 compensation for damages, owing to plaintiff's having been hindered leaving Yokohama through the defendant's non-payment of the auction proceeds.

Both parties appeared in person. A cross-petition was filed by the defendant to recover the sum of \$93.75.

Evan Lewis, sworn, stated:—I am the plaintiff in this suit. On the 7th of July, I authorized the defendant to sell at public auction all my property at No. 81A. He advertised the sale to take place on the 12th July, under my instructions. [Advertisement from the *Japan Gazette* to this effect handed in.]

In reply to a question from the Court, the defendant said he admitted the facts set forth in the plaintiff's petition.

Witness:—At the actual auction I purchased goods of which I put in a list now. I assert that the defendant never asked for payment for these goods. In his counter-claim he asks for far too much; the total amount cannot exceed \$28.75. The goods that I brought in were, later on, taken to the defendant's auction room and resold. Out of all the articles mentioned in the counter-claim I received only the following: one cooking stove, two pairs of vases, a large mirror and a three-burner lamp.

His Honour:—According to the priced catalogue the items you have just mentioned amount in all to a total of \$44. How then do you make out your previous total of \$28.75? Are not the prices in the catalogue correct?

Witness:—Yes they are correct. I could explain the discrepancy by looking into it.

Some time was here wasted by the plaintiff examining his accounts, but to no purpose, and His Honour requested him to continue his evidence.

Witness:—The goods when resold by Mr. Bourne fetched higher prices. The bar for instance sold for \$20; it had been bought in for \$11.50. Mr. Litchfield had no authority whatever to sign on my behalf the letter mentioned in paragraph 4 of the defendant's reply [Produced]. I never gave defendant any instructions except what were usual, nor did I consent to his withholding the proceeds. I expected him to hand me over all the proceeds in the usual manner. When defendant showed me the note from Mr. Kirkwood, I then told him to sell; he told me to call on Friday. I went and he said the money was to be paid into Mr. Kirkwood's hands. He never paid me one cash of it. On Saturday, the 10th, a distress was put on my furniture on behalf of the Société Immobilière by the American Marshal. I had sold my premises to a Chinaman and I was only his tenant. I took it first from Mr. Livingston, he held the ground by a lease from R. P. Bridgens, an American citizen, and had built the house himself. I had Mr. Bridgens's permission to hand over the lease to the Chinaman; I might produce the lease if necessary. Mr. Bridgens owned the property, he had other buildings on the spot. When the distress was served, I at once consulted Mr. Litchfield.

Cross-examined by the defendant.—Mr. Litchfield told me on the 10th July, that he had made an arrangement with Mr. Kirkwood regarding the money remaining in Mr. Bourne's hands. I agreed that it should stand until Friday. Mr. Bourne did not render me any account sales.

By the Court:—I claim the balance of the amount between the total that the goods sold for and those that were resold.

Defendant admitted that plaintiff had retained \$44 worth of goods. They were retaken by the U. S. Court.

Plaintiff called no witnesses.

Wm. Bourne, sworn, stated:—I am the defendant in this case, carrying on an auctioneering business at No. 70 and 71, Settlement. On the morning of the 12th July, before the auction commenced, I received this letter from Mr. Kirkwood [letter put in] Mr. Lewis bid for and bought certain goods, and a woman whom Mr. Lewis acknowledged had his authority, bought other goods. These are mentioned in my counter-claim, the total is \$93.75. After the sale, I left my servants there in accordance with the usual practice. I did not intend to deliver the goods before payment. I expected Mr. Lewis to pay for the goods which he and the Japanese woman bought, or I should not have accepted their bids. After the auction I received the letters from Mr. Kirkwood, dated July 17th and 21st (put in). On receipt of the latter letter, I recovered part of the goods detained by the plaintiff, through the U. S. Consul, with exception of those previously mentioned which amount in value to \$44. He forcibly detained the goods he had bought. I put in a copy of account sales not yet rendered for \$29.17 which will have to be deducted from the plaintiff's claim. They are the resold goods. This reduces my counter-claim by \$29.17. After the receipt of Mr. Kirkwood's letter, dated 17th July, I rendered him account sales and a cheque for \$130.60 [account sales put in]. I relied upon this letter of Mr. Kirkwood's and the distress warrant, to justify my action in the matter.

His Honor to the plaintiff:—You say that defendant's claim must come down \$28.75, the items amount to \$44. How is this? Cannot you explain it? I wish to understand how you arrive at this.

Plaintiff:—This was a mistake; the stove was not mine. I know I bought it, but don't know where it is now.

In reply to plaintiff, defendant said:—I repeatedly asked you for payment. The last time was in my office, before Mr. Litchfield, who advised you to pay it, but you went off instead to the Consulate.

Defendant then called W. Elmer, who stated:—On 10th July last I was U. S. Deputy Marshal. I received the warrant of distress from H. S. Van Buren, Marshal, in favour of the Société Immobilière of Shanghai for rent. I executed the warrant, and took possession of such goods as were seizable under the warrant. Lodgers' property, and such items were excepted. I left a man named Ballantyne with a written order to hold the goods: this was on Saturday about 2 or 3 p.m. and he remained until defendant had finished the auction, when I

removed him and said that the goods were now in Mr. Bourne's hands. On Saturday afternoon, while I was executing the distraint, Mr. Lewis brought up Mr. Litchfield from the cricket ground, and said he was his counsel, and would see him through: they conversed, and he took Mr. Litchfield's advice not to resist. On Monday the 12th inst. I went to Mr. Kirkwood's office when Mr. Litchfield and he had a consultation. I received a letter that the goods should be sold at once and that the defendant would hold the proceeds. Lewis understood this arrangement thoroughly. He told me he would take Mr. Litchfield's advice and said when I told him the sale was to come off—"All right, go a head;" he was only anxious about the time.

Plaintiff asked no questions.

H. C. Litchfield sworn stated:—Mr. Lewis came to me on July 10th for advice as to the distress warrant. I went to his house with him. I inspected the distress warrant which was apparently in order. Mr. Lewis wished the sale to proceed as advertised; I advised him about the matter. I saw Mr. Kirkwood who acted for the landlord and arranged that the sale should proceed as advertised upon certain terms. I sent for Mr. Lewis and told him of the arrangement made on his behalf; also that he should come to my office at 9 a.m. to make final arrangements for conducting a case to recover the goods distrained, and to settle about my fees. He did not come as agreed. I therefore went to Mr. Kirkwood's office, as my authority had not been withdrawn, and signed the letter embodying the arrangement made on Saturday. Two days after the sale I learnt from Mr. Lewis that he repudiated my authority.

To plaintiff:—I signed the letter at a quarter to ten on Monday morning. I consider that you gave me your authority.

To His Honour:—I told plaintiff that the money would follow the distress warrant if the latter was not relieved before Friday, and he quite understood it. I told him to come on Monday morning and explained the nature of the proceedings.

To plaintiff:—I wrote you no letter; I saw you personally on Saturday.

H. S. Van Buren, sworn, stated:—I am U. S. Marshal. I received authority to issue the warrant of distress mentioned. I produce it but cannot let it go. I will supply the Court with a certified copy.

Court then adjourned till 10.30 to-morrow morning.

### Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1880.

On the Court being opened, the defendant asked His Honour if it was necessary for him to call any further evidence in support of his case. The witnesses he had intended to call were to prove the detention of the goods by Mr. Lewis.

His Honor said that he thought it was unnecessary as the plaintiff did not deny the detention; he wished, however, that the plaintiff would produce some documents relative to the ownership of No. 81A.

Plaintiff handed in a copy of the lease of No. 81A as transferred to him, and another document which proved the transfer of the property to its present owner, a Chinaman.

Defendant then read the following statement:—Before the sale began the goods were in legal custody under distress. The authority of the counsel for the landlord, counter-signed by Mr. Litchfield on behalf of Mr. Lewis, was sufficient to justify me in paying the money over as directed. Even if Mr. Litchfield had exceeded his authority, an auctioneer has authority to promise on behalf of his principal to satisfy the distress put in by the landlord in order that a sale may proceed. If I had not agreed to pay the money to the landlord the sale would have been stopped, as the goods were no longer in Lewis's possession. As to the counter-claim, I have still a lien on proceeds for my commission and so am entitled to sue. The goods mentioned in Lewis's answer as being put in for sale, were never sold as the catalogue will prove.

By His Honor:—I considered that the Société Immobilière was my principal when the distress warrant had been served, and from the letter which has been previously mentioned. I consider I have a claim for the time wasted and trouble and annoyance caused by so frivolous a charge, and that some compensation is also due to my witnesses.

The plaintiff then addressing the Court said:—On the 6th

of July I sold the property No. 81A, and on the 7th I received the money. On the same day I went and told Mr. Bourne to sell my goods at auction. I was to hand over possession to the Chinaman on the 10th instant. At his request I took him round and introduced him as the landlord of the property. He consented to the auction being held in the house to save me the expense of moving the furniture down to Mr. Bourne's auction room. As regards the letter signed by Mr. Litchfield, he had no authority from me to sign it. I simply went to him on the Saturday for advice.

His Honor:—Mr. Litchfield told us in his evidence that he explained to you that he had made an arrangement with Mr. Kirkwood by which the sale might be held, and you agreed to come to the office on Monday, the 10th of July: that you had agreed to the arrangement and that he signed the letter as you did not come to the office. You should have gone to the office as you had agreed to do. I will look into the evidence and will give judgment on a future day.

The Court then adjourned.

Before MARTIN DOHREN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

Thursday, the 19th day of August, 1880.

John Hewitt, a seaman on board H. M. S. *Comus*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and damaging a jinrickisha.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of breaking the property.

Henry Lucas, sworn, stated:—I am a police constable. Last night about 11 o'clock, from information received, I went and found the prisoner in a boat at the hatoba. The Japanese police warned me that he had been flourishing his knife about. I arrested him in the boat and took him to the station. He made no resistance. I know nothing about his destroying any property.

Endo Noritani, second class Japanese policeman, warned, stated:—About 10.15 p.m. I was at the English hatoba. I heard a great noise of coolies shouting and saw the prisoner. He upset a jinrickisha and then bolted to the eastern hatoba. I pursued him and he was afterwards arrested. The amount of damage done to the jinrickisha was 50 sen; the back of the vehicle was broken. He came from the settlement in the jinrickisha and upset it.

The prisoner said in his defence:—I left the Star Inn at about 9.30 p.m., went to the hatoba and got into a boat, after paying my jinrickisha. I was then suddenly called out. As for threatening to use a knife I never did such a thing. I can always trust to my fists in a row, and would be ashamed to do such a thing as use a knife. I do not believe I broke the jinrickisha. If I had been drunk I would not have gone aboard as I should have been punished. I have had a good conduct badge two years. I went with the police quietly, but I could not help being a little excited at being stopped when going aboard.

In reply to His Honour, constable Lucas said the prisoner was drunk when he arrested him: the Japanese policeman also said that he was slightly drunk.

His Honour dismissed the case on the prisoner paying the costs of Court, 10 sen jinrickisha hire, and 50 sen for damage done.

JOHN C. DAMES vs. R. T. LIVINGSTONE.

This was an action to recover the sum of £15 for the passage of defendant's son from London to Yokohama, on an order for the amount signed by the defendant's wife in London.

Defendant denied the claim.

John C. Dames, sworn, stated:—I am an American citizen and a master mariner commanding the *Matchless*. About the 27th of January, Mrs. Livingstone came to me in London, and asked me to tell her the cost of a passage from London to Yokohama for her son, a lad of 15. I promised to tell her next day and when she came I said I would take the boy for £40—she said that it was too much as she was short of funds. I said I could not give any trust for a passage but would take £35 down in cash. She said she could raise only £25. I said it was an unusual thing to do, but that I would take £25 down and an order for £15 on her husband, who, she said, was the proprietor of a large hotel in Yokohama. I wrote out an order on her husband and she signed it. The boy came on

board about the 30th of January. We left about the beginning of March. I got here on the 18th of July. Mr. Livingstone came for his son who had gone ashore with the pilot. He promised to see me in a day or two about payment: he kept this on day after day. I produce the order signed by Mrs. Livingstone for herself and husband. [Order and letters were put in relating to the claim and admitting the debt.]

Defendant here said that he did not deny that his wife had signed the paper.

Plaintiff:—I asked him to sign an agreement, which I drew up, to pay in future at such time as he might be able, I didn't want to press him. He wrote in reply declining to do so on the grounds of having no money and no prospects.

Cross-examined by defendant:—I did not promise to bring your son out for £33—if I did I should not have taken £25 and an order for £15. That bill has never been out of the ship-master's hands until this morning. I did not put the bill up to auction.

Defendant had nothing to say, except that the plaintiff's claim was exorbitant.

His Honor gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

## THE RECENTLY VISIBLE COMET AND THE END OF THE WORLD.

The most remarkable article in the current number of the *Virginian Review* is contributed by the celebrated Astronomical lecturer, Mr. R. A. Proctor, under the title of "A Menacing Comet." The menacing comet is the one recently visible in the southern heavens, and is declared to be one of the most interesting comets ever seen by man. "Views respecting it," says Mr. Proctor, "not by fanciful theorists, but by mathematicians of eminence by no means prone to adopt wild and startling ideas, suggest the possibility, nay, even some degree of probability, that this comet may bring danger to the solar system." Like the comet of 1843, it passed within about 120,000 miles from the solar surface; and, further, "a careful study of the observations made on the comet of the present year showed that it travelled on a path very similar to that pursued by the comet of 1843, while in the neighbourhood of the sun." The theory then is that the comet of 1880 is identical with that of 1843, but its period is diminishing rapidly, so that at an early date it may fall into the sun, with this sensational immediate result—that all the higher forms of life at least will be destroyed off the surface of the earth. We quote the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Proctor's very interesting paper:—

"The idea that the comet of 1880 may be identical not only with that of 1843, but with that of 1668, the period having been reduced from 175 years to 37, was suggested at the Astronomical Society last April, by Mr. Marth, a mathematician of great skill, and well known for the zeal with which he attacks problems relating to the movements of the satellites of Saturn and Mars. He says:—'Supposing the comet of 1843 is the same as that of 1668, it would not be very wonderful that it should reappear after 37 years instead of 175 years. The velocity of a body, moving in the solar system depends simply on its distance from the sun and on the period of revolution. If the velocity is reduced by a resisting medium, there will be a reduction of the period, and there is nothing whatever unreasonable in the supposition that however weak the corona may be, its resistance would have a very great effect upon the motion of a comet which rushes through it: so that I should not be at all surprised if it should turn out that this comet of 1880 is the same as the comet of 1843 and that of 1668, and that its revolution has been so much affected that possibly it may return in, say, 17 years.' Now, if this theory of the comet of the present year be the true one, we are somewhat more nearly interested in the matter than we are in most theories respecting comets. If already the comet experiences such resistances in passing through the corona when at its nearest to the sun, that its period undergoes a marked diminution, the effect must of necessity be increased at each return, and after only a few—possibly one or two—circuits, the comet will be absorbed by the sun. It will be remembered that Sir Isaac Newton recognised the possibility that this might happen to a comet having such an orbit as that of the comet of 1680 (generally known as Newton's comet), and that he considered the consequences might be full of danger to this earth. Yet he only dwelt on the danger arising, as he judged, from the addition of so much fuel to the solar fires. We know now that the real danger lies, not from the absorption of so much matter as may exist in a comet's head and nucleus, but from the conversion of the momentum of the swiftly rushing mass of the comet into heat, the thermal equivalent of its mechanical energy. Now, at present, assuming the period of the comet to be thirty-seven years, the velocity of the nucleus when nearest to the sun must exceed 300 miles per second. As to the mass of the comet's head we can form no opinion. But we know that the relatively insignificant comet of 1866, called Tempel's, a comet which required a telescope to make it visible, is followed by millions of millions of meteoric masses, and that when our earth passes through this system of meteors, though they enter her atmosphere with a velocity of only about 39 miles per second, they are converted into glowing vapour in their passage through it. If we consider how far more densely aggregated the meteoric masses must be which form the nucleus, head, and train (not

tail, *hien extendu*) of the comet of 1843, how much larger the individual meteors, and that the velocity at the time of their final absorption could not be less than ten times that with which the November meteors enter the earth's atmosphere, it will be evident that the danger of which Sir Isaac Newton spoke so impressively in his celebrated letter is by no means altogether fanciful. I have, for my own part, been long of opinion that the periodical increase of such stars as Mira (the Wonderful Star) in the Whale, and Eta of the ship Argo, is due to the motion of some large comet followed by a meteoric train about these two stars. I have indicated fully, in my 'Pleasant Ways in Science,' the reasons which induce me to believe that the outburst of the so-called 'new star' in the Northern Crown, in 1866, is to be similarly explained. Without saying that I consider there is absolute danger of a similar outburst in the case of our own sun, when the comet of 1843 shall be absorbed by him (a result which will, in my opinion, most certainly take place), I will go so far as to express my belief that if ever the day is to come when the heavens shall dissolve with fervent heat, the cause of the catastrophe will be the downfall of some great comet on the sun. I believe the passage even of the head of a comet over the earth would do little harm, for the simple reason that the velocity with which the meteoric masses forming the head would travel at the earth's distance from the sun would be too small to lead to any very mischievous result. If the shower of meteoric masses were very dense, the meteors themselves being of the larger sort, and so able to break their way through the earth's atmosphere, the shower might kill a few of the earth's inhabitants, or even many hundreds. But there would be no widespread destruction of life. It would be altogether otherwise, I believe, if a comet of the larger sort fell into or were absorbed by the sun. The danger would lie in the sun's own might, not in the comet or its attendant train. The bodies forming the head, nucleus, and train of the comet, would fall in immense numbers, with enormous velocity, and each with mighty momentum on the sun's fiery surface. Possibly (in my opinion, probably) their most destructive work would be accomplished below that surface, under the still more stupendous attractive energy of that smaller, because more condensed orb within, which I take to be the true ruling centre of the solar system. It might well be that the effects thus produced would be but transient. In a few weeks, possibly in a few days, or even hours, the sun, excited for awhile to intense heat and splendour, would resume his usual temperature, his usual lustre. Such, indeed, was the nature of the change which affected the so-called 'new star' in the Northern Crown. For a day or two it shone out with several hundred times its usual lustre, and doubtless it poured forth during those few days several hundred times its usual heat. Then gradually its fires cooled, its lustre diminished, and after a few weeks had passed, it shone as it had shone before for hundreds of years, with the lustre of a ninth magnitude star only. But it is certain that, if there are planets circling around that remote sun, and if the ordinary light and heat of that orb sufficed for the requirements of the inhabitants of those orbs, the abnormal light and heat during the outburst in 1866 must have destroyed all living creatures from the face of each one of these worlds. It is equally certain that if at any time a great comet falling directly upon the sun, should, by the swift rush of its meteoric components, excite the frame of the sun to a lustre far exceeding that with which he at present shines, the sudden access of lustre and of heat would prove destructive to very living creature, or at any rate to all the higher forms of life upon this earth. And though in a few days the sun might resume his ordinary lustre, and no longer glow with abnormal heat, he would pour his rays on a family of worlds in which not one of the higher forms either of vegetable or animal life would remain in existence."

### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 6th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Aug. 24th*
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31st
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 30th†
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 26th

\* Left Hongkong, 16th August, *Tanna*.

† Left Hongkong, 21st August, *Nagata Maru*.

### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

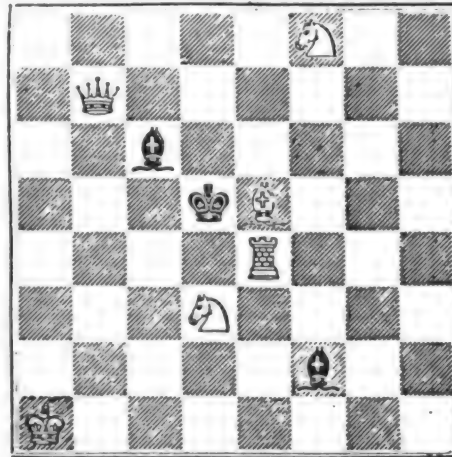
AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 4th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 26th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 3rd
HAKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 4th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Aug. 24th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 23rd

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

### CHIESS PROBLEM,

By J. A. LALAUÉ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHIESS PROBLEM OF AUG. 14TH, BY J. H. WESCOTT.

White.

- 1.—Kt. to Q. 4.
- 2.—Kt. takes P. ch.
- 3.—Q. to K. B. 3.

- 2.—Q. to K. B. 3 ch.
- 3.—Kt. to K. B. 7.

- 2.—Kt. takes P. ch.
- 3.—Q. mate.

Black.

- 1.—K. takes Kt.
- 2.—K. to K. 5

- Or 1.—P. takes Kt.
- 2.—K. to K. 4.

- Or 1.—K. to K. B. 5.
- 2.—K. moves.

Correct solutions received from Q., W. H. S. and V. d. P.

### NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 21st August, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Silver.	Silver Subsidary (A.rr.)	Silver Subsidary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....	Aug. 16	36½	36½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday.....	" 17	37½	37	—	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	" 18	37½	37½	—	—	—	—
Thursday.....	" 19	37½	38	—	—	—	—
Friday.....	" 20	38½	37½	—	—	—	—
Saturday.....	" 21	38½	38½	—	—	—	—

### LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

### YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

#### DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

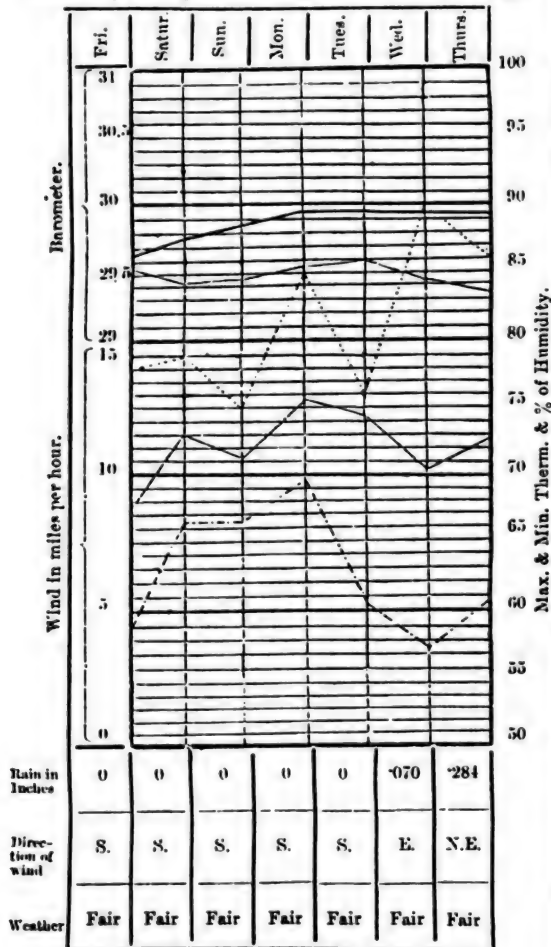
#### UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## REMARKS.

Heavy line represents barometer.

Light continuous line—max. &amp; min. thermometers.

..... represents velocity of wind

..... represents percentage of humidity

Max. velocity of wind 20.5 miles per hour on Monday, at 2 p.m.

The barometer is reduced to the freezing point and to the level of the sea.

The highest reading of the barometer for the week was 29.993 inches on Wednesday, at 7 a.m., and the lowest was 29.570 inches on Friday, at 2 p.m. The highest temperature for the week was 85° on Tuesday, and the lowest was 67° 6 on Saturday. The maximum and the minimum for the corresponding week of last year were 93° and 72° respectively. The first of these was the highest temperature reached during the year; the maximum for this year, thus far, is 90° 2, on the 1st of August. The total amount of rain during the week was 3.54 inches. No rain fell in the corresponding week of last year.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- Aug. 15, British barque *Forcard Ho!* Wade, 942, from London, General, to Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 16, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 16, Japanese 3 masted schooner *Araoishima Maru*, Creighton, 1,033, from Nagasaki, Coals, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 16, British barque *Parthia*, Patterson, 1,022, from Antwerp, General, to A. Reimers & Co.  
 Aug. 16, German barque *Black Diamond*, Veal, 560, from Nagasaki, Coals, to P. Bohm.  
 Aug. 17, British steamer *Agamemnon*, Wilding, 1,522, from London, General, to Butterfield & Swire.  
 Aug. 17, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 19, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,046, from Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 19, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, from Shanghai and way ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 20, Japanese steamer *Meiji Maru*, Peters, 1,010, from Hakodate, to Lighthouse Department.

- Aug. 20, British barque *West Glen*, Thomson, 699, from Takao, Sugar, to Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha.  
 Aug. 21, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* from Hongkong via Kobe:—From Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. Iwamura, Messrs. C. J. Strome, Asafu, Hoiyama, and Shishido in cabin; and 137 Japanese in steerage. From Hongkong: 1 European and 1 Burmese boy in the steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Agamemnon* from London:—Mr. Hoffmann.  
 Per American steamer *City of Tokio*, from Hongkong:—For Yokohama: Messrs. L. W. Johnson, J. H. Robinson, W. M. Devoes, and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco: Mrs. G. A. E. Irving, and 171 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong via Kobe:—Mrs. Hoshino and two children, Messrs. Renny, Rawson, Mills, Brown, Atto, Steen, F. Welt, Peterson, Nichole, and 5 Chinese.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai and way ports:—General Oyama, Capt. Crichton, Mr. J. J. Quin, Mr. and Mrs. Kinashi, Mr. and Mrs. Yamasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Horii, Messrs. Minoura, Ohata, Kogai, Iwami, Ishimi, Ayanoki, Ikeda, Tashiro, Ito, Takuchi, Kondo, Momino, Sengoku and Kawanabe in cabin; 3 Europeans, 6 Chinese and 162 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco: Mrs. E. Burnett.  
 Per American steamer *City of Peking* from San Francisco:—The Marquis de Canoble, Baron Marten du Nord, Vicomte de Galard and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Brome and son, Mrs. E. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, Colonel and Mrs. P. Nutterberger, Mrs. S. Milton, Mrs. C. E. Wheeler, Dr. Hawke, U.S.N., F. S. Hotekin, U.S.N., Messrs. Sawa, Hayashi, Onoda, Tanaka, Komotome, Fujin, Bell, Yoshida, Hasegawa, Hotoyama, Tei, J. W. Bell, Professor H. M. Paul and A. Hatters. For Hongkong: Mr. H. A. Jerome; and 3 Europeans and 256 Chinese in steerage.

## OUTWARDS.

- Aug. 14, American ship *Lucile*, Tallot, 1,294, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by J. Middleton.  
 Aug. 15, Japanese steamer *Kokonoge Maru*, Dithlelsen, 1,133, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 16, Japanese steamer *Wakamatsu Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, for Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 16, Japanese steamer *Takurikiko Maru*, Nye, 1,407, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 17, Japanese steamer *Shinagawa Maru*, Walker, 908, for Hakodate, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 18, Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 19, British despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, Lieut.-Com. Annealey, 985, 1,815 H.P., 2-guns, for Kobe.  
 Aug. 19, British corvette *Moderate*, Captain Mead, 2,177, 1,934 H.P., 14 guns, for Kobe.  
 Aug. 19, Japanese steamer *Tanryu Maru*, Steadman, 661, for Kobe, General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 20, French steamer *Menzelch*, Honery, 1,273, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 20, British barque *Ophelia*, Efford, 1,184, for Cebu, General, despatched by Frazer & Co.  
 Aug. 21, American steamer *City of Tokio*, Maury, 5,050, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 21, British barque *Scottish Fairy*, Toomes, 750, for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 21, Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru*, Hubenet, 896, for Hongkong via Kobe, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per American ship *Lucile* for San Francisco:—Captain and Mrs. Forbes and Captain Austin.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Clinton, Messrs. J. L. Blackmore, Kojima, Dynshe, Endo, Takeda, Honda, J. S. Cox, Tateyama, Nakamura, Toribe, Yamaguchi, Kajitori, M. Z. Marten, F. Coit, Sasaki, Sakurada, and Rev. Painter.  
 Per French steamer *Menzelch* for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Holterman and child, and Mr. Angot.  
 Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Rodatz. For New York:—Rev. J. H. Quimby and wife, Miss Yabu, Mrs. Irving, Rev. O. Green, Rev. N. Shoshadri, Lt. J. J. Clay, U.S.N., Messrs. W. S. Graves, R. Arat, T. R. Tori, Glass, and Barrett. For Liverpool:—Mr. W. N. Reeves in cabin; 12 Europeans and 170 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per Japanese steamer *Sumida Maru* for Hongkong via Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Takeshiro and child, and Messrs. O. Bachrach, T. Walsh, Matsunuchi and Satsuma in cabin.

## CARGOES.

- Per Japanese steamer *Genkai Maru* for Shanghai, and ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. \$17,100.00  
 " " " " " " Yen 194,296.55  
 Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* from Shanghai & ports:—  
 Treasure ... .. Yen 3,679.31.  
 Per French steamer *Menzelch* for Hongkong:—  
 Silk for France ... .. 256 bales.  
 " " London ... .. 162 " .  
 Total ... .. 418 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Tokio* for San Francisco:—

TEA:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	4,104	6,255	10,359
Hiogo	—	1,123	1,729	2,852
Yokohama	1,552	1,873	5,202	8,627
Hongkong	2,069	2,481	1,420	6,870
Total	4,521	9,581	14,606	28,708

SILK:				
From	San Fran.	N. York.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	—	727	—	727
Hongkong	11	130	14	161
Yokohama	2	399	10	411
Total	13	1,262	24	1,299

## REPORTS.

The British barque *Forward Ho!* reports:—Left London docks April 24th, moderate easterly winds down Channel. On May 16th crossed the Equator. June 5th crossed meridian of Greenwich. While running east experienced severe gales and tremendous seas from N.W. and S.W. On June 27th, during a heavy gale, shifted cargo consisting chiefly of railway iron. July 12th made Java Heads. July 13th the barque *Bowfel* of Liverpool came into collision carrying away jibboom and damaging catheads and rail. July 24th crossed Equator. From August 8th to August 9th experienced very threatening weather with heavy squalls and torrents of rain.

The German barque *Black Diamond* reports:—Five days' passage. Fine weather throughout.

The *Awajishima Maru*, reports:—Captain Creighton left behind at Nagasaki through sickness. Ship came up in charge of chief officer.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports:—Left Hongkong August 11th, at 2.15 p.m. Had light S. and W. winds to Ooshima, with rain and squalls; thence to port, light east winds. Arrived at Yokohama at 12.46 p.m., on the 17th of August.

The British steamer *Malacca* reports:—Left Hongkong on the 10th instant, experienced light S. W. winds and fair weather up to Nagasaki. Thence to the inland sea strong S. E. winds with squalls and heavy rain. Barometer low. Through inland sea northerly winds; from Oshima to port strong N. E. winds and heavy confused swell.

The American steamer *City of Peking* reports:—Left San Francisco July 31st, had good weather throughout the passage.

## VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

## SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
May 2	Ellen Goodspeed	LONDON	Yokohama
June 10	Emo	"	"
" 23	Escambia (s.s.)	"	" & Hiogo
June 23	Auguste	GLASGOW	"
Apr. 20	Panay	NEW YORK	"
" 23	Walkyre	"	" & Hiogo
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	"	Otarunai
" 23	Zoila	"	Yokohama
June 26	Goodell	"	"
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	" & N'saki
Apr. 13	Lupata	ASTWELL	"
June 26	Cian Mc. Leod	"	"
" 11	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
" 30	Eildenhope (s.s.)	LIVERPOOL	"

## LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	AT	FOR
July 2	Euphrates (s.s.)	LONDON	Yokohama
" 2	Athelstan	"	"
" 2	Ajax (s.s.)	"	"

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

## LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

## LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 122.

## CHINA SEA.

ENTRANCE TO MIN RIVER—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

## MIN REEF WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line and with the word **MIN** painted on it in white letters, has been moored in 11 fathoms of water about one cable to the north-east of the northern extreme of the Min Reef. From the Buoy:—

Chang Chi Peak bears N. 49° E.

Sharp Peak " N. 73° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineers' Office,

Shanghai, 3rd August, 1880.

## W. &amp; A. GILBEY'S

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Agamemnon	Wilding	British steamer	1,522	London via Hongkong	Aug. 17	Butterfield & Swire
City of Peking	Berry	American steamer	5,079	San Francisco	Aug. 21	P. M. Co.
Hiroshima Maru	Haavell	Japanese steamer	1,200	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 19	M. B. Co.
Malacca	Seaton	British steamer	1,709	Hongkong via Kobe	Aug. 19	P. & O. Co.
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guirand	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Aug. 11	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Black Diamond	Veal	German barque	560	Nagasaki	Aug. 16	P. Bohm
Bohemia	Trask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Barrard Inlet	June 23	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Forward Ho!	Wade	British barque	942	London	Aug. 15	Malcolm & Co.
Hase	Evans	American barque	862	New York	Aug. 14	Order
Kaisow	Gadd	British barque	795	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 27	Cornes & Co.
Largo	Brown	British barque	751	Antwerp	July 13	A. Reimers & Co.
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Matchless	Dawes	American ship	1,195	London	July 13	C. Illies & Co.
Parthia	Patterson	British barque	1,022	Antwerp	Aug. 16	A. Reimers & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
West Glen	Thomson	British barque	699	Ti.kao	Aug. 20	Mitsui Bussan Kuwaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert ... ..	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
„ Richmond ... ..	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Peuham
BRITISH—Comus ... ..	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain East
FRENCH—Champlain ... ..	10	1,940	450	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Michaud
GERMAN—Vineta ... ..	19	2,000	—	Corvette	Honolulu	Captain Zirzow

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hongkong ... ..	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	August 24th, at daylight
Hongkong ... ..	Malacca	P. & O. Co.	August 26th, at noon
Hongkong via Kobe ... ..	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 4th, at 6 p.m.
New York ... ..	Agamemnon	Butterfield & Swire	About Aug. 28th
San Francisco ... ..	California	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About August 31st
San Francisco ... ..	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About Sept. 4th
Shanghai and way-ports ... ..	Hiroshima Maru	M. B. Co.	August 23rd, at 6 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPORTS.**—Somewhat neglected. *Yarn*—holders are not anxious to sell and buyers seem to have supplied their most pressing wants, so there is little done. *Shirtings*—small business at quotations. *Turkey Reds* in good demand, especially for the better qualities. *Woolens* show some signs of the approaching season.

**COTTON YARNS:—**

Nos. 16 to 24, Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$27.00 to 30.50
Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.00 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$28.00 to 30.00
Nos. 28 to 32, Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.00 to 35.00
Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42 ... ..	"	\$39.00 to 42.00

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—**

Grey Shirtings:—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.60
T. Cloths:—7 lb. " 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English:—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings:— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.65
Prints:—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Satens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds: 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 2¾ lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.85
Do. 3 lb. " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.95

**COTTON PIECE GOODS:—Continued.**

Velvets:—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.23
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42 3 " "	\$0.74 to 0.75
Taffetas:— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90
<b>WOOLENS:—</b>	
Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in. ....	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ....	3.50 to 4.50
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ....	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ....	0.92 to 0.92
Camlet Corda ... 29-30 " 22 " ....	4.00 to 5.50
Monacelines de Laines:—Crape 24 yds. 30 in. ....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ....	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuxen 24 " 29 " ....	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in. ....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ....	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb. ....	0.38 to 0.41

**SUGAR.**—Very small sales have been effected at \$4.05 to \$4.07½, and our market is weak at the close. Stocks 70,000 bags, not including the cargo of the *West Glen*, just to hand.

**KEROSENE.**—Fair sales have been made at our quotations, but only for actual consumption. We have still a stock of 790,000 cases. The *Haze* has arrived with 20,000 cases.

Sugar:—Takao in bag... ..	per picul	\$4.05
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	"	\$4.05
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	"	\$7.50
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah...	"	\$6.00 to \$8.00
Daitong ... ..	per picul	\$3.90 to \$4.00
Japan Rice ... ..	"	\$3.70 to \$4.10
Kerosene Oil... ..	case	\$1.63 to \$1.65
Newchwang Peas ... ..	picul	\$2.05 to \$2.10

**EXPORTS.**

**SILK.**—During the past week, there has been rather an active business in Silk, and about 600 shipping bales have changed hands. Prices for Hanks are a trifle easier again, but Filatures and Kakedas remain comparatively firm. Filatures 14/16 dts. for the American market have been especially in demand, but these sizes are difficult to obtain.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.56
New Silks { Hanks—No. 2 .....	\$493 to \$505 = 16 8 to 17/ = fca. 46.10 to fca. 47.75	
" " 2½ .....	\$470 to \$475 = 16/ to 16 2 = " 44.00 to " 44.40	
" " 3 and 4 .....	\$445 to \$460 = 15 2 to 15 8 = " 42.00 to " 43.10	
Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21 8 to = " 60.00	
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best \$600 to \$650 = 20/ to 21 8 = fca. 55.50 to fca. 60.00		
" " Kakeda. — " to " \$580 to \$640 = 19 5 to 21 4 = " 53.75 to " 59.25		

Stock 3,880 Japanese bales.

Shipments to date 2,056 bales against 1,460 bales at the same period last season.

**TEA.**—The market has remained quiet during the week, settlements reaching 2,900 piculs. Common to Good Medium grades are easier by about \$1 per picul, but prices are too high yet to admit of large operations. Stock at present is larger than it has been all this season, amounting to 16,000 piculs chiefly composed of the low grades. The *Canton* is expected from Kobe on the 23rd instant, to complete loading for New York, and the *Agamemnon* will be the next steamer to follow, at £3 15/- per ton.

Common { ... ..	\$18 to \$21	Fine ... ..	\$29 to \$30
Good Common { ... ..	\$23 to \$24	Finest ... ..	\$33 to \$34
Medium ... ..	\$26 to \$27	Choice ... ..	\$35 to \$36
Good Medium ... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$37 to \$40

**EXCHANGE AND BULLION.**

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3.9½	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight .....	71½
" Bank Bills on demand .....	3.8½	Private 10 days' sight .....	72
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3.9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" 6 " " .....	3.9½	Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.71	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.85	Private 30 days' sight .....	92
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	¼ % prem.	KINSAITZ .....	37½ dia.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	par.	GOLD YEN .....	390 nom.

**SHIPPING.**

**SHIPPING.**—The *Susan Gilmore* has gone to load at Iloilo, and the *Kaisow* has been taken up for San Francisco. Disengaged vessels in port are the *Black Diamond*, *Forward Ho!* *Haze*, *Matchless*, and *Parthia*. Demand coastwise and homewards is unusually small.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each,

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**

**WILDEN WORKS.**

**STOURPORT ENGLAND.**

**SHEET IRON,**

**BRANDED**

**"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."**

**TIN PLATES,**

**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN,"**  
**"ARLEY," "STOUR."**

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane, London, E.C.  
April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in **TOKIO**.

Apply to

**EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,**  
Agents.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KENWICK, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ALEX. McIVER, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq., H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., H. Hoppius, Esq.,  
Wilhelm Reiners, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,  
W. S. Young, Esq.  
Chief Manager—THOS JACKSON, Esq.

## LONDON COMMITTEE.

A. H. Phillips, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.  
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.  
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. K. & A. Deacon.  
Manager—DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

## SHANGHAI.

Manager—FRED CAMERON, Esq.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo,  
Hankow, Saigon,  
Amoy, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore.

## YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 o/o  
" " " " 6 " " 4 "  
" " " " 3 " " 3 "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

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## MR. BINGHAM'S CRITICS.

THE stock subjects of the *Machigaisho*, the coast trade, the iniquities of the Mitsu Bishi Company, and the relations of Li Hung-chang with his colleagues having apparently been "written out" for the present, the American Red Book for 1879 has made its appearance in time to save one of our contemporaries, at least, the disagreeable necessity of again having recourse to the rather peculiar measure of taking a holiday because there was "nothing at all in the shape of news worth publishing." As we have said the dreadful catastrophe was averted by the seasonable appearance of some carefully selected extracts from the American diplomatic correspondence in the *Japan Daily Herald*, and that journal and the *Japan Gazette* have since engaged in a game of (literary) battle-dore and shuttlecock respecting Mr. Bingham's action as Minister, in which the unanimity of feeling displayed by the two rival journals is by far the most pleasing—because entirely unprecedented—feature. "Nothing happens" says some writer whose name has escaped us for the moment, "but the unexpected" and here we have ample confirmation of this paradox in the spectacle of the entire agreement of the *Herald* and *Gazette* upon a single subject, and that subject the unreserved condemnation of Mr. Bingham!

Luckily for the unfortunate Minister upon whose devoted head the allies have been pouring out the rather unsavoury contents of their vials of journalistic wrath, Mr. Bingham's official superiors do not appear to entertain the same views regarding his conduct as our contemporaries. We know from other portions of the correspondence which the *Herald* has apparently seen fit to suppress for some

occult reason of which we, of course, are unaware, that if Mr. Evarts had reason to disapprove of anything connected with Mr. Bingham's discharge of his official duties, he would not have felt the slightest hesitation in conveying reproof in clear and unmistakable language. The course adopted by Mr. Evarts in another instance which has come under our notice casually, fully warrants us in making the assertion of his readiness to censure where censure appears deserved. But in Mr. Bingham's case nothing of the kind has occurred; on the contrary, his action in the matter of the quarantine regulations, in which he adopted the view taken by us at the time, is fully explained in the following despatch to the Secretary of State at Washington and met with the warm approval of Mr. Evarts. "On the 16th instant (October, 1878,) I received from Mr. Van Buren a dispatch of that date, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, in relation to the request of this government, made through the Ken Rei (governor) of Kanagawa, to the effect that all merchant-vessels arriving at the port from Nagasaki should be subject to inspection by a medical officer appointed by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, and upon ascertainment that the vessel so inspected was infected, or that any persons had died or suffered on board thereof from cholera, that such vessel should go into quarantine, and that neither the crew, passengers nor cargo thereof should, during such quarantine, be landed, and assigning as the necessity for this action that cholera had been prevalent in Nagasaki since the 2nd instant. You will observe that to this reasonable request the consuls at Yokohama, as Mr. Van Buren reports to me in his dispatch herewith, were unanimous in consenting that the medical officer might inspect such foreign vessels as might arrive in Yokohama from Nagasaki, but that no further steps should be taken until the consul of the nationality of the foreign vessel so inspected should be satisfied from the certificate of a medical officer, appointed by himself, that the vessel is infected; nor should the same be ordered into quarantine save upon the order of such consul. I have replied to Consul-General Van Buren that this action of the consuls does not accord with the policy of the United States in Japan, nor with our obligations to respect and observe the laws of Japan, that the action of the consul is a substantial denial of the undoubted right of this government to prevent the importation of pestilence by foreign vessels into the territorial waters of Japan, a copy of which reply to the consul-general I have the honor to enclose. It will occur to you that this consular action puts it in the power of a single consul to import pestilence into this capital against the law of this

empire and the protest of every other nationality save that represented by such dissenting consul! It cannot be doubted, in my opinion, that the right of the Japanese Government to prohibit and prevent from coming into its ports all ships infected with pestilence, is as clear as its manifest right to prohibit and prevent from coming into its ports the armed vessels of a declared public enemy."

Mr. Bingham has, however, the melancholy satisfaction that if he has been scourged with scorpions, he has at any rate been scourged in good company. General Grant too comes in for a very large share of reproof. In the *Gazette* he is represented as saying, and very probably did:—"If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that England is in no humour to make war upon Japan for a tariff. I do not believe that under any circumstances Lord Beaconsfield would consent to such an enterprise." Now we should very much like to know what is there ridiculous—as asserted—in this statement by General Grant? Does anyone with the slightest pretension to sanity imagine for a moment, with the naked fact before him of not only the great majority of civilized nations but even the British Colonies, adopting protective tariffs with the avowed object of nurturing their growing industries, and guarding them from extinction by competition from the cheaper productions of England, that any British Statesman would attempt to control the tariff of Japan, and threaten war in case his claim to do so was rejected? Would such a proposal come with good grace from Germany, where a prohibitive tariff has recently been inaugurated? Can France advance any claim to be arbitress in the matter, considering that the Chamber of Deputies is imposing protective duties and has taken steps to secure to French ships the carrying trade of the country? Where then is the "astounding folly" the public is invited to believe General Grant has been guilty of? We will answer the question:—the "folly" exists only in the jaundiced imaginations of the distinguished General's detractors.

Mr. Bingham, as far as we can judge, has simply carried out faithfully and with every satisfaction to his official superiors, the instructions transmitted to him from Washington, and when—as in the case of these quarantine regulations—he has acted upon his own responsibility, he displayed such thorough knowledge of the policy of the United States towards, and obligations to, Japan, that his action has received warm approval. For thus fulfilling his duty Mr. Bingham has been reviled in language which, if repeated here, would attain undeserved publicity.

#### THE ILI-KULDJA QUESTION.

IN our preceding number of the 21st instant, we combined materials drawn from the *Edinburgh Review* of April 1880 with some stores of our own, in an article entitled "Islam in China." As a necessary complement, we will now lay before our readers a brief note of the past history and corollaries of what is known as the "Ili-Kuldja Question," upon which Russia and China are now at variance.

The prime cause of the dispute, upon the settlement of which probably depends the continuance of the Manchu

dynasty in China, and also the ownership or suzerainty over all of what is now Chinese territory outside of the Great Wall, is the rising of the Chinese Islamites of the north-west against their neighbours the Chinese Buddhists. As neither Mr. Wilson's admirable essay, nor Mr. Boulenger's works are accessible to us, we will draw our historical summary from the *Quarterly Review* of April 1880, No. 298.

The Sung and Tang dynasties of China included in their rules the countries of Dzungaria and Toorkestan, and the dominion was passed on to the supplanting Manchu dynasty, whose second Emperor, Kang Hi, one of the greatest monarchs of the Celestial Empire, had, however, to encounter in A.D. 1689 a revolt so formidable, that the Chinese suppression of it was too dearly bought. In fact, Kang-Hi's successor, the Emperor Yung Ching, for more than twenty-five years pursued a policy answering to Lord Lawrence's much scorned "masterly inactivity." The natural result of the weak policy, for such it was, came surely, and the next Emperor, the great Keen-lung, was compelled to put forth all his force, to deal with the remote Moslem revolters. Keen-lung in two campaigns overbore all opposition, occupied Kashgaria, reduced Tartary to subjection, and took the northern slope of the Tien Shan range. Another revolt occurred, with which Keen-lung dealt sternly. By his orders the Mahomedan peoples of the rebellious countries were almost extirpated by the Chinese soldiers, and the wars of extermination ended by the Chinese occupation of Khokand, Tashkend and the Kirghiz country. Finally Toorkestan was invaded and conquered, so that for long years the Islamites of Central Asia gave allegiance to Peking. From 1760 to 1822, the rule of China was unchallenged, although in the year 1812, the Khan of Khokand was released from his obligations to pay tribute to Peking. In 1826, a Moslem leader, Jehanghir, descended from the line of the Khoja kings, raised a revolt in Kashgar with the assistance of the Khokandian Khan. At the outset the Chinese troops were destroyed, and then a general Moslem rising massacred the Chinese Buddhists in the chief cities of Kashgaria. A year after, however, a powerful Chinese force advanced from Ili, and suppressed the revolt in the usual merciless way. For more than thirty following years peace was preserved, and, as the Chinese Government became lenient, it was deemed that the old quarrel of the religions had died out. But in the year 1860, when the Chinese Empire was at its lowest point of weakness; after Peking had been at the mercy of the Anglo-Franco force; when the miserable Emperor Hien Fung had fled to Jehol to die there, and the Taeping seemed to be firmly established in Nanking, the Mahomedans were ostracized and excited by vile official injustice and oppression, and in 1862 broke into rebellion against Chinese authority. Although the revolt quickly became a "crescentade," we believe that—as in Yunnan, Kweichow, Kansuh and Shensi,—the first outbreak had no political or religious factors, and certainly between the different bodies of rebels there was no combination whatever. Between the years 1862 and 1864, a most lamentable struggle was carried on in Kashgaria and Dzungaria, and the Chinese had to suffer an almost uniform succession of reverses. If at this time the Chinese Islamites had made common cause, the Tatsing

dynasty would have been overthrown, and China, we think, might have accepted the tenets of the Prophet and then have become a Mahomedan Empire. In the interval between 1862 and 1867, a very remarkable man, Yacub Khan, an Audijuni of Khokand, rose up as a successful soldier of fortune. He overcame all opposing parties, and between 1867 and 1870 he not only founded the Kingdom of Kashgar, but became the virtual leader of the Islamites of Central Asia, and an aspirant for the Dragon throne of China.

Yacub's success was extraordinary, but his power of potential leadership was unfortunately limited by his inability to bring about any combination with his co-religionists in China, or even in Dzungaria. In 1876, he found himself isolated and alone. The faithful, who ought to have accepted his leadership or at least co-operation, had been destroyed in detail, one people after another, by the overwhelming Chinese forces. No combination for one object had been possible. The people of Yunnan would not act with the men of Kweichow, the Panthays struggled alone, the men of Kansuh and Shensi kept apart, and, on the eve of the crisis, Yacub was obliged to make war on the fanatic Moslems of Dzungaria. In the spring of 1877, after Tso t'sung t'ang had expended about 250,000 Chinese soldiers, two Chinese divisions advanced upon the Kashgarian frontier by cross routes. Yacub's troops were suddenly outflanked and dispersed, and in May 1877, Yacub died or was assassinated. His death ended the unequal struggle. Tso's lieutenant took town after town, and a few months later the whole of Kashgaria was repossessed by China. But the reconquest was incomplete, and unless it is followed by the restitution of Ili, which has been occupied by Russia since 1871, the possession of Kashgaria will depend upon the fiat of the White Czar.

We now come to the consideration of the strategic and political aspects of Ili-Kuldja.

Ili is an ancient and much prized possession of the Empire of China, on account of its geographical position, its natural wealth, and its dominating military importance. The province, which in many parts has extraordinary richness of soil, is wedge-like in form, flanks on one side Kashgaria and on the eastern side Mongolia, to both of which countries, moreover, it gives easy military access. In fact, as long as Ili is held by a possible military foe—Russia, the Chinese possession of both Kashgaria and Mongolia is insecure, indeed precarious.

In 1864, and during the following years, the Chinese hold over Ili became weak and disturbed by the Islamite people of the province, who are named Taranchi's (*Anglice*: toilers). Probably the Russian caravan trade with Tarbagatai, or Chu-gu-chak, had suffered occasional inconvenience—although the Chinese stoutly deny that such was ever the case—and, in 1871, after formulating some complaints, the Russian Government gave orders that a force from Khokand should occupy Kuldja. The order was carried out unresisted as no resistance was at the time possible. A proclamation was issued, announcing that Kuldja had become "for perpetuity" Russian soil, and at the same time General Vlangali, Minister of Russia to Peking, declared to the afflicted Tsung-li Yamèn that the occupation had been forced upon Russia, that it was to be temporary, and that the province should be restituted directly China had reconquered her Central Asian territories.

The promise seemed to be a safe one as that of an engagement to be met at the "Ides of March," and all chances of re-conquest were thought to be hopeless or

impossible. But Tso did his appointed work most thoroughly, and although many protests were made against the awful cost of life and continual drain of treasure, there is no doubt the two Empresses had with them in the desperate and oft baffled expeditions, the sympathy of the Chinese people. At last, when Kashgar had been subdued and placed again under Chinese officials, Peking claimed the restoration of Ili. Russia at first refused the restitution, then made it subject to immense claims, and finally, when Tso had got ready for taking back the coveted land by force, Chung How, at the instigation or with the support of Li, was sent as Envoy to Russia in 1878, to bring about by amicable ways the desired rendition. What followed we will but summarise: a treaty was made and was rejected; Chung How was seized, sentenced to death, and only after months of imprisonment and danger has he been released; Russia and China are confronting each other, and the original cause of dispute is now dwarfed by what were until now underlying and remote questions, whose issues are vast because involving not only the possession of Ili, on which Kashgaria depends, but the future ownership of, or suzerainty over, Mongolia, Manchuria and Corea.

If Ili had been restored by Russia, the reconquest of Dzungaria and Kashgaria would have been easily consolidated, and by healing or rigorous methods the growing disaffection of the Mongols to the Chinese Empire could have been dealt with. Now, *in concreto*, the retention of Ili by Russia renders the Chinese conquests in the north-west impermanent. All the vast expense of blood and treasure may be of no avail, and the disloyalty of the Mongols now, and of the Manchus more remotely, will be so encouraged and developed, that in the immediate future the two extra-mural bulwarks of the Empire will be transformed into hostile positions against China.

Between the Moslem Taranchis of Ili, the Buddhist Mongols, and the Confucian Manchus, there are no affinities, and there would be no combination. The disaffections are unconnected but co-incident. But without Ili, China cannot deal with Kashgar on the west or Mongolia on the east, if emergencies arise. It is even probable that, if Ili should remain permanently with Russia, China may perforce, seeing the insecurity of the position, withdraw from Kashgaria, as the long line of communication across the desert between Kashgar and Shensi or Kansuh, is at any time at the mercy of Russia. We cannot therefore wonder at the intense desire of China to again possess Ili.

Of the collateral but even more important issues now about to be raised, we are sorry we can give but imperfect details. All that can be said by way of generalization is: that, owing to the ceaseless intrigues carried on for over twenty years, the Chinese possession of Mongolia with its vast territory of 1,800,000 square miles and two millions of peoples, has become precarious, because the desire of many of the nomadic tribes is to become Russian subjects. At least three deputations of Mongol Princes have visited Irkoutsk, to offer fealty to the White Czar. We cannot say, however, that the deputation received in 1867 by General Korsakow, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has been followed by others. In Manchuria, which has 362,000 square miles of ground and twelve millions of souls, similar disturbing causes are at work. The detachment from China of Manchuria would quickly follow the secession of Mongolia. In short, the Ili question becomes critical, because upon its settlement depends the continuance of Chinese dominion over all the outlying possessions, or, the limitation of China to the boundary of the Great Wall.

It, therefore, is worth struggling for. Its possession or loss involves so much. That Russia understands the value of the position we can read in Colonel Prejalewsky's work. That China comprehends its value, we know by the fact that, in face of domestic difficulty involving perhaps a revolution, with councils divided by intrigue, with full knowledge of national incoherence and weakness, she seemingly elects to engage in a life or death struggle for a remote province, because in its possession or loss lies the future of the Celestial Empire.

**C**OLONEL GORDON, whose appearance on the scene in China created so much excitement, has come and gone apparently without accomplishing much good, for the very simple reason that no opportunity of displaying his well recognized ability was afforded to him. It is pleasing to Colonel Gordon's countrymen to know that his resignation of the position he so worthily occupies in the British army was not accepted, and that he is now on the way to England after having done all that lay in his power to assist China out of the difficult position into which that country has drifted. The account in the *North China Herald* of the gallant Colonel's proceedings is interesting and no doubt reliable. "From outsiders at Tientsin Colonel Gordon heard of the critical position in which the Viceroy (Li Hung-chang) was placed, but when he saw him there were no indications either in his demeanour or speech to warrant the belief that matters had assumed the serious phase it was supposed they had. He had several interviews with him, and at first Li Hung-chang objected to Colonel Gordon's going on to Peking, but without success. While the guest of the Viceroy, Colonel Gordon resigned his commission in the British army, in a telegram sent to Shanghai to be forwarded to London, and in doing so he expressed the intention to do all in his power to maintain peace between Russia and China; but he would not desert China when she was in trouble, and he tendered his resignation in order to be free. With peace proposals already arranged, he proceeded to Peking and submitted them in writing to the Tsung-li Yamen, and afterwards he had two or three interviews with that body. He told them plainly that it was idiotic for China to think she could take the field against Russia, and in case she did, the Russians would be in occupation of Peking in sixty days, which would mean the downfall of the dynasty. Colonel Gordon did not, we believe, see either Prince Ch'au or Prince Kang. The impression he formed of Li Hung-chang was, that though officials in high places might have tried to influence him to march to Peking and seize the Regency, Li had not the least intention of acting on their advice, and even if he had, it was doubtful whether he had the forces at his command to do so victoriously." The advice which Colonel Gordon has already supposed to have tendered to the Peking Government was, shortly stated, to make the best terms possible, resign all claims to the disputed country in the north-west, release Chung How, and try to conciliate Russia. The alternative was also, according to the same authority, very plainly put before the Ministers:—"But if you will fight, then carry your Court and Emperor, your archives and all the rusty and creaking machinery of your central government far away into the interior of the country, for once hostilities are begun on the eastern seaboard, Russia will, in a few weeks, be mistress of Peking. Only be assured that this means the downfall of your dynasty." The release of Chung How has already taken place, and we feel assured that the difficulty with Russia will be settled peacefully; but, after securing itself from foreign complications, the Government of Peking has a far more complex and formidable problem to solve at home in order to

maintain the supremacy of the reigning dynasty. The outlook in the Middle Kingdom is indeed gloomy.

**W**E have now before us the first number of a new Magazine published in the capital entitled the *Tokio Keizai Shimpō*, which is devoted to discussions of economical and commercial questions in Japan and foreign countries, as well as to the statistics of trade. The prospectus states that it is published chiefly in the interest of merchants, and will therefore pay particular attention to accuracy in market reports. It is to be issued tri-monthly, and the price of each copy will be ten cents. The only commercial paper of importance at present published in Japan is the *Chingai Bukka Shimpō*, which is, we believe, a daily paper, and supplies its readers with the current news as well as with articles on commercial questions. Many of these articles have been translated in this journal, and are, as a rule, marked with ability and knowledge. The new venture, however, is more in the nature of a review, and will take no notice of politics except where they affect trade. The first number promises well for the future success of the undertaking. An introductory article discusses the value and necessity of the study of commercial and economical questions; the next answers the question:—What is protection?; the third deals with the principles underlying commercial legislation; the fourth is a reprint of an address at the Tokio Chamber of Commerce on the best mode of extending trade; then follow letters on the state of trade from Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, &c. Statistics of the numerous godowns at Fukagawa in Tokio, of the imports at various Japanese ports, the rates of Foreign Exchange for the first part of this month, the Report of the Banking Bureau of the Finance Department, and a table of the fluctuations in the price of rice from the first year of Meiji up to the present, conclude the number. The latter is exceedingly interesting, and we take from it the following figures:—

PER KOKU.			
	Yen. Sen.		Yen. Sen.
In 1868, the highest price of rice was	7.00	the lowest	5.60
" 1869, " " " " " "	11.10	" " "	5.60
" 1870, " " " " " "	10.70	" " "	7.30
" 1871, " " " " " "	7.30	" " "	4.20
" 1872, " " " " " "	4.40	" " "	3.80
" 1873, " " " " " "	5.60	" " "	3.40
" 1874, " " " " " "	7.70	" " "	4.50
" 1875, " " " " " "	7.40	" " "	5.40
" 1876, " " " " " "	5.40	" " "	4.20
" 1877, " " " " " "	5.70	" " "	4.30
" 1878, " " " " " "	6.60	" " "	5.40
" 1879, " " " " " "	9.40	" " "	5.40
" 1880, " " " " " "	12.40	" " "	8.30

The table also reveals some curiosities. Rice was at its lowest price in January and February 1873, when it cost three yen forty sen per koku, and is at present at its highest with twelve yen forty sen per koku. During the years 1872 and 1873 it was at its lowest annual average; while from November, 1876, it has steadily and almost constantly gone up in price; and since the end of February this year up to the present it has increased from eight yen thirty sen up to twelve yen forty sen per koku, or four yen ten sen per koku in a little more than six months.

**N**OT the least important and flourishing of the institutions of new Japan are its public libraries. In former times the reader who was too poor to purchase his own books obtained them on loan at a low rate from one of the numerous private lending libraries to be found in every town, and almost in every village. The staple works of these establishments were chiefly of the "blue-fire, blaze and blood" description, although many excellent books of a semi-historical, semi-legendary kind—such as the *Taiko-ki*, *Toyotomi-ki*—were also to be obtained. At the present time libraries have been

established by Government in many of the larger towns of the Empire, at which leading Japanese and foreign works are placed—for the most part gratis—at the disposal of the student. Omitting the collections of the books in the various educational institutions, we find a large free library in Tokio in the Confucian temple in Seido. Permission to read within the precincts of the institution is freely granted and books may be borrowed for a certain limited period on application to the Tokio Fu. This permission usually extends over a year, and is granted to natives and foreigners alike. The library was founded in 1873 and now contains 63,840 volumes of Chinese and Japanese works, 5,162 of English, 6,547 Dutch, and about 2,000 volumes in other European languages. The number of visitors is about 2,800 per month, or nearly 100 a day. The second great library in the capital is the Asakusa Bunko, under the control of the Department of the Interior. It is almost wholly devoted to Chinese and Japanese books, of which it contains 142,392 volumes. Access is obtained to these on the payment of one sen per day. It contains some exceedingly ancient books and manuscripts, which are exhibited to visitors only for a few days in the spring and autumn when they are brought out to be aired. Similar institutions have been established at Kioto, Matsuye in Idzumo, Sendai, Urawa in Saitama Ken, Osaka, Kagoshima, Kanazawa and other towns. Foreign visitors to any of these libraries cannot fail to be struck with the quiet, orderly, demeanour of those using them; and the large attendance shews that their value is fully appreciated by those whom they were intended to benefit.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt, from the Imperial Customs' Statistical Department at Shanghai, of a work in two volumes by Mr. E. Rocher of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, entitled *La Province Chinoise du Yunnan*. As the work only arrived yesterday we are unable to give it, this week, the extended notice which Mr. Rocher's labours deserve. "The Chinese Province of Yunnan" has been published in Paris by Mr. Ernest Leroux and issued contemporaneously at Shanghai, and is a very favourable specimen of typographical art. From a cursory glance at the preface we notice that the author acknowledges his indebtedness to various persons for their assistance and has dedicated the work to Mr. Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, who defrayed the expenses of publication. To English readers Mr. Rocher's book must prove of great interest, as it deals exhaustively with a little known, but rich and fertile province of China, through which ran in former days the highway to what is now British Borneo. It was in penetrating this province that the unfortunate Mr. Margary lost his life, and the routes taken by him and other explorers are shown on the excellent maps which accompany the work. We observe too that Mr. Rocher has adopted Sir Thomas Wade's system of rendering Chinese names, because no satisfactory one exists in the author's own language, and Mr. Rocher considers that followed "the best and at the same time the most extensively known of all methods." In a future issue we shall endeavour to do justice to what is unquestionably one of the most valuable additions to the literature affecting the Chinese Empire that has appeared for many years.

BY the last mail intelligence has reached us of a most extraordinary explosion of gas which occurred in London, at Tottenham Court Road, during the laying of a gas main three feet in diameter for the Chartered company. Unfortunately the accident was accompanied with loss of life and, as we are informed, two streets have been ripped

from end to end, the roadway hurled into the air, and the foundations of the houses at either side shaken. Notwithstanding this terrible calamity we feel justified in saying that with even reasonable care gas is perfectly safe, and the public need be under no apprehension. Certain gases, like the solids, when intermixed in due proportion, are also capable of instantaneous combustion. Thus, for instance, hydrogen when intermixed with oxygen, in the proportion, by volume, of two of the former and one of the latter is explosive, and a mixture of seven parts of air and one of coal gas is considered to be the most explosive compound. But then the odour arising from gas is generally so repulsive as to give immediate notice of its presence, and the most wanton carelessness and disregard of all ordinary precaution must take place before danger is encountered. In the recent accident in London, we read that the new main was shut off from the "live" mains—those in actual use—and was supposed to be free from gas. If this was the case the pipe would contain nothing but atmospheric air. But we are told, also, that one of the foremen employed either by the company or contractor for laying the main, applied a light to the orifice and the result was the awful explosion recorded. It is plain that there must have been an extensive leakage of gas into the new main, an imperfect valve being probably used at the junction with the old main, and thus the presence of gas in sufficient quantity to produce the catastrophe is easily accounted for. But the crass ignorance or culpable neglect of the foreman who failed to detect the gas is inexplicable, and until we have fuller particulars we cannot conceive what reason is given for applying a light to the main if, as is alleged, it was supposed to contain nothing but atmospheric air. We should as soon expect to read of a man trying to light water as it streamed out of a pump.

THE efforts to introduce the culture of the tea plant into America do not, apparently, meet with unanimous approval. It is alleged that there is nothing startling in the statement made by the Commissioner of Agriculture that tea can be produced in the Southern States, but what the tea itself will amount to when tested by the palate and digestion remains to be proved. Tea, like tobacco, varies greatly according to soil and climate; the seed from some of the most fragrant and harmless Cuban tobaccos has been planted in various parts of the United States and yielded leaves larger and more beautiful than ever were seen in the West Indies; but in most cases the odour is execrable and the proportion of nicotine several times greater than in the Cuban leaf. Occasional tea plants have been seen in the South for years, but to experts in tea a single swallow of the infusion prepared from these plants has been remembered; it is said, as long and unfavourably as a whiff of a full flavoured Louisiana or Michigan cigar. Our informant adds that "as only a little of the best imported tea can be taken with safety, the prospect of the American market being flooded with native teas from all sorts of soils is not a pleasant one to contemplate, for our national habit of disguising tea in sugar and milk makes it probable that in the event of lively American production, millions of digestions and nervous systems will be ruined by the terribly astringent and stimulating properties of the native leaf. The probability of successful tea culture, therefore, cannot be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. The only safeguard of the private consumer will be in taking his beverage in Chinese fashion—that is, without sugar or milk. Even now this habit, easily learned and never afterward willingly abandoned, would drive out of the market three-quarters of the vile mixtures sold and swallowed as tea." If the opinion of the writer

we quote from is at all prevalent in the United States, it is very evident that China and Japan have little to fear from the competition of American grown tea.

# THE REVEREND SAMUEL R. BROWN, D.D.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IF a proper respect for one of the customs of civilized society, and a due regard for our personal improvement, demand from us some discriminating and appreciative reference to those who, having acted well their part, pass away from earth, it certainly is eminently fitting that we should notice in the columns of this review the life and labours of so long and favourably known a member of the foreign community in Japan, as the late Rev. Samuel R. Brown, D.D., the intelligence of whose decease, which occurred on the 26th of June, 1880, in his birth-place, Monson, Massachusetts, U.S.A., has reached us by a recent mail.

The more prominent events in the life of Dr. Brown seem to fall readily into four periods—*first*, the period covering his early life, his academic and collegiate training, and his first three or four years of teaching in the United States, extending from the year 1810 to the year 1838; the *second* period comprising his term of service in China, as Principal of the Morrison School established in Hongkong for the Christian education—chiefly through the medium of the English language—of Chinese youth, extending from 1839 to 1847; the *third* period including his services as pastor of a Reformed church in one of the towns in the northern portion of the state of New York, U.S.A., and as classical instructor of an academy in the same town, extending from 1848 to 1858; the *fourth* period being the time of his residence in Japan, from 1859 to 1879.

With regard to the first period just referred to it may suffice to state briefly, that Mr. Brown was born in Monson, one of the old towns in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. in the year 1810, that his earliest mental culture was received from intelligent and devout parents, his mother possessing more than ordinary intellectual gifts, together with very decided religious convictions, and being now widely known as the author of some excellent hymns which have been adopted by many of the Churches in the United States; that during his course of study in the Monson academy, and subsequently during his studies in Yale college, New Haven, Conn., he was favoured with all the advantages to be derived from the most competent instructors and the best educational appliances to be had at that time in the United States; that after his graduation from Yale college, impressed by a sense of his personal obligation with reference to the duty of preaching the Gospel in lands where it had not been proclaimed, he offered himself to the American Board of Missions for service in the foreign missionary field; and that, being disappointed in regard to the immediate execution of this purpose, he accepted temporarily a situation as instructor in the institution for the deaf and dumb, in New York city, where he remained three or four years and then received a call to engage in the work of Christian education in China.

During the second period of his life (1839-1847), Mr. Brown is presented to us as a pioneer in the work of Christian education among the Chinese. Accompanied by Mrs. Brown, he sailed from the port of New York, via the Cape of Good Hope, in the ship *Morrison*, and arrived on the 19th of February, 1839, in China, when he at once assumed charge of the "Morrison School," an institution established and supported chiefly by some of the members of the foreign community then resident in China. The object of the school was to impart a liberal education—chiefly in English—to some of the youth of China, with a view to opening the way for the introduction of Western literature and science among the Chinese. The island of Hongkong had been recently ceded to Great Britain by the Government of China, and it was decided to plant the school in that settlement where it would possess ample facilities for the prosecution of its beneficent work. The title of the school was intended to be a memorial tribute to the then recently deceased Rev. Robert Morrison D.D. known and honored as the first Protestant missionary to China. Mr. Brown's administration of the school was eminently successful, and after giving to it eight years of faithful labor, when compelled by the failure of Mrs. Brown's health to return to the United States,

he had the satisfaction of receiving from the Trustees of the school the following well-merited praise:—"Having, from a closer intercourse with Mr. Brown than that of other members of the Society, had frequent opportunities of admiring the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the school, we cannot avoid, on such an occasion as this, expressing our approbation of the manner in which he has carried out the wishes of the Society."

During the third period in Dr. Brown's life (1848-1858) he resided in the United States, the greater portion of the time in the State of New York where he entered upon the work of the pastorate in connection with the American Reformed Church, and in the discharge of his high duties won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had intercourse. In addition to his pastoral work he found opportunity to give lessons in Greek and Latin to some of the classes in an academy conducted in the town where he resided, and the work, being entirely congenial to his taste, afforded him sincere pleasure. During these years, also, he exercised a general supervision over the three Chinese boys he had brought with him on his return from China to the United States. One of these, Mr. Yang Wing, under appointment by the Emperor of China, is now in the United States superintending the education of about ninety Chinese boys placed by the Chinese Government under his care for this purpose, and who have entered by twos in many of the schools and some of the private families of New England, the object being to separate them from each other as much as practicable with a view to their becoming to a certain extent Americanized, that thus they may the more readily and certainly acquire a thoroughly idiomatic use of the English language.

The closing period of Dr. Brown's life (1859-1879), reaching through a period of twenty years, covers the time of his residence in Japan. The first task challenging his efforts on his arrival in Japan, was the acquisition of a new language with a view to the communication through it, of knowledge and ideas to the Japanese mind—a task sufficiently formidable for a man fifty years of age, and yet one which he successfully accomplished. By persevering study he acquired not only a thorough knowledge of the general structure of the language, but also the ability to use it, both in writing and speaking, with accuracy and fluency. As a teacher of English, whether in Government or Mission schools, he was, of course, entirely at home, and the work he undertook in this department was most effectively performed. It was remarked by a gentleman, fully competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject, that when meeting English-speaking Japanese, he could always identify Dr. Brown's pupils by the correctness and purity of their language. The works he has published, designed to elucidate the structure of the Japanese language or to facilitate its acquisition by the student, have been found most useful.

Dr. Brown cherished an intelligent interest in everything that concerned the Japanese: hence, he was an active member of the Asiatic Society of Japan and frequently filled its chair as president. While warmly attached and thoroughly loyal to the branch of the Church of Christ with which he was connected, the catholicity of his Christian sympathies was a prominent feature of his character. He was prompt to discountenance whatever tended to produce strife among Christian brethren. Nothing seemed to pierce his spirit with a keener sorrow than the thought that there was a lack of hearty Christian fellowship among those with whom he associated: and nothing caused his countenance to glow with a brighter radiance of satisfaction, than to notice evidences of the increase of love between the brethren in Christ. Infused with such a spirit, it was to be expected he would hail with delight the proposal to form the Japan Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. He took an active part in the formation of the Alliance, filled the office of President for three years, and both by his presence and addresses at the meetings, contributed largely to the success of the movement. His pulpit ministrations in the English language, when the condition of his health made it practicable for him to officiate, were always evangelical, earnest and instructive.

The work, however, with which Dr. Brown's name will be most prominently connected is his share in the translation, recently completed, of the New Testament into the Japanese language. Being one of the pioneer Protestant missionaries to this Empire he had early given his attention to this important subject; and before any public action with regard to

it had been taken by the body of Protestant missionaries in Japan, he had already made some tentative efforts in this direction. His knowledge of both the Japanese and Chinese languages, and his familiarity with the Greek text of the New Testament, were admirable qualifications for the proposed work of translation; and at a general meeting on the subject, held at Yokohama in 1872, by the missionaries, he was elected a member of the committee chosen by that body to translate the New Testament into the Japanese tongue. Dr. Brown coöperated heartily and efficiently with the translation committee, attending as far as practicable all its sessions, and preparing, with great care, the first-draft translation of Acts, Philippians, Philemon and Revelation, which came before the committee for revision. During the spring and early summer of 1879 it became evident that his time for work was approaching its close; but, animated by a strong desire to complete the first-draft translation of Revelation which he was preparing, he toiled on, through much physical pain and weariness, till at last he had the great satisfaction of finishing his task and presenting the translation to the committee for its revision. He felt now that his work was done, and with profound gratitude to God for what he had been permitted to accomplish and to witness in Japan, he at once began to make preparations for returning, with his family, to the United States. Refreshed by the homeward passage and by the grateful attentions of old-time friends whose faces he had the privilege of once more looking upon, his strength for a short time seemed to return. But the recuperation was only temporary. Wishing again to see the graves of his parents he visited Mouson and spent part of a day looking through the old cemetery. That evening he retired to rest in a tranquil, grateful frame of mind, sank into a soft, sweet sleep, and apparently without pain or disquietude, passed calmly to his eternal home.

It has been to the writer of the foregoing sketch a labor of love to trace, though briefly and inadequately, the career of his late associate and friend; and he trusts that the story of this useful life may incite very many young men to go and do likewise.

## THE CASTLES OF JAPAN.

### IX.

#### TOTTORI-NO-SHIRO.

THE daimio and commandant of the castle of Tottori, situated in the province of Iushiu was, in the year 1582, Yamana Okura-no-Taiyu, who had become a dependant ally of the house of Choshu. It was usual in warlike times to guarantee such allegiance by handing over some relative of the submitting lord and his chief vassals for hostages in pledge of good faith. The sureties received by Choshu from Yamana and his leading retainers had been placed under the surveillance of the Governor of Shikano-no-Shiro, another fortress under Choshu's control. Hideyoshi, at this time the influential retainer and adviser of Nobunaga, and in conflict with the prince of Choshu, endeavoured to persuade Yamana to relinquish his alliance with the latter and to become instead, the friend of Nobunaga. This request being refused by Yamana, Hideyoshi's next step was to invest the castle of Shinano which contained his hostages, and to compel the inmates under threats of annihilation to deliver up the prisoners. Having succeeded in enforcing his demands and the submission of Shinano, he marched to the castle of Tottori and threatened Yamana and his retainers with the murder of their relatives—whom he now held in his power—and the destruction of their castle, unless they consented to his former proposals of allegiance.

Yamana, though strongly urged to resistance by two of his *karō* who had relatives themselves among the hostages, at length submitted to Hideyoshi with his followers, the two rebellious advisers also simulating submission.

Hideyoshi, having thus accomplished his purpose, again placed the hostages of his declared allies in the castle of Shinano, which was now under his complete control. Immediate fear of vengeance having subsided, Yamana was again ardently advised by the same two *karō* to violate the treaty of submission to Nobunaga and take the first opportunity of returning to the allegiance of Choshu. Unable to persuade their general, the two ministers proceeded to the prince of Cho-

shu, Mori Daizen-no-Daibu, who was then at Hagi no Shiro, and represented that their master was a weak-minded man who, contrary to their monitions, had yielded to the threats of Hideyoshi. They demanded, therefore, that he might be deposed and another general be appointed over them.

Accordingly Ichikawa was sent as the successor of Yamana, the latter retiring into private life in the vicinity of his castle. Incensed at this treachery, and fearing that such conduct might cause the death of his own children who were among the hostages at Shinano, Yamana secretly sent and acquainted Hideyoshi with what had happened.

Meanwhile the new daimio Ichikawa, with his minister and a portion of his army, proceeded to the castle of Shinano and demanded the surrender of the hostages. They received as an answer that the garrison were unable to comply on their own authority, but would consult the wishes of Hideyoshi, and requested an interval of truce for the purpose. Meantime, the garrison called to their aid troops from Hideyoshi, and received his full instructions as to the line of conduct they were to pursue. Information was then sent to Ichikawa and the two chief *karō* that their demands would be complied with and their relatives returned on the morrow. Next day they accordingly set out from Tottori castle with 2000 men, for the walls of Shikano castle. It was then that the revengeful policy of Hideyoshi towards the rebellious *karō* was shown by the way in which he carried out his promise of rendition.

The children of these two ministers were decapitated, their heads placed in *kago*, and conveyed outside the gates of the castle in charge of 200 men. The burdens were formally handed over to the attendants of Ichikawa, and the bearers quickly retired within the castle.

Hastening to welcome their children from whom they had been so long parted the two *karō*, opening the slides of their *norimon*s, perceived the bloody heads of their murdered offspring. At the moment of their grief and consternation they were attacked by a sortie from the castle and compelled to flee back with their followers to Tottori.

Hideyoshi then sent back unharmed to Yamana his relatives and the hostages of those who had been faithful to him, and proceeded to besiege Ichikawa in the fortress to which he had retired. Tottori castle was reinforced by 2,000 men from Choshu, making the whole number of the besieged up to 7,000 men. The plan resolved on by the generals of Nobunaga was to compel the submission of the invested army by starvation.

A number of soldiers disguised as merchants were sent in boats up the Chio river to the castle to buy rice. The garrison—now well supplied—not detecting the device, and anxious to obtain money, consented to sell a considerable amount of their provisions as they expected further supplies shortly from Choshu. However, the convoy from the prince of Choshu was intercepted and taken by Hideyoshi.

The besieged army being thus considerably reduced in resources for permanent resistance, the besiegers were content to await their starvation and submission. The garrison was at length so hard pressed that they had to obtain sustenance from herbs and roots. Up to this point the siege, which had commenced in the seventh month of the ninth year of Tenshō (1582) had lasted eighty days.

The following story is given as a proof of the exhausted and emaciated state of the soldiers within the walls:—On the north and east of the castle were high hills from which a considerable part of the interior could be seen. About ten men had been sent up these slopes by the besiegers for observation, and the besieged, thinking to secure some famous general among them, secretly sent out a sortie of 300 men to attack the party. So weak, however, was this small force from want of food, that they were successfully driven back by the ten men until the arrival of reinforcements ended in their entire demolition.

After a time, all vegetable food failing, the besieged had recourse to horseflesh and it is even stated that they killed and ate a number of the poorer farmers. Knowing the desperate state of affairs, Hideyoshi now made propositions to the garrison to capitulate, and receive in return for complete submission, immunity from punishment. Ichikawa replied that he could not himself consent to the disgrace of surrender, but as he and his advisers had determined to provide for themselves an honorable death at their own hands, he begged Hideyoshi to be merciful towards his followers. The usual suicidal ceremony ended this thrilling story of

combined treachery and heroism, which has rendered for ever famous the castle of Tottori in Inshiu.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "NORTH CHINA HERALD.")

London, 15th August, 1880.

Candahar is reported to be well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Some masked men have shot Mr. Boyd, the Crown Solicitor, and his two sons, at Kilkenny. Mr. Boyd is dying, and one of the sons is dead.

London, 22nd August, 1880.

Mr. Gladstone is ill and leaves for Italy at once.

Active hostilities have been commenced at Kandahar by the enemy.

London, 23rd August, 1880.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, replying to a question in Parliament, said that the condition of several parts of Ireland had assumed the gravest aspects.

London, 26th August, 1880.

A sortie has been made from Kandahar inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy, who occasionally shell the city doing little harm.

### The Japan Weekly Mail.

'FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA.'

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business, relating to Advertisements, Job-printing, or Accounts, be addressed to the MANAGER.

And that literary contributions of every description be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1880.

JAPANESE ERA 2540, MEIJI 15TH YEAR, 8TH MONTH, 28TH DAY, DO-YO-BI.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 3rd July, at the Manse, Kelso, Scotland, the wife of the Rev. DAVID HUNTER, of a son.

On August 22nd, at No. 61, the wife of THOMAS SEON; a daughter.

#### DEATH.

On the 4th of July, at Paris, SAMUEL PERRY, formerly of Yokohama, aged 32 years.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The M. M. steamer *Tenais*, with European mails to July 10th, arrived on Tuesday last. Home despatches went forward by the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The Mitsui Bishi Company's steamer *Niigata Maru* is expected to arrive at daylight on Monday next. The *Niigata* carries the European mails which came to Hongkong by the P. & O. Company's vessel.

We understand that Ocean Company's steamer the *Ajac* from London, left Hongkong for Yokohama last Thursday.

The General Agent of the Occidental and Oriental Company informs us that the *Belgie* left Hongkong for this port on Tuesday afternoon last.

The *Gaelic* left San Francisco on the 17th instant, and may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

The Russian fleet now on its way to the rendezvous has on board over 10,000 men and a full complement of artillery and engineers. Admiral Lenoffsky has the chief command, and has also the Emperor of Russia's special instructions to negotiate or take action.

Between the 7th and 24th of July, no vessel sailed from New York for either China or Japan. The *Grande* was on the

berth for Yokohama when the mail left. On the 14th of July the *John Worster* cleared for Anjer with 21,829 cases of kerosene, there to await orders.

Mount Vesuvius has been illuminated by the electric light, three lamps being placed at the tramway station, nine along the tramway, and three on the cone.

We notice that Mr. J. J. Keswick is making preparations for his departure to Shanghai. During the years that Mr. Keswick has resided in Yokohama he has secured an unusually large circle of friends. A true sportsman, racing in Japan owes its vitality mainly to his exertions, and it will reflect no credit upon the foreign community of Yokohama if Mr. Keswick is permitted to leave our shores without some public testimony of the universal estimation in which he is held.

From an advertisement in another portion of our paper, the public will learn that the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs' authorities have moored one of the recently invented automatic "whistling" buoys on the Min reef, at the entrance to the Min river, Foochow district. These buoys are very highly spoken of by competent authorities in both Europe and America, and there is every probability of the admirably conducted Lighthouse department of Japan following the example of the Chinese service in the adoption of this useful invention.

Our readers will probably recollect the visit to Yokohama of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. in his steam yacht the *Lancashire Witch*. After leaving Japan Sir Thomas sailed to San Francisco and we learn from recent local journals that he has received the thanks of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the sincere gratitude of all sections of the community for despatching his yacht, at a few hours notice, to the succour of a portion of the crew of an American vessel, the *Mathilde*, abandoned at sea on the 22nd of last June. The crew escaped in boats, the mate and several seamen were picked up at sea some days afterwards by a passing steamer and conveyed to San Francisco, but the boats containing the captain, his young wife—a mere girl of nineteen years, married just before the disastrous voyage—and the remainder of the crew, have not since been heard of. They are supposed to have succeeded in reaching Socorro island, a desolate, waterless mountain, rising abruptly from the ocean. Some unaccountable delay occurred in the United States authorities despatching a vessel to the rescue and, when action was at last taken, only a small sailing craft could be spared. The presence of Sir Thos. Hesketh in San Francisco may prove the means (under Providence) of saving from a lingering death by starvation the unfortunates imprisoned on the inhospitable island of Socorro.

We noticed in Mr. Mow's furniture mart the other day some extremely creditable crayon drawings executed by Japanese students in the Tokio School of Fine Art. Two of the pictures in particular, one a junk at anchor and the other a wedding, struck us as being remarkably good, and the figures in the last-named, besides displaying all the usual minuteness of detail so characteristic of native artists, are full of life and spirit. The history of these pictures is rather melancholy. To the artists they were a labour of love, and upon them were devoted a vast amount of labour and anxious thought. When completed his grateful pupils presented them to their teacher and he, when he was leaving Japan, shewed his appreciation of the gift by selling the drawings at auction!

The last number of the newly established *American Art Journal* contains, we observe, a very interesting sketch by Professor Morse of Japanese pictorial art. We may take the opportunity of recommending this new publication to our readers, as the *American Art Journal* in its particular branch of literature is of surpassing excellence. It is to be procured from Messrs. Kelly & Co., who have, we believe, the back numbers.

A heavy gale occurred on Thursday night. We understand that the large tent in course of erection for Professor Hennicke was blown down at about five o'clock in the afternoon. This will necessitate a postponement of the opening of the Professor's entertainment, which is very highly spoken of by the Press of the different places he has visited. We noticed that H.M.S. *Comus* prepared for the storm by send-

ing down her topmasts and lower yards. A good deal of fencing, &c., has been blown down on the Bluff, but we have heard of no serious damage being sustained.

The local native officials seem striving to effectually dispel any lingering idea there may be respecting their competence to manage municipal matters in a satisfactory manner. If a new curbing is required, they pull up a hundred yards of the old work and leave the stones about the street for people to fall over. If gravel is wanted, they commence a pit in the middle of one of the most frequented thoroughfares, and when any building operations are in progress the contractor is allowed perfect liberty to block up the street, and be as great a nuisance to the public as possible.

Some swimming events came off yesterday evening from the bathing barge, now moored near the French Hatoba. The entries were not numerous which is to be regretted, as any object put forward to hold the club together should claim the support of all the members. The diving was very poor, but this may be partly accounted for by the unsteadiness of the barge. Appended is a list of the events and winners:—

#### I.—100 YARDS (handicap.)

Hunt (scratch) .....	1
Samuels (5 sec.) .....	2
Behre (18 sec.) .....	3

Seven started. The time allowance was calculated at the finish: we think the more usual plan of starting the competitors by time would have been better.

#### II.—HEADER.

Boag .....	1
Behre .....	2

#### III.—STEEPLECHASE.

A. H. Dare .....	1
Boag .....	2
Stewart .....	3

This was a race from a launch anchored about 100 yards from the barge over one house-boat, and through the windows of another. The latter feat proved no easy task for some of the stouter competitors.

#### IV.—LONG DIVE.

Playfair .....	1
Stewart .....	2
F. A. Cope .....	3

#### V.—TURKISH DIVE.

Wheeler .....	1
Boag .....	2

The latter in his third attempt slipped; however, the result was not affected by this.

#### VI.—CALITHUMPIANS.

F. A. Cope .....	1
Wheeler .....	2

This was brought to a premature conclusion by a competitor breaking the springboard by his weight. The judges had, however, already resolved on their decision.

There was a slight shock of earthquake last Monday morning at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock. It lasted about seven seconds.

The *Literary World* reports that Mr. Julian Hawthorne has thoughts of visiting Japan this Autumn.

We learn from a native paper that when the reduction of the budgets of the various Departments was brought forward for discussion, one member of the Cabinet expressed his opinion that the construction of the new imperial palace, and the new buildings for the Government, Departmental, and local offices, should be postponed for a while. Prince Arisugawa, the Sadaijin, then rose and, enforcing his remarks by rapping the table throughout his speech, said:—"It is all very well to practise economy, but does it not seem great disrespect to the Emperor that the construction of his palace should be postponed on this plea? If the present temporary palace had formerly been one of the Government offices it would not be of such consequence, but no matter how grand or how suitable it may actually be, we all know that that yashiki originally belonged to the ex-daimio of Kishiu, one of the Tokugawa families, who is now a noble and a servant of the Emperor. Although the Emperor, who

wields the supreme power of the country, may not care personally whether he resides in the mansion of a servant or not, is it not unpleasant for us, his subjects, to pass the matter over? If we really believe that, in consideration of the heavy expenditure, we cannot defray the cost of construction, why should not we consult the whole nation on the subject? Though our country is but small, still we number a population of thirty-three millions, so how can we assert that we cannot defray the expense of erecting a proper imperial palace? Postponement is a suggestion that ought to receive not a moment's consideration." The Prince's sentiments were, however, opposed by the other members, who considered that were the opinion of the nation taken, it might result prejudicially to the Executive Power and that, though it was to be regretted that His Majesty was compelled by circumstances to remain in the present temporary palace, the practice of economy was of paramount importance. The Prince's observations were therefore of no avail.

The Reuter's telegram which we publish in this issue announcing the illness of Mr. Gladstone, suggests the possibility of great complications in English political matters. The unprecedented exertions of Mr. Gladstone during the electioneering campaign in Midlothian, and the numerous mortifications to which the Government has been subjected since its accession to power, must have exerted a very unfavourable effect upon the health of a man of Mr. Gladstone's age and temperament. In the event of his death or withdrawal from the region of active politics, the discordant materials of which the Liberal party is composed will surely fall asunder, the one bond which now preserves it in some semblance of coherence being the personal influence of Mr. Gladstone alone. In fact, he occupies the unenviable position of a sort of buffer between the representatives of the old Whig party—such as the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Granville—and the extreme Radical party in the persons of Mr. Chamberlain and his following. It is therefore evident that once Mr. Gladstone is removed from the scene, chaos among the Liberals must ensue. This would very probably entail the return of the Conservatives to power and a resumption of the "spirited foreign policy" which had at any rate, the effect of maintaining peace in Europe, while the course substituted by the Liberals has already witnessed outbreaks in Albania and imminence of war between China and Russia, although it would be unfair to say that the new policy is wholly responsible for these calamities.

Trouble—the result of Mr. Parnell's land agitation—is apparently brewing in the Emerald Isle. We noticed in the last home telegrams that a new commander-in-chief of the forces had been appointed and the troops strongly reinforced. Any rising will no doubt be promptly quelled, but at what a cost? It is very likely that an outbreak will be due to some extent to disappointment at the Liberal Government being unwilling, or unable, to fulfill the promises made by the individual members composing it during their election campaigns.

In the *New York World* of the 20th of July, we read of the successful accomplishment of the removal to that city of the obelisk presented to the people of the United States by the Khediv of Egypt. Lieut.-Commander Gorrings had great difficulty in overcoming local opposition at Alexandria to the removal of the great stone.

"The astonishing accident to the steamer *Bohemian*, which took place at noon, on the 29th of June, at Montreal," says the *New York Nautical Gazette*, "adds still another calamity to the list of marine mishaps which of late has already been so extended. The *Bohemian* left her dock a few moments before the accident, and had about fifty passengers and an assorted cargo. Being bound for the upper St. Lawrence, she passed into canal lock No. 2 from the Lachine Canal Basin. She was going at half speed at this time, but, to the amazement and terror of all beholders, she was seen to put on full steam, and to dash straight at the opposite gate. Now this gate was the sole barrier between the *Bohemian* and a mass of water thirteen feet higher than that on which she floated, and a mile in length, and several hundred feet in

width. The gates were crushed like so much brittle glass: and the flood, in a Niagara-like torrent, poured in, carrying everything before it. The steamboat was whirled back, in spite of her engine, to the basin she had left. The water drove furiously on, submerging wharfs, sinking many small vessels engulfing numbers of laborers, and carrying terror and ruin in every direction. As for the *Bohemian*, she sank in four minutes, but no lives were lost. In a few minutes basin No. 2 was emptied and the vessels lying there were left high and dry on the bottom. This broke the backs of many of them, they being chiefly laden with grain, and severely strained others, besides doing much damage to their cargoes. The loss will be about \$1,500,000."

Our readers have probably noticed that a considerable portion of the platforms at both the Shinbashi and Yokohama railway stations are covered in, apparently for the purpose of affording protection to the passengers from rain, &c. If such was the original idea it is a pity that whoever has the management of the traffic does not insist upon its being carried out. At present, the trains invariably stop opposite the uncovered portion of the platform and the result, in the event of rain, is a thorough wetting for the unlucky passengers. We called attention to this gross disregard of the convenience of the public some time since but with no beneficial result, for precisely the same thing occurred on Tuesday afternoon, the engine and three third-class carriages stopping opposite shelter, and the remaining occupants of the train being obliged to walk through the drenching rain. And there is no reason that this should be the case. If the length of rails is required for detaching the engine, surely the carriages can be first brought up to the proper position and, after the passengers have got out, run back so as to allow room for the engine to be shunted.

Sometime since we referred to the extremely successful result of the last half-year's operations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The following is the official report of the Court of Directors to the thirtieth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders, held in the City Hall, Hongkong, on Monday, the 16th of August instant:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The net profits for that period, including \$25,451.20 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and for difference in exchange between the rate at which the dividend is declared and the current rate of the day, amount to \$361,178.16, of which, after taking out rebate on bills not yet due, and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$345,547.47.

From this sum, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound five shillings per share, which will absorb \$222,222.22.

The directors recommend placing \$100,000 to the reserve fund, which will then stand at \$1,600,000, and carrying forward the balance \$23,325.25 to the credit of new profit and loss account.

The directors are much pleased to be able to recommend an increased dividend.

#### AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phineas Byrie and Mr. A. P. McEwen.

W. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1880.

From the *Shanghai Courier* we learn that Colonel Gordon has resigned his commission in the British army, and will leave China in order to assist the king of the Belgians in his contemplated attempt to suppress the West African slave trade. The *Courier* says Colonel Gordon is of opinion that China will agree to any terms Russia deems fit to impose, and that the latter power could easily march to Peking via Moukden and Newchwang, and would probably not be opposed at all. Li Hung-chang would then very likely be made Regent under the general control of Russia and a treaty would be made, the first clause of which would enact that all China should be at once thrown open to foreigners. It is therefore evident that we were accurate in our surmise and there will be no war. China, however, has domestic difficulties to encounter far more

dangerous to the existence of the present dynasty than any ordinary foreign war could possibly prove.

The account of the taking of Tacna, and the subsequent capture and sacking of Arica together with the desperate nature of the opposition—hopeless from the outset—offered to the victorious Chileans at the latter place, enabled our readers to form some idea of the uncompromising nature of the struggle between the rival republics of Southern America. The occupation and pillage of Lima will probably be the next news from the seat of war.

On the authority of a whaling captain, the *New York Nautical Gazette* announces that a new breed of whales have made their appearance in the arctic seas. They are supposed to have come from the open sea at the Pole. "They are very much larger than the old whales, and very gentle and confiding. In former years when a whale was harpooned the rest of the herd threw up their flukes and made off. The new breed do not seem to mind in the least the capture of one of their number."

We notice in a *New York* journal that Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of the Canadian Government telegraphs, has submitted to the Dominion Government a very comprehensive scheme for telegraphic communication between Asia and Europe, the land service of which would be through British territory, and which, if carried out, would, it is stated, enable Canada to control a great part of the business. Mr. Gisborne proposes, first to build the telegraph line from Edmonton to Cache Creek, thus establishing a direct line from the Pacific to the Atlantic in British territory and under Canadian control. He further proposes to lay a cable from the north end of Vancouver Island to the Aleutian Islands, and thence to Japan via the Kurile Islands, to connect with the Asiatic Continent and with Australia. The cost is fixed at \$4,000,000. The country between Edmonton and Cache Creek is reported to be decidedly favorable for constructing a line, and the work would, on that account, not be expensive.

A late telegram in a *San Francisco* paper, under date *New York*, the 27th of July, states:—"Dr. Tanner is in improved spirits to-day, and none of yesterday's unfavorable symptoms are manifested. From midnight until noon he drank only half a pint of water. He enters confidently upon the thirtieth day of the fast. Dr. Tanner is still in the same condition. He took his usual drive at six o'clock, returning at eight o'clock, having filled a demijohn at a well. He retired at 9.45. His pulse was 84, temperature 98, respiration 14, and weight 130 pounds." The *New York* papers contain full accounts of the fast up to the twenty-fourth day and record several amusing incidents relative to it. "Dr. Tanner is closely watched by physicians, and numerous visitors (who are charged twenty-five cents each) flock to see him daily. On the twenty-second day his mail consisted of thirty letters, "the larger portion of which were nauseating even to the doctor's empty stomach. At a few of them he smiled; one or two he laid aside for a second reading, but the majority were crumpled up and pitched upon the floor. In the following communication the doctor appeared to take a deep interest:

'WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1880.

'DR. TANNER:—A bright idea has just occurred to me. The Potomac water is filled with invisible fish at this season of the year. Have a gallon sent to you. It will not only enable you to fast forty days but forty months. Try it. I am living on it.

R. HAYES.'

Another idiot wrote to assure the doctor that he would obtain an uncommon amount of nutriment from sucking his thumbs, and another proposed to supply the faster with food in the shape of medicated envelopes and note-paper."

The ladies appear to take great interest in the doctor and are constantly bringing him flowers, &c. On the twenty-second day "A motherly woman approached and begged him to know if there was nothing she could send him. 'Just a little beef tea wouldn't hurt you,' she said, appealingly 'and I make such nice beef tea; why it wouldn't hurt a baby.' At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the doctor had a visit from the colored pedestrian Hart and his trainer. The doctor asked the walker if he thought he could do a forty-day 'go-as-you-please.' A small child with a shrill voice sang 'Little Buttercup' to the doctor

later in the day and was kissed for it, the doctor remarking as he released the child, "I haven't tasted anything so sweet in several weeks." The next day the doctor's letters amused him. Another showman wanted to hire the doctor for exhibition after the conclusion of his fast, and besides paying him a salary offered him the additional privilege of selling his own photographs. There were also several challenges to fast for wagers. On the twenty-fourth day of the fast the papers announced that the doctor was "showing unmistakable signs of weakness but not yet dead," a statement which the San Francisco telegram effectually contradicts. Among the letters received on that day was the following from "Jack" Goulding, the athletic trainer, who, it will be perceived, takes a strictly professional view of the doctor's performance:

"Your Test is of great Endurance, and I must say you are game to the Backbone. I once attempted to Walk 105 Hours Inn Vixburg Miss, without Rest or Eating, but I found my Backbone Caving In so Quit on the 92d Hour; when it was getting pretty exciting, especially to me, I am afraid you will hurt my Business as a trainer, as they will in reducing the superfluous Flesh think of Living on one meal a day In order to escape the Exercise they have to undergo to reduce the System into Condition, but I am afraid it will greatly Interfere with Speed in My Class of Patrons; you see In your Concert Speed is not Required, you see we Cannot reduce the System, gain Speed and Endurance without good wholesome food, or Some of the Trainers who Board their Men, would not be afraid to avail themselves of such a Chance."

The enterprising, though apparently distressed, editor of a country paper wrote:

"My Dear Sir: The result of your remarkable fasting feat is looked forward to by 6,000 American country editors, whose subscribers evidently believe that we are able to subsist upon wind alone. If you are successful I shall at once begin issuing the *Journal* for free distribution among my subscribers who do not pay."

A correspondent who signed himself "Unknown" wrote from Philadelphia that he would give Dr. Tanner a check for \$5,000 if the latter should be alive and well after fasting thirty days. "Showman," of New York, made an offer of \$300 per week and the privilege of selling his photographs. The proprietors of a hotel at the Hot Springs of Arkansas sent a letter inviting Dr. Tanner to visit their place in order to "build up" at the close of his fast, and inclosed their bill of fare.

The result of this remarkable feat will be interesting, as there is no doubt of the bona fides of the fast endured by doctor Tanner. We notice that several opposition "fasters" have already sprung up in the States.

## PARIS LETTER.

(Lutina.)

PARIS, 3rd July, 1880.

The religious question has slightly disturbed social life by disagreeably monopolizing attention. Not that ladies give the subject an all-absorbing interest, but it cools relations and destroys the pleasure of mixed company. A young lady with a weakness for either devotion or politics, would find her matrimonial chances compromised, hence, mamma keeps their daughters as strangers to such matters as to skating rinks and Casino balls. Once married, or what amounts to the same thing, having no likelihood to be so, ladies are more at liberty to take a side: only fanatics devote their whole soul and time to the passionate questions of theocratic and secular discussions, but are not the less generally avoided while being tolerated. Gentlemen do not at all like to be bored, or to have their cynicism or enthusiasm cross-examined and tested: young ladies do not mix in religious matters farther than making collections in churches for the poor, leaning on the arm of a gentleman, and dressed in the most carefully studied toilette: no opportunity is more propitious for catching a husband. But where fever rages it is not easy to escape infection; for example, the moment is favourable to national demonstrations and patriotic favors; jupons are trimmed with red, white and

blue box-plaits, and hats disappear under similarly colored scarfs. They are as common as the wild boar style of jewellery.

Paris still continues to be full, though all the rules of orthodox custom command that everybody who is anything, ought no more to be seen in the capital after the running of the *Grand Prix*, than a ghiaour inside the Mosque of Mecca; but there are even accommodations with heaven, appearances are maintained by placing the furniture and lustre *en chaise*, or holland, and living and receiving all the same without gala appointments. This simple mode of life is quite refreshing after the heavy atmosphere of formalities; then after dinner, family and friends assemble in the garden to chat by twilight and star-light, reclining in rocking-chairs and sipping sorbets or eating ices and wafer biscuits. They are delightful lotus-hours; ladies have only to provide themselves with a ficus to guard against the dews of the evening, which the poet says are the tears of the sky for the loss of the sun. Another plan for agreeably killing time and lengthening one's days, is to pay a trip to the chief suburban fêtes—that of Neuilly is positively aristocratic—and enjoy the fair. The "green" is a spacious avenue stretching for some two miles from the fortifications to Courbevoie as the crow flies: along this route are stalls selling every kind of cheap, amusing, and fantastic articles; and the Shows are in keeping. The public is invited to walk up for nothing, and to enter for a fee varying from four sous to two francs: elegant society is as much expected to visit this fair, as it is to put in an appearance at a thermal station to frighten invalids, or at Tronville to display the latest fashions of the Boulevards. The Neuilly fête is a gathering of all the clans of hawkers, mountebanks, and raree exhibitors, who congregate to give their *premières* to Parisians before commencing their series of visits to the succeeding village fêtes. From duchess to countess, from prince up to nabob, may be encountered enjoying a Crummes troupe, a band of wandering minstrels, a somnambulist guaranteed to be as sound asleep as an Alpine rat in snow time, jugglers, &c. Aunt Sally or the massacre of the innocents; pistol shooting and wheels of fortune, or games of address where the prize varies from a live rabbit, a goose, or a guinea pig, down to half a dozen of macaroons glued to candle paper—these amusements may be lawfully indulged in without losing caste, provided the hours selected be from after dinner till midnight. It forms a fillip for jaded appetites and tastes after the winter campaign.

The attempt to popularize garden parties looks sickly. French ladies will never enter into the spirit of the thing: it is an innovation on their hours, their repasts, and their costumes, for their strength lies in sitting still and displaying toilettes like a Tussaud *élégante*. Again, French ladies do not like active exercise; hence, archery and lawn tennis are not in favor; but frog-shooting is. This sport consists in using a cross-bow with a slender arrow united to the bow by means of a thin cord four yards long; the lady sits in a camp-chair, having a knight at her side; when a frog pops up its head, or sits astride on a weed, and looks fixedly like a squirrel, Diana takes aim, spears the reptile and the knight extracts the arrow. For the upper ten who have castles within an hour or two's rail of the capital rustic life there is a charm; the well-to-do tradesman keeps nearer the city, and is not the less contented with his rubble and lath summer house, combining all the discomforts of a home and the drawbacks of health: however, the proprietor is pleased with his property, provided the garden has room for a melon frame and a dahlia bed, with a pond, as an out-door auxiliary for the aquarium in which gold fish and beer bottles can be kept cool.

Marriages have been very numerous during the late season, and the happy couples were, on the whole, remarkably well provided for in the settlements, and so carefully was their future interests looked after, that the new clause was introduced to meet the case of a possible separation. Indeed, according to M. Naquet, the number of separations in France is rapidly on the increase. In Paris there is a judge especially charged with investigating the recriminations between husbands and wives, and endeavoring to reconcile them before having recourse to legal measures. Mondays and Thursdays are set

apart for this purpose, and in his waiting-room as many as one hundred and twenty unhappy wives may be counted, reading, knitting, &c., till their turn for the consultation arrives: in a separate apartment are the husbands. Only the judge and his confidential secretary receive the griefs of the complainants; both sides if they wish can agree to be assisted by their notaries. Mlle. Colotte Dumas made a good match, but her wedding—considering the notoriety of her father—did not create much sensation: the bride wore a robe of white faille laced in the back, ornamented with satin roses; the corsage was garnished with a garland of orange flowers, and a long veil partly hid her blushes in its folds. The marriage of Prince Ronald Bonaparte, with Mlle. Blanc is the occasion of much gossip; he is the son of Prince Pierre whom Napoleon III. never pardoned because he wed a pretty sempstress who still supports herself by her needle, while her daughter gives lessons in painting and music. Prince Ronald is a sub-lieutenant in an infantry regiment, having for sole fortune his sword and his meagre pay: his bride will bring him an income of 800,000 fr. a year; her papa was the famous gambler who kept the tables at Spa and Monaco. He and his wife rose from nothing, and yet this is the second Prince the family has secured for a son-in-law, so attractive is wealth. The famous, "magnetiser," Baron du Patet, is to be married to a rich lady, aged 61, with many broad acres: the bridegroom boasts of 85 summers—this is a veritable instance of great attraction.

Doubtless it is owing to the prevailing religious excitement that ladies have patronized the Abbess costume; it it made up in two tones, brown and beige: sea-blue and grey, green and old gold; if blue and grey, the jupe will have a plaited blue flounce, with a band of Surah grey; the tunic will be a polonaise in Surah blue, with a collar in grey; a *corsetière* in grey silk runs round the waist and knots at the side. The Monsignor hat is in keeping; it is in grey straw with blue lining, shoes are in grey kid with large silver buckles, and the stockings are grey: happily the number of such abbesses is few, or they would shake the saintship of many an anchoress. For the seaside the baby costume is in vogue; it can be made up in any delicate color, but most have a large number of bows. The Veronese corsage or *surcot*, has no seam: it is in fine and supple silk, and woven after the measure of the wearer, thus it fits elegantly, and shows off the figure marvellously. When embroidered with suitable colored pearls and worn over a satin toilette, it looks elegance itself at a dinner party or theatre. The Virgin corsage continues to be the rage, above all for light stuffs as Surahs, &c. Surah, beige-vigogne, and Madras, are tissues largely patronized; to these must be added Chinese satins, with large flowers, maybugs, and plant-designs, of admirable delicacy and poetic color. Lace continues to hold a prominent place in toilettes, and also open-worked embroidery on *fers*; the colored Swiss embroidery is as fine as guipure; the Manilla hat has reappeared this year, but in a more eccentric form: the crown is square, and looks as if battered in by a blow; it is lined with red Surah, and round the crown is a string of different colored roses without leaves. The Monsignor hat has not taken: it is simply an Italian bishop's hat in straw; the crown is round, the borders large and raised at the sides: it is lined with velvet, and has for sole trimming a *corsetière* running round, and falling behind in two tassels. The only ribbon apparently in favor for *saies* is Madras: it is now being as generally adopted for bonnets: and in order to better display the color, certain ladies patronize the Creole coiffure. Some toques are to be encountered which disappear under a beautiful Madras silk, tied and fastened with gold pins. However, the triumph rests with the hats, above all when in Italian straw, and if those aristocratic shapes, Rembrandt, Gainsborough, &c., require no praise, it must not be forgotten that the "Revolution" hat, can rank elegantly by their side. India shawl materials are more than ever in favour, there are few ladies but have one, but the desire now is to transform it into a *cinile*, and so hand it over without compunction to the scissors. Another Indian material is velvet for slippers, for morning wear; it is embroidered in gold and silver, fastening round the ankle, closing by a buckle or gold serpent: the heels are high. Thanks to hair-dressers

being "capillary artists," and the Louvre galleries furnishing them with historical studies, the head-dresses are very elegant: there is nothing of the scaffold character about them; they are captivating, when called after Agnes Sorel or the fair Gabrielle, and noble looking, when dating from Louis XVI.—the latter now most patronized. The "Ridicule," so much prized by our grandmothers has been revived; it is suited to the toilette, but black is generally preferred, and the material velvet or satin; it is difficult to understand either its utility or elegance: a better novelty is that adopted by many ladies, of converting the large *rennaissance* cravat, very much in favour, into a *gilet*: the cravat is passed under the collar so that the ends will unite and show on the shawl-opening of the redingote. Young girls very generally wear costumes in Madras, with a Surah scarf of a bright shade tastefully draped; the materials next in vogue for the "misses," are white and sky-blue cashmere.

There is absolutely nothing at the theatres: the only novelty is that at the National Opera, where Maurel has appeared in *Faust*, as Mephistopheles. The music has been arranged—with the approbation of Gounod—to suit his barytone voice: but the artiste does more; he presents us with a Mephisto, seducing, sceptical, and a gentleman, not a creature just arrived from Hades. He is the personification of evil, presented in the most human form and with every terrestrial advantage; the representation certainly brings the idea of Goethe more vividly to the mind of the spectator—a fantastic, ideal, personage, armed from head to foot to exercise his malign influence on poor human nature. M. Maurel has by his singing and acting, confirmed the high reputation that he has won. At the Continental Hotel, Professor Rudy gave the concluding concert of his season, where a capital programme, (and a new opera) of the choicest music was brilliantly executed by the several professors and their pupils. It is the custom in France to name roses after prominent individuals: this year the favorites are Baroness de Rothschild, and Paul Veron, editor of *Charivari*; the baptism perhaps resembles the naming of the streets—the more they change, the more they remain the same.

#### JAPANESE NEWS.

[The following Notes on various Japanese matters are chiefly derived from the native papers, occasionally supplemented from original sources of information, and are carefully collated and edited, so as make them readable and intelligible.]

#### COURT, POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

The officials appointed sometime since to consider the propriety of making the existing laws affecting libel less stringent have, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, been ordered to proceed no further with the investigation, as the Government has determined to make no alterations at present.

In a recent issue of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* we read that on the 16th instant an important conference of the Cabinet was held, to discuss the demands made by the Korean Embassy. Since then the subject has been under discussion repeatedly but without any decision being arrived at. We have been informed, however, that a few days ago the Prime Minister reported the demands of the Korean Government to His Majesty the Emperor. We also hear that the Cabinet have refused all the claims but cannot vouchsafe for the truth of the rumour.

The same paper states that the Korean Embassy was entertained by His Excellency Hanabusa, the Minister Resident for Korea, at his private residence in Tankiji, on the 22nd instant.

Judge Hioto, President of the Sendai Saibansho, and Judge Nakashima, President of the Fukuoka Saibansho, have arrived in Tokio on official business.

The nobles have been ordered by the Imperial Household Department to search and report if any of them have an authenticated portrait of Go-daigo Teuno. This Emperor is renowned in history as being one of the greatest sovereigns that ever ruled Japan. He ascended the throne in 1319 and reigned for thirteen years. He was a man of active and persevering character, but had to struggle against many difficulties, as in his time there were two Governments, the northern and the southern, existing in Japan.

Mr. Yano, the Secretary of the Daijo Kwan has been ordered

to the head office of the Colonial Department at Sapporo, to inspect the state of financial affairs.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states:—The Korean Embassy not having been presented in audience to His Majesty the Emperor is accounted for by the fact that our Minister in Corea has never been presented to the King of that country. Moreover, the present Embassy are not merely the guests of the nation but are messengers bringing demands to the Government. This is, however, only a rumour which we give for what it is worth.

Governor Matsuda of Tokio Fu has been appointed an attaché to the Second National Industrial Exhibition to take place in 1881.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* has the following report, the truth of which, however, it does not guarantee:—The Government is about to issue rules for the presentation of petitions, and an official has been entrusted with the task of translating the rules referring to this subject now in vogue, we understand, in Germany. The new regulations will consist of 24 or 25 clauses. One of these provides that no matter how far distant a petitioner may live from the capital he must present his petition personally to the Central Government. When it has been received he is immediately to return home to his native province and await a reply. Anyone not conforming to this regulation will be sent back under an escort of police.

In the *Chogyu Shinbun* we read that, on the 20th instant, such Privy Councillors as hold only civil offices met at the residence of His Excellency Oki, and those who hold naval or military appointments at the residence of General Kuroda. Various subjects were discussed, the meetings being prolonged until late at night. We learn, but cannot answer for the truth of the report, that the subjects under the discussion were either the state of the finances, or the establishment of a National Assembly, and that these meetings were held simply with the idea of determining the important questions which have lately been the cause of much warm discussion in the Cabinet.

A native paper states that a treasury for the Imperial Household Department is to be built within the precincts of the Tokio Castle, just inside the old Tayasu gate.

His Excellency Sanjo Sanetomi, Prime Minister, has paid an official visit to the Korean Embassy at their temporary residence. His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, Sadaijin, and His Excellency Iwakura, Udaijin, intend to entertain the Ministers at the Shiba Palace.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* the question has lately been mooted whether one-third of the Government revenues should not be paid in rice. Some of the officials, however, have strongly opposed this proposition and based their objection on the ground that a notification was formerly issued to the effect that the present system of paying the revenue should continue in force until the 18th year of Meiji (1885), and that if a change was made and an order promulgated that the revenue was to be paid in rice as before, it would tend to destroy public confidence in the laws, and it would be impossible to foretell what consequences might result. The suggestion came to nothing after these arguments were brought forward. The above is published with the usual reserve against guaranteeing its accuracy.

A telegram has been received that Mr. Kawase, Secretary of Finance and a member of the Japanese Commission to the Melbourne Exhibition, left Galle for Melbourne on the 19th instant.

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* there is a report that the budget of the Public Works Department is to be reduced by 75000 yen.

His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the Yokosuka dockyard on the 24th instant, and returned to Tokio on the following day.

A recent number of the *Chogyu Shinbun* states as follows respecting the late attempts of foreign nations to open up intercourse with Corea. "Some time ago the Korean Government asked the opinion of the Chinese statesman Li-Hung-chang, as to the advantages or disadvantages to be derived from opening the country to foreign trade. No satisfactory answer being received, the Korean Government resolved to ask the advice of Japan, and latterly an ambassador arrived in Tokio

to carry out that intention. It now appears that up to the present time, the members of the embassy have directed their attention to, and are now making a careful study of, our national affairs and progress, doubtless with a view to ascertain the benefits or otherwise to be derived from friendly intercourse with other countries. Now, if our Government treats these persons with kindness and good will, it will tend to enlarge and greatly benefit future trade between Japan and Corea. The embassy, during an interview with our Prime Minister, said:—'Corea is a small country, and in future would wish to have the advice and assistance of Japan.' To this, so far as we can learn, no answer was returned. Numerous other officials have visited the Koreans, but, as a rule, political subjects have not been commented on, the conversation being of a general complimentary nature."

During the summer vacation the Prime Minister and Privy Councillors attended Cabinet meetings every third day. On the 26th instant, a long discussion took place about some official matter, but no particulars have been furnished.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* states that no answer has yet been given by the Government to the demands made by the Korean Embassy. The reply, however, will be delivered shortly, and the Embassy will return to their country about the middle of September.

His Excellency Shinagawa, Vice Assistant Minister of the Home Department, will leave the capital about the 11th of next month on a tour of inspection in the prefectures of Yamagata, Niigata and Akita.

A native paper informs us that the severe gale of wind and heavy rain that occurred on Wednesday last, caused the Sakai-gawa (in Kanagawa prefecture) to overflow its banks. Traffic is still interrupted.

A hospital at Fukugama, and many buildings in Tokio, have suffered damage from the violence of the gale.

Mr. Suzuki gave an unofficial banquet to ten of the higher officials of the Korean Embassy on the 23rd instant, at the Hongwangi temple, which is their temporary residence.

The *Hochi Shinbun* publishes a report that the Korean Embassy will be granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor, at 11 a.m. on the 30th instant.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The number of engineer students at the Yokosuka dockyard is shortly to be increased.

According to a native paper, the original intention of the Pilotage Department of the Imperial Navy to fit out a number of surveying boats has been abandoned. It is arranged instead, that officers of the above department shall embark on any man-of-war, sent on a cruise, and survey the different places stopped at en route. In cases of emergency these officials will be sent by any ship belonging to the Eastern Admiralty Office.

We learn from a native paper that the War Department intends to send a number of military students to Vladivostock to study the Russian language.

The *Fum Kan* with Admiral Enomoto, Minister of the Navy on board, arrived at Hakodate on the 11th instant. She lay there for four or five days and then left for Kotaru. From that port she will go to Kobe calling en route at Niigata, Fushiki and Akama-ga-seki, which latter port is near to Shimonoseki.

#### INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE.

If one of the vernacular journals it is said that the price of timber has of late risen greatly in consequence of the great demand which now exists.

The following return published by the Custom House Bureau, shews the exports and imports at all the open ports of Japan from the 1st of July, 1879, to the 30th of June, 1880:—

Imports.....	Yen 36,291,114.83
Exports.....	„ 27,837,965.30
Excess of imports .....	Yen 8,453,149.53
Export and import duties and other miscellaneous income .....	Yen 2,691,204.57
Export of coin.....	Yen 14,166,036.52
Import „ .....	„ 5,068,928.12
Excess of export.....	Yen 9,097,108.40

A quantity of old copper tempo was recently put on the market, amounting to a total of 200,000 yen. Of this sum, one-half has been purchased by Chinese merchants in Yokohama for export to China.

The presidents and managers of all the Tokio banks held a meeting on Sunday last, the 20th instant, at the Suniya restaurant, when the subject of establishing a general exchange and rendezvous was discussed.

A new Fish and Poultry Market is to be opened on the 22nd of October, at Hamacho, Tokio.

A report has been received at the office of the Agricultural Department, that locusts have made their appearance in various districts in the Ishikawa prefecture, and have committed great ravages on the rice crops.

The annual returns furnished by the Board of Trade show that the total gold, silver and copper coinage exported abroad in 1872, amounted to 4,487,500 yen, against imports amounting to 3,691,000 yen, the excess of exports being no less than 796,500 yen. The subjoined table shows the excess of exports over imports, and the consequent loss per head of the population for the years 1873-1879: the statistics for 1876 excepted.

Year.	Excess.	Loss per head.
1873 ... ..	2,000,000...	6 sen 1 rin.
1874 ... ..	12,000,000...	38 " 4 "
1875 ... ..	10,000,000...	31 " 7 "
1877 ... ..	9,000,000...	25 " 8 "
1878 ... ..	8,000,000...	23 " 6 "
1879 .. ...	9,000,000...	25 " —

the annual average loss per head being therefore about 25 sen.

We learn from the *Nongyo Zasshi* (Agriculture Report) that the total sales of tea to various mercantile houses in Kobe, during the month of May last, amounted to 36,973 packages.

The *Hochi Shinbun* is responsible for the following:—Not long ago considerable attention was attracted a proposition to establish a Sailing Ship Company, with a capital of 300,000 yen. This amount, however, contrary to all expectation could not be raised in spite of the efforts of some of the promoters who visited Osaka, and Yesso to try to induce the wealthier merchants of those cities to subscribe to the scheme. The total sum raised now amounts to 160,000 yen and the Company has applied to Government for permission to open their office. This was at once granted and the Company will commence business very shortly.

From a native journal we learn that steps are to be taken to establish model farms—or rather gardens—similar to that near Yokohama, in the different districts of Kanagawa Ken.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says that 3,000,000 yen in 5 and 10 sen silver coins, stored in the treasury of the Finance Department, has been forwarded to the Osaka Mint to be re-coined into one yen pieces.

A native journal states that "Mr. Hirai Kakusuke, a resident of Sojiuro-cho, Kiobashi, Tokio, has for a long time devoted great attention to the distillation of spirits, and can now produce an article as good quality as that imported." This may be true, but for our own part we shall look out carefully for Mr. Kakusuke's brand if has one, which is not likely, as foreign trade marks will probably suit him best.

From native source we gather that sugar beets have been cultivated this year in the Ikuri district with the greatest success. The sugar produced is expected to reach about 500,000 pounds.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Members of the Korean Embassy suffered considerable inconvenience when they first went to Tokio, owing to the shopkeepers refusing to accept Korean money. A rate of exchange has now been agreed to and the trouble obviated.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* the *Chigoda Kan* will convey the Korean Embassy to Fusan when they return home. The vessel is now undergoing a thorough overhaul at the arsenal at Yokosuka, and is very likely the man-of-war which it was some time since reported would be sold to the Korean Government.

Owing to no rain having fallen for sometime past in Echizen, writes the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, that province is now suffering from drought and the farmers have in some places come to blows about the water. Many serious disturbances have occurred, and severe injuries been sustained in several instances.

There is a great scarcity of water in Fukui, the wells having almost all gone dry and the people rush to them at daylight. The consequence is that in an hour or two there is no water to be got from the wells. The Sandaigawa is so low that people can cross over on getas without wetting their feet, and traffic between Fukui and Sakai by water has almost entirely ceased. A strange occurrence has taken place near the village of Shokei-jimura, which is situated about three ri from Fukui. Snow is reported to have fallen there and the whole district was covered with about three inches deep of snow, just as if it had been the middle of winter instead of the hottest season of the year.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says that the editors of the *Hakata Shinbun* and *Fukuoka Nichi Nichi Shinbun* have each been fined one hundred yen in the *Daiishin In* for publishing, without first having obtained permission, a copy of a memorial presented to the third secretary of the local Kencho who was acting at the time as Governor of the Ken. The Fukuoka Court, in which the case was first tried, dismissed the charge on the ground that no permission to publish the particular document was required, but the police authorities appealed, and the Superior Court reversed the decision arrived at by the Court below.

Owing to the urgent necessity which exists for contracting the expenditure of the various Departments as much as practicable, the additions to the Observatory required for the accommodation of the astronomical instruments obtained by the Naval Department from America will not, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, be proceeded with at present.

A new periodical called the *Tokai Keizai Shinpo* was published on the 21st instant. The office is situated in Kagachio, Tokio.

The number of births in Tokio during the month of May last was as follows:—Legitimate; males 865, females 744; illegitimate; males 21, females 20. During the same month the deaths were;—males 630 females 544.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that submarine cables required for connecting the various ports are now being made at Akabane, and that if they prove a success the number of cables connecting the island of Shikoku with the mainland, and with other islands, is to be increased. Hitherto these cables have been manufactured in England.

The Government has resolved to build an additional factory at the Shiobashi Railway Works, in which all the machinery, &c. required for the new railway between Tokio and Takasaki is to be manufactured.

We read in a native journal that a daring attempt to break out of gaol occurred on the 22nd instant. The prisoners in No. 11 ward, in the prison at Tsukuda-jima, made a sudden attack on the guards and attempted to escape. Those in the next ward followed their example, but the united forces of the police and prison-warders eventually succeeded in restraining them.

The death on the 23rd instant, is announced, of Sanjouishi Suyetomo. This nobleman took a prominent part in the war of the Restoration and was decorated with the order of the Rising Sun of the 2nd class. The deceased had been ailing for some time past.

A small steamer the *Nanamura Maru*, owned by a Mr. Mita Hanroku of Ishikawa-machi, Yokohama, capsized on Tuesday just off the Kawasaki dockyard at Tsukiji. The crew were saved.

A severe gale of wind was experienced on the coast of Shikoku on the 15th and continued blowing until the 19th instant. Many vessels were wrecked during the storm.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* writes that:—"A rumour is current that as many persons have of late committed suicide by drowning in the Sumida river, at the point between the Okawabata and the Asakusa river, the number of harbour police is now to be increased so that a more strict watch may be kept against such mishaps." Our contemporary remarks:—"Since paper money commenced to decline, the price of all commodities has daily risen, and every family experiences great difficulty in providing for the daily sustenance of the members at the present time. The result is, that the poor people, finding it impossible to live any longer either in their houses or in the world, are

obliged to bother the harbour police. It is no doubt very wrong of the people to act in this way and not to be able to support themselves, but cannot some means be devised of saving them from themselves?"

A native paper says it is probable that the charges for the conveyance of goods by the railway between Shinbashi and Yokohama, will be altered next month.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has received the following correspondence from Tottori:—"The inhabitants of the town of Tottori in the province of Inshu, are at present in a state of uneasiness. At the political lectures which are frequently held at Shinchi in the town, the orators invariably make use of most violent and offensive expressions. Similar meetings are occasionally held in the academy at Honcho where the discussions are principally upon the subject of applying to the Government for the reorganization of the Tottori Prefecture. The celebrated fencing master, Yamamoto Takama, has opened a fencing school, and attracted a number of pupils. Hundreds of poor shizoku frequently assemble at a Buddhist temple at Tachikawa-cho, to listen to political speeches, and the Kwakai-sha society, which was established at the commencement of the present year, is divided into various sections, such as the oratorical, literary, fencing, &c., &c. Mr. Adachi has been appointed president, and Mr. Ando vice-president, of this new organization; all the other officials were formerly military officers, therefore their movement is worthy of notice. On the 6th of this month, a meeting was held by the society, when it was decided that Mr. Tokuda Setsuo and another military man should proceed to Kochi, and it is rumoured that one member named Yoshida Seizo has addressed a petition to the Kencho authorities propounding some very difficult questions."

The same paper states that the town of Kanazawa in the province of Kaga, is noted for the excellent political lectures delivered in it. Of the various societies in the town the Seigisha society, which is renowned for the outspoken language used at its meetings, has now received large accessions of members and has consequently grown wealthier. This society lately commenced the construction of a magnificent lecture hall, which will be completed in the course of the present month, and lecturing will be resumed at the beginning of September.

In the *Mainichi Shinbun* we read that Mr. Shimadzu Tadayoshi intends to request the Emperor to honour with his presence an exhibition of the ancient Japanese pastime of Inu-nomono (shooting at dogs from horseback with bows and arrows) to take place at Mr. Shimadzu's residence at Sodegasaki. It will be remembered that the same gentleman, who is the ex-daimio of Satsuma, recently gave a similar entertainment in the Fukiage gardens which proved very successful.

We take the following from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*:—"At about 10 a.m. on the 26th instant, His Excellency Iwakura, Uda-jin, was returning from his office, and when near the Sakurada gate a woman of about 30, in soiled clothes, ran towards his carriage. She was promptly stopped by the mounted escort and handed over to the police. It appeared upon her being questioned that she was a native of the village of Hatori, in Shimosa. A few years ago she lost her husband and all her property, consisting of rice fields and vegetable gardens, was seized by her relations. She had therefore come up to Tokio to make a personal appeal for protection."

Mr. Yoshioka, editor of the *Korean Shimpo*, was fined 10 yen on the 25th instant for a breach of the law of libel.

The *Mainichi Shinbun* says:—"Since the idea of a National Assembly fairly took hold of the public mind, it has attracted very great attention among the entire population. Representatives have arrived in Tokio from all parts of the country with petitions on the subject, which they have presented to the Daijo Kwan. There are still, however, two or three prefectures from which no delegates have been sent, and this has been a source of great regret to our politicians. We learn that in the prefecture of Tochigi, however, the supporters of the idea have lately increased greatly in numbers and that a meeting will be held on the 30th instant, when the subject will be fully discussed and a petition to the Government drawn up. It is interesting and

gratifying that the demand for a National Assembly should have spread all over the country."

A new branch Telegraph office is in course of construction close by the Akabane bridge, in Tokio.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 22nd August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 9,407.08
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,308.04

Total ..... Yen 10,715.12

Miles open 18.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,567.22
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,012.04

Total ..... Yen 8,579.26

Miles open 18.

##### KORE AND OOTSU SECTION.

Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Sunday, 22nd August, 1880.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 11,415.01
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 2,032.69

Total ..... Yen 13,447.70

Miles open, 58.

Corresponding week last year.

Passengers, parcels, &c. ....	Yen 7,822.20
Merchandise, &c. ....	" 1,388.90

Total ..... Yen 9,211.10

Miles open 47.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

##### TELEGRAMS.

Simla, July 16th.—News from Candahar states that on Wali Shero Ali ordering his force to retire from their camp at Kadanak towards Girishk on Wednesday morning, the infantry deserted in a body, taking guns, arms, and ammunition, and went off towards Zamindawar. A British force crossed the river in pursuit, and overtook them at Shoraki, and completely dispersed them, killing 200, and recovering the guns and baggage. The latter portion of this information still requires confirmation from Girishk. Wali Shero Ali's cavalry, numbering over one thousand, and all his officers, remained faithful. His treasury is also safe.

Candahar, 19th July.—A Ghazi case occurred yesterday in the city. One native soldier was slightly wounded. The Ghazi was taken and has since died of his wounds. Some ten or fifteen men fired into the cavalry patrols composed of the Scinde Horse last night. On the 17th General Burrows' force took up a position at Kushki Nakhud, where several roads are commanded and supplies plentiful. All is quiet, and the postal communication with Candahar is constant and easy. Most of the mutineers have returned to their homes, many having been seized and disarmed while on their way back. A small body of Ayub's cavalry is reported at Girishk on Saturday: the position of the main body is still uncertain. The principal Sardars and Chiefs are present with the Wali in the British Camp.

Cabul, July 19th.—It is improbable that Abdur Rahman will leave Tutandarah for a few days, as he is awaiting various chiefs of Afghanistan whom he has summoned to meet him. He has intimated his reason for delaying, and his letters all express anxiety for personal interviews with the British authorities as soon as he has interviewed the chiefs. The reception of the deputation of Cabul gentlemen sent to him was most friendly. During the next fortnight he will probably come southward when interviews will take place between the British and himself at which a settlement will be made.

Regarding his party it is clear the Amlaris, the most important of the southern tribes, are in his favour as well as the majority of the northern Ghilzai Tarakis.

Asmatullah Khan of Hassarak Lughman has expressed his willingness to accept any Ameer favoured by the British.

Another important Ghizai Chief, Khan Mahomed Khan, of Tezeen, is with the deputation at Charikar welcoming Abdur Rahman. Padsha Khan Feiz Mahomed Khan are in opposition. Maizullah Khan will probably join him. On the whole about half the Ghizai tribes are in his favour and others could be won over by conciliatory treatment. In Kohistan and Kohdaman at least two-thirds of the tribes are on his side.

Mir Butcha and General Mirsaid Khan. Istalif, dare not visit Charikar as they have been illegally collecting revenue which they will have to disgorge. The Wardaks are unfriendly, but may be won over. They will probably follow the lead of Mushki Alam or Mahomed Jan. The former has written saying, he with the other chiefs now assembled at Maidan, will accept the choice made by the British; the Sirdar Kheyls of the ruling house of Shere Ali are naturally hostile, as are the adherents of Azam Khan and Afzal Khan long banished or reduced to impotence by Shere Ali. A good many smaller Sirdars of Sirdar Cheyl are well disposed to Abdur Rahman. But men with money like Wali Mahomed, Hashim Khan, Ibrahim Khan, and Karim Khan, are in opposition. Abdur Rahman's future rests a good deal with himself. If he takes a conciliatory course he may hold his own against strong opposition, but if in his need of money he harasses the people his reign may be short and stormy. To alienate the trading classes means to aim a severe blow at the prosperity of the Kingdom. Therefore, it is hoped his conduct in Turkestan is not a foretaste of his future policy at Cabul. We shall urge him to change his method and by presents put him beyond the necessity of raising forced loans from the merchants. His agents are now in General Gough's camp at Zimma co-operating with our own in purchasing supplies from Ghuzni direction. It is reported that the Hazaras are being greatly harassed by the Afghans.

Simla, July 20th.—Sirdar Abdur Rahman, in compliance with the wishes of the British Government, moved to-day from Tutandara to Charakar. Sirdar Muhammed Afzal Khan has again been deputed with letters to his camp.

Allahabad, July 21st.—Latest advices from Cabul show that Abdur Rahman's disposition is all that can be wished as regards his anxiety to meet the British proposals, the prospects of establishing him on the throne depend rather on the strength of his following than on his own good will. He is now at Tutandara, four miles from Charikar, and proposes in a few days to come on to Istalif, where he will be in close communication with Sir Donald Stewart.

In the operations on the Helmund recently, the loss among the mutineers of Shere Ali's army who were pursued and cut up by the British troops, was greater than at first supposed. Forty-six bodies were found buried by the villagers, among them a colonel of artillery and a captain of one of the Cabul Regiments, in which most of the casualties took place. Part of the mutinous force marched westward, and on 16 (on the 16th?) all the rest dispersed. It appears that all the flour and ghee collected by the Wali for the use of the British troops was carried off before their arrival, so Burrows finding supplies scanty on the neighbourhood of Girishk, withdrew back across the river further north at a point at which, it was thought possible Ayub's force would attempt to cross. A telegram from his camp on the 18th reports all quiet in the vicinity and on the road to Candahar. The previous day Ayub's Cavalry reconnoitred Girishk, and the main body was believed to be 20 miles off.

Rangoon, July 16th.—The *Thyetnyo* correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says there have been great rejoicings at Mandalay in consequence of the Nyong Oke's defeat. Also that numerous promotions have been made, chiefly of members of the Progressive party of Burmese.

The draft of a proposed Treaty is published by the *Rangoon Gazette*, the clauses of which are highly favourable to the Burmese.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS.

##### ON THE DEMANDS OF THE COREAN EMBASSY.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.)

THEERE is a report generally current that the recently arrived Corean Embassy have been empowered to make on behalf of their Government three demands which

are as follows:—1st, That the port of Ninsen situated in Kinkidai shall not be opened. 2nd, That the export of rice shall be prohibited. 3rd, That the customs' tariff shall be revised. We are not in a position to assert it authoritatively, but if we infer the present state of Corea from the past history of our own country, there is every likelihood of the report being true, and it would not be a waste of time to accept the probability and to discuss the merits of these claims.

To take first of all the question of opening the port of Ninsen. The Treaty of Friendship (the Kokwa Convention) states in its 4th article: "a Japanese Government office has existed for years at Soriu, Fusan (Corea) and many people of both nations have been engaged in trade there, but this and the annual despatch of vessels between the two countries, shall be abolished and all affairs connected with our mutual trade shall be re-arranged on the basis of the newly-concluded treaty." Again; "the Corean Government agrees to open two new ports, as mentioned in the 5th article, where Japanese can reside and carry on trade." The 5th article is as follows:—"On the coast of the five States viz. Kinki, Chiusai, Zenra, Keishio and Kankin, search shall be made for two new ports offering good advantages for trade; the names of these ports shall be notified and the date of opening them shall be the 20th month, calculating from the month of February in the 9th year of Meiji (1876), or from the month of January according to the Corean chronology."

In accordance with these articles the port of Fusan was opened. Later on that of Gensan in Kankin-dai, and Ninsen in Kinki-dai were pointed out as suitable localities and should have been thrown open to our trade in November of the 10th year of Meiji (1877). No steps, however, were taken by the Corean Government, and in consequence of the great difficulty attendant upon choosing the localities, the dates were postponed, and it was not until the month of May in the present year that the port of Gensan was opened.

We thus see that the Corean Government has had many obstacles to overcome, and now that it is a question of opening the port of Ninsen, it might occur that the Government, unable to cope with its difficulties any longer, should side with the anti-foreign party whose policy is one of seclusion; a step similar to that taken by our own Bakufu Government in the closing years of its existence. Looking back, we find that the Bakufu Government, in compliance with the treaties concluded with five foreign powers, opened the ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodate on the 5th of June in the 6th year of Ansei (1859). According to a clause of the treaty, the port of Niigata was to have been opened on the 8th of November in the same year, Yedo on the 2nd of December in the 1st year of Bunkin (1861) and the ports of Osaka and Iliogo on the 12th of November in the 2nd year of Bunkin (1862). The opening of the first three ports, however, aroused such intense excitement and illwill among the party who advocated an anti-foreign policy, that it might have resulted not only in upsetting the Bakufu Government but even in embroiling us with the Foreign Powers. At this crisis, the Government despatched (in 1862) Ambassadors to Europe to request the various Foreign Governments interested in the treaty, to consent that the opening of the two cities and two ports should be postponed for five years; also, with great difficulty, a modification of our customs' tariff was agreed to. We are writing of events that happened only eighteen years ago and must therefore be well-known to many of our readers. Recalling, then, what was the state of our country barely nineteen years ago, we can infer that the Corean Government now, like our old Bakufu Government then, is experiencing internal difficulties at the very beginning of the new life of the country, and if such is the case, there is certainly some excuse in wishing to postpone, or even to decline altogether, the opening of the new port of Ninsen.

We will now consider the demand made respecting the prohibition of the export of rice. The 6th article of the Corean Trade Regulations signed on the 24th of August in the 9th year of Meiji (1876) provides that "rice and other grain can hereafter be exported from all the parts of Corea." We know that for many years past the Islanders of Tsushima have been in the habit of drawing their sup-

plies of grain from Corea, so that if the export of rice were to be stopped suddenly, our fellow-countrymen on that island would suffer harm. However, it is a fact that since the opening of the port of Fusan the export of cereals has increased very considerably which has brought about a corresponding rise in prices in the interior. Judging from the state of the Coreans we cannot deny that there is some truth in the plea they urge that rice being their most important item of food, exportation means weakening the nation. To refer once more to the days of our Bakufu Government; when the treaties with Foreign Powers were being concluded it was the generally expressed opinion that rice, being the staff of life of our country, should not be exported. The result was that this article was put in the list of goods prohibited from export. Of late years the prohibition was removed, but we have been informed that this has resulted in prices going up so much that the Minister of Finance is now insisting upon the prohibition being renewed in order to bring down prices to their former level. If such is the case with the mighty Empire of Japan, how much more must it affect the little Kingdom of Corea? Does it not seem that the circumstances under which Corea asks for the prohibition of the export of rice are really unavoidable?

Now as regards the revision of the customs' tariff. In accordance with a clause in the treaty, this revision can take place when either of the High Contracting Parties gives one year's notice of its wishes to that effect. By looking into the Korean Trade Regulations we find that both exports and imports are duty free, and that there exists only one impost at all, namely a tax on tonnage. It is evident that these harbour dues would not bring in sufficient capital to the Korean Government to defray the expenses connected with maintaining the harbours in good order. In opening up a new country, which has remained until now secluded from the rest of the world, and is unaccustomed to dealings with outsiders we should regulate the customs' duties in such a manner as to bring in a sufficient revenue to the Government without harassing merchants with heavy and vexatious import and export duties. A good instance in point would be the draft schedule of duties made by Mr. Harris, the first Minister for the United States in Japan. This first tariff was indeed calculated in such a manner as to bring in sufficient revenue to the Government, but in spite of this the Bakufu authorities could not make the revenues of the custom houses at Kanagawa, Nagasaki and Hakodate, sufficient to defray the expenses of keeping those ports in good order, and had therefore to make up the deficiency from its own treasury. Is it not the case that at that very time our political economists declared that our foreign trade conferred no benefit, but on the contrary brought loss both to the people and the Government? This circumstance will at once recall itself to our readers. Now Corea derives no benefit from imports or exports, with the single exception already mentioned of the harbour dues; how then can she be expected to defray the expenses incurred in opening new ports, and her diplomatic expenditure, from such a revenue? We cannot assert that the demand for a revision of the customs' tariff is unreasonable when it is a question of raising a larger revenue.

We see therefore that the Korean Government in despatching an Embassy to this country to make the three demands we have already specified, is probably acting under the unavoidable pressure of circumstances, a parallel of which we have been able to draw from the annals of our own land. We learn, however, that there is yet a further demand, viz:—that our Minister shall not reside in the Korean capital. To revert once more to our own history, even this demand does not appear irrational. Our readers will remember that during the years 1859-63, the Bakufu Government saw that the mere idea of the residence of the Foreign Representatives in Yedo, previously stipulated for in the treaty, had created the greatest feelings of ill-will and excitement among the officials and the people, which tended to lessen the influence of the Bakufu Government and to increase the personal risk run by foreigners. Urgent requests were therefore put forward that the Foreign Representatives would consider the then state of the country and, leaving the capital, take up their temporary residence in Yokohama. After repeated applications this was agreed to, and the Government thus got rid of its

troubles and anxiety for a time and quelled the popular outcry. With such a case in point, is it altogether unreasonable for the Korean Government to object to the residence of our Minister at the capital of that country?

Recognizing then, that the demands of Corea arise from circumstances over which the Government of that country has no control, and of which we have ourselves had practical experience in bygone days, how can we possibly take the opportunity presented by such difficulties having arisen, and behave in a domineering spirit towards the Coreans, a policy which would be certain to injure our influence? Our trade with Corea is of so small dimensions that no materially great benefit could result, even if the port of Ninsu were opened. We do not depend for our supply of rice upon Corea alone, so that were the export of grain to be prohibited it would cause us no serious inconvenience. If the Korean Government levies import and export duties calculated upon some proper estimate this would not damage our interests in any way: the import duty would be paid by the consumer, that is to say the people of Corea, and the export duty, if a heavy one was imposed, would reduce the imports into this country from Corea, a result which would prove extremely gratifying to those in favour of a protective tariff.

As to the last mentioned demand; our diplomatic dealings with Corea are none of them at present of sufficient importance to require the permanent residence of our Minister at the capital. Mr. Hanabusa, the Minister Resident, could easily reside in Gensan or Fusan, and transact official business there. On due reflection we consider that there is nothing at all derogatory in acceding to all the four demands made by the Korean Embassy, and that this is our wisest course to pursue, making of course some proper stipulations.

Should circumstances compel us to refuse the request that the port of Ninsu should not be opened because it might bring about internal dissensions in Corea, our best plan is to propose a postponement of three or five years.

Next, if it is not agreeable to consent to the total prohibition of the export of rice, let us obtain statistics as to the annual quantity sent to the island of Tsushima and limit the export to the number of bags shown by those figures. Without agreeing that Corea shall have the sole control over both export and import duties, it would be better to accept her demand, with the stipulation that both countries shall appoint a fully authorized Committee to draw up a custom's tariff on such a scale as to enable the Korean Government to defray its diplomatic expenses from this source of revenue.

Lastly, it is certainly necessary that our Minister should be allowed to proceed to the capital, but if he is enabled to do so whenever official business demands it, it would be just as well if he usually resided in either of the open ports, and we doubt if any harm could come to our diplomatic affairs if such a proposal were carried out. By granting the demands of Corea, under such modifications as we suggest, advantages would accrue to her, and no disadvantages to us: so how could anyone cry out that we had surrendered our rights to Corea?

The most important point which ought to absorb our entire attention just now is:—By what means we can best secure the confidence and goodwill, not of the Korean Government alone, but of its subjects also? Since the concluding of the treaty of friendship how often have we taken measures to effect this? The Coreans are not to be blamed for entertaining suspicions towards us, for is it not a fact that this feeling has been implanted in their breasts by the Japanese invasion of the Corea in the year of Bunko (1592)\* Even now, we indirectly threaten to coerce her into intercourse with ourselves, just as at the opening of our ports various European Powers acted towards us. This course of conduct, even if for the furtherance of an important object, is one which we cannot view with approbation. Some diplomatists, who advocate a policy of reciprocity may say that, if we agree to the demands of the Korean Government we must get some concessions in return, and that only on such terms ought we to agree; but this seems to us to be a most narrow-minded and unworthy view to take of the case.

\* This refers to the expedition under Taiko-Hideyoshi (Taiko-Sama) in 1592. The Coreans were overthrown in a single battle and sought peace eventually in 1596. In the following year, however, fighting recommenced, in which the Coreans came off badly. The war terminated in 1598, on the death of Taiko-Sama.

Let us ask ourselves what is the principal object of our intercourse with Corea. Is it for the trifling benefits we may derive from her trade, or is it not that we may be enabled to assist Corea, which occupies an important position on the coast of the East, to maintain her independence and escape from falling into the hands of other countries? If any one should assert that our object is the petty one of making a paltry profit by trade we can say no more: but if it is, as we believe, a question of helping Corea to maintain her independence, what does it matter if we get any return from her or not? Still, if this idea of reciprocity is persisted in, there is one demand which we can make, viz: that we shall act as mediator between Corea and the various powerful nations of Europe and America, in matters regarding the concluding of treaties of peace and friendship. We consider our best course is first of all to accede to her demands and thus gain her goodwill and confidence, and then gradually explain the importance of mutual intercourse with foreigners. Looking at this proposal as likely to end advantageously from a diplomatic standpoint, we are justified in considering its practical results, and we wish our readers to consider the great importance of this in the eastern policy of our country; to look at the immense advantages accruing in the future and not to be blinded by petty interests. We wish the responsible authorities to consider most carefully all the arguments we have adduced, now that negotiations on the subject of the Korean Government's demands are about to be commenced.

#### M. RENAN'S HIBBERT LECTURES.

##### III.

ROME, the centre in which Church authority grew up, was the subject of the third Hibbert Lecture of the series. In introducing it M. Renan developed at considerable length some interesting considerations of a more general kind. He remarked that nations created to play a part in universal civilization, such as Judea, Greece, the Italy of the Renaissance, seldom exert their full action upon the world until they have themselves become the victims of their own greatness. They must first die; the world then lives by them, assimilating what they have created at the cost of their feverishness and sufferings. Peoples must choose between the long, peaceful, and inglorious destiny of the nation which lives for itself, and the troubled, stormy career of that which lives for mankind. The nation whose bosom is agitated with social and religious problems is almost always politically weak. Every country which dreams of a kingdom of God, which lives for general ideas, which runs after a work of universal interest, enfeebles and spoils the part it has to play as an earthly fatherland. Never with impunity can we carry fire inside us. In order that Judea should make the religious conquest of the world it was necessary that she should vanish as a nation. A revolution of the utmost violence broke out in that country in the year 66, and for four years the strange race which seemed created to bid defiance alike to him who blessed and to him who cursed it, was in the throes of a convulsion before which it behoved history to pause with respect, as before every mysterious fact. The causes of this crisis were of old standing, and the crisis itself was inevitable. The Mosaic law, a work of excited Utopists who were carried away with an overmastering socialistic ideal, excluded, like Islam, the thought of a civil society having concurrent authority with the religious. This law, which seems to have assumed the literary form in which we now read it in the seventh century B.C., would independently even of the Assyrian conquest have shattered the petty kingdom of David's descendants. From the time when the prophetic element got the upper hand, the kingdom of Judah, embroiled with all its neighbours, carried away by a chronic madness against Tyre, at feud with Edom, Moab, and Ammon, was no longer able to live. A nation given over to social and religious problems was politically lost. The day on which Israel became a preserve of God, "a kingdom of priests, a holy nation," it was written that it could not be a people like any other. Contradictory destinies could not be held in plurality. Any pre-eminence is always balanced by some expiatory abasement. The Achaemenian Empire gave Israel a little rest. This great feudalism, with its contemptuous tolerance for all provincial idiosyncrasies,

very analogous to that of the Bagdad caliphate and of the Ottomans, was the kind of State under which the Jews were most at ease. The Ptolemaic rule in the third century B.C. seems to have been equally in fair enough sympathy with them. Not so the Seleucids. Antioch had become a centre of active Hellenic propagandism. Antiochus Epiphanes deemed it compulsory on him to set up everywhere, as a token of his power, the image of the Olympian Jove. Then flamed forth the first great Jewish revolt against profane civilization. Israel had borne patiently the blotting out of its political existence since Nebuchadnezzar, but it no longer reckoned risks when it saw its religious institutions in danger. A race ordinarily of little military prowess was carried away with an inspiration of heroism. With no regular army, without any tactics, it overthrew the Seleucids, upheld its revealed law, and founded for itself a second era of autonomy. Nevertheless, the Asmonæan monarchy was always troubled with deep inward disorders, and lasted but a century. It was not the destiny of the Jewish people to constitute a separate nationality. This people's dreams always smacked of the international; its ideal was not the city, but the synagogue, the free congregation. It was the same with Islam, which created a vast empire, but destroyed all nationality in our sense among the people it subjugated, and left them no other country than the mosque. Such a social state was termed a theocracy, and rightly, if we understood thereby that the profound idea of Semitic religions and of the empires they have begotten is the kingship of God, conceived of as the master of the world and the universal sovereign. But theocracy among these people was not synonymous with the domination of priests. The priest properly so called played a feeble part in the history of Judaism and of Islam. Power belonged to him who represented God, as being inspired by Him, to the prophet, the holy man who had received a mission from heaven, and who proved his mission by miracle—that is, by success. Failing a prophet, power belonged to the fabricator of apocalypses and apocryphal books ascribed to ancient prophets; or it fell to the doctor who interpreted the Divine Law, to the ruler of the synagogue, and still more to the head of a family who watched over the sacred deposit of the law and handed it down to his children. After noticing how greatly such an organization must harass the civil power, M. Renan remarked that the policy of an *imperium in imperio* had always been that of Judaism until modern Liberalism proclaimed in its favour equality before the law. The sway of Rome established by Pompey over Judea in B.C. 63 was at first mild, and allowed it to retain under its degenerate Asmonæan princes, and afterwards under the Herods, a kind of semi-independence which respected its religion. But the religious fanaticism of the nation at length reached such a pitch that it became ungovernable, while at the same time Rome was riveting her chains more and more tightly over her Oriental possessions. From A.D. 6, Judea was governed by procurators subordinated to the imperial legates of Syria and co-ordinated with the Herods, who had but a poor character for patriotism and religion. As for the administrative habitudes of the Romans, the more reasonable they were the more odious did they become to the Jews. Generally speaking, the Romans were very tender towards the nation's timid scruples, but that was not enough. Things came to such a pass that there was no doing anything without raising a question of conscience. These absolute religions, such as Islam and Judaism, allow of no give and take. Unless they are allowed to rule they say they are persecuted. If they find themselves protected they encroach and seek to make life impossible to other religionists. M. Renan depicted vividly, after Josephus, the reign of terror in Jerusalem during its last siege, and the horrors of the fanatical war of extermination, which did so much to help Titus to his victory, between Simon, who commanded in the city, and John of Giskala, who had made himself master of the Temple. Superficial thinkers believed a revolution lost when it began to devour its own children, while, as was never more clearly seen than in the terrible drama of Jerusalem, that fact proved it to be then putting forth all its energy under the impulse of an impersonal madness. The actors had seemingly made with one another a pact of death. Terror was behind the rounds of dancers, comparable to those which the Middle Ages beheld Satan knitting together and dragging towards the gulf; exciting and excited by turns they pushed on to the edge of the abyss; none could retreat, for behind each was a hidden

sword which the instant he wished to stop forced him to march forward. The strangest thing of all was that these madmen were, after all, not wholly in the wrong. The Jerusalem enthusiasts who affirmed that Jerusalem was eternal at the moment when it was in flames were much nearer the truth than the people who saw in them nothing but assassins. They were mistaken as to the military question, but not as to the remote religious result. Those troubled days really marked the moment in which Jerusalem became the spiritual capital of the world. It was because the "beloved city" of the Apocalypse had the incomparable honour of having been the cradle of Christianity that she became the victim of men like John of Gishkula and Simon Bar-Givras, seemingly scourges of their country, really instruments of its apotheosis. These zealots, whom Josephus brands as brigands and assassins, were statesmen of the lowest order, inferior soldiers, but they lost heroically a country which could not have been saved. They pulled down a material city, but they opened up the reign of the spiritual Jerusalem, seated amid her desolation, but more glorious than she was in the days of Herod and of Solomon. What after all did those Conservatives, the Sadducees, want? They wanted something very paltry—the perpetuation of a city of priests, like Enesa, Tyana, or Comana. No doubt they were not deceived when they affirmed that the waves of enthusiasm were the nation's ruin. Revolution and Messianism destroyed the national existence of the Jewish people. But revolution and Messianism were this people's calling, that whereby they contributed to the work of universal civilization.

The victory of Rome was complete. A captain of our own race, of Aryan blood, a man like ourselves, at the head of legions in whose muster-roll, could we read it, we should meet with the names of many of our forefathers, has just crushed the citadel of Semitism; had inflicted on theocracy, that formidable enemy of civilization, the severest defeat it had ever sustained. It was the triumph of Roman law, or rather of rational law, entirely a creation of philosophy, pre-supposing no sort of revelation, over the Jewish Thora, the product of a revelation. This law, whose roots were partly Greek, but in which the practical genius of the Latins so happily shared, was the excellent gift which Rome gave the vanquished in exchange for their independence. Every victory of Rome was a victory of reason. The deplorable religious nullity of Rome, however, rendered this victory unfruitful. But the fall of Jerusalem and the Temple was the making of Christianity, then just coming to birth. If the reasoning attributed to Titus by Tacitus is to be relied on, the victorious General believed that the destruction of the Temple would be the ruin of Christianity as well as of Judaism. Never was there a greater mistake. The Romans imagined that in plucking up the root they had killed the branch too. But the branch was already a shrub living a life of its own. Had the Temple survived, Christianity would most surely have been arrested in its development. The surviving Temple would have been the centre of all sorts of Judaical operations. Men would never have ceased to look upon it as the holiest place in the world, to go on pilgrimage to it, to carry their tribute thither. The Church of Jerusalem, grouped round walls so sacred, would have continued, in virtue of its primacy, to obtain the homage of all the earth; to persecute the Churches of Paul; to demand that, in order to obtain the right of being called a disciple of Jesus, one must be circumcised and observe the Mosaic Code. Every fruitful kind of propaganda would have been forbidden; letters of obedience signed by Jerusalem would have been required of the missionary. A centre of irrefragable authority, a Patriarchate composed of a sort of College of Cardinals under the presidency of persons like James the Just—born Jews, belonging to the family of Jesus—would have been established, and would have constituted an immense danger for the nascent Church. When one saw St. Paul, after so much evil treatment, remaining always attached to the Church of Jerusalem the difficulties which would have been occasioned by a breach with these holy personages might be conceived. Such a schism would have been deemed an enormity. Separation from Judaism would have been impossible. Yet such a separation was the indispensable condition of the existence of the new religion, just as the severing of the umbilical cord is the condition of the existence of a new being. The mother was killing the child. The Temple, on the other hand, once destroyed, the Christians thought of it no longer; soon they looked upon it

as a profane place. Jesus became everything in their eyes. The same crisis reduced the Church of Jerusalem to a secondary rank. Lost in Batanea and the Hauran, the little group which rallied round the kinsfolk of Jesus sank into the Ebionite sect and died a slow death. M. Renan sketched this aristocracy of birth in the persons of the *desposynoi* or "relatives of the Lord." He compared it with Mahomet's family in the midst of Islam, to which it proved such a dead weight and all but fatal incubus. The convulsions of the first century of the Hegira due to this cause would certainly have been fatal to the new Arabian religion had not the prophet's kindred been reduced in time to secondary rank. The true heirs of a great man were not his blood relations, but those who carried on his work. Many traits in the Gospels, in which the family of Jesus is presented in an unfavourable light, may be traced to the antipathy which the aristocratic pretensions of the *desposynoi* did not fail to call forth.

In proportion as the Church of Jerusalem waned the Church of Rome rose in rank, or rather the Church of Rome from the time of Titus's triumph became more and more heirless of that of Jerusalem. The spirit of the two Churches was the same, but that which was a peril to Jerusalem turned out a gain to Rome. The taste for tradition and hierarchy, respect for authority, were transplanted, in a certain sense, to the West. James, the Lord's brother, had been a kind of Pope at Jerusalem; Rome was about to revive the part of James. We were to have the Pope of Rome. But for Titus we should have had the Pope of Jerusalem. But there was this difference, that the Pope of Jerusalem would have smothered Christianity at the end of a century or two, while the Pope of Rome had in a very real sense made it the religion of the universe. That was plain, said M. Renan, in the instance of a very important personage, who seemed to have been at the head of the Roman Church in the last years of the first century, and as to whom he was happy to find himself in agreement with one of the ablest and most enlightened English critics, Bishop Lightfoot. The reference was to Clement of Rome. Lost, as it were, in the penumbra of a very remote age, and reminding one of the head of an old worn out fresco by Giotto, still recognizable by its golden aureole and by some vague traits of a pure and sweet glory, Clement was one of the grand figures of nascent Christianity. Everything leads us to believe that Clement was of Jewish origin. He seems to have been born at Rome of one of those Palestinian families which for a generation or two had dwelt in the capital of the world. The extent of his knowledge in cosmography and history argue a pretty careful education. It was generally admitted that early in life he had been in personal relations with the Apostles, especially with Peter, although perhaps we were without any very decisive proof as to this. What could not be doubted was the high rank he held in the wholly spiritual hierarchy of the Church of his time, and the unique authority he enjoyed. His approval carried the weight of law. All parties laid claim to it and were anxious to shelter themselves under his authority. Probably he was one of the most energetic agents in the great work which was then on the point of accomplishment—the posthumous reconciliation of Peter and Paul and the fusion of the two parties without whose union Christ's work could not but have come to nothing. He was the first type of a Pope presented in Church history. His lofty personality, made greater still by legend, was, next to that of Peter, the holiest image extant of primitive Christian Rome. His venerable countenance was for all following centuries that of a mild and grave law-giver, a perpetual senuon of submission and respect. Already the idea of a certain primacy of this Church was coming to light. The right of warning other Churches and settling their differences was yielded to it. Like privileges—so at least it was believed—had been accorded to Peter among the disciples. But a closer and closer bond of union between Peter and Rome was forming. Serious dissensions were rending the Church of Corinth. The Roman Church was consulted as to these troubles, and answered by an epistle which has been handed down to us. It bears no name, but one of the oldest Christian traditions attributes it to Clement. M. Renan proceeded to give an analysis of this document, which showed, he said, how little the Corinthian Church had changed since St. Paul's time. There was the same spirit of pride, of disputation, of levity. The main opposition to the hierarchy was rooted in the Greek temper, ever capricious, undisciplined, not knowing the secret of reducing a

crowd to the condition of a flock. Women, children even, were in full revolt. Transcendent doctors, priding themselves on gifts analogous to the old prophets speaking with tongues and the discernment of spirits, despised the presbyters and aspired to their places. The Roman Church which spoke through Clement was that of order, of subordination, of rule. Its fundamental principle was humility, submission—worth more than the sublimest gifts. Clement's epistle was the first manifesto in the Christian Church of the principle of authority. A great outcry was raised some years ago about a saying of a French Archbishop and Senator, "My clergy is my regiment." Clement had said the same long before, as M. Renan proved by a striking quotation from his epistle. He went on to show that the history of the ecclesiastical hierarchy was the history of a threefold abdication. The faithful at large first handed over their powers to the presbyters, the presbytery afterwards consecrated them in a single personage, who thus became a bishop; and at last the Bishops of the Latin Church came to own one of themselves as Pope. The top stone of the Papal edifice was laid in our own days. The creation of the episcopate was the work of the second century. The absorption of the Church's powers by the presbyters was accomplished before the close of the first. In Clement's epistle was to be found no episcopate as yet, but the dignity and prerogatives of the presbyterate were loudly proclaimed. Paul had rightly solved the question between the spiritual gifts of laymen and clerical authority by enjoining mutual charity. Clement's epistle decided the question in the latter Catholic way by making apostolical succession everything, and reducing to nothing the rights of the people. Hence it might well be said that Catholicism originated at Rome, since the Church of Rome laid down its most elementary principle.

In the last section of the lecture the relation of the Gospel of Luke and of the Acts of the Apostles to the question of the posthumous reconciliation between Peter and Paul was considered at large. M. Renan thought Luke's Gospel must have been written at Rome and in close contact with the circle in which Clement lived. He was even ready to ask whether Clement was not the inspirer of Luke. According to the unhistorical system partly enshrined in the Acts, Peter was the first to convert the Gentiles and to free them from the yoke of the Law. Peter and Paul had been the two chiefs, the two founders, of the Church of Rome. They were the two halves of an inseparable pair, two luminaries, like sun and moon. What the one taught the other taught also; they were ever as one, they battled with the same enemies, both were victims of the perfidies of Simon Magus. At Rome they lived like two brothers, the Church of Rome was their joint creation. The supremacy of this Church was thus founded for the ages to come. It was as though we were to read that Victor Emmanuel and Pius IX.—perhaps Garibaldi as well—used to have secret interviews, to come to quiet understandings, to love one another. The "Voltaire and Rousseau Society" was established to meet like necessities. In the Middle Ages something of the same kind was done to appease the animosities between the Dominicans and Franciscans, whose respective founders were transformed into two brothers, their two rules were said to have been originally but one, and St. Dominic was reported to have begirt himself with the cord of St. Francis.

The conclusion of the lecture was as follows:—In what concerns Peter and Paul the work of the legend was rich and rapid. Rome and its environs, above all the road to Ostia, were, as it were, filled with memories, alleged to relate to the last days of the two Apostles. A crowd of touching circumstances, the flight of Peter, the vision of Jesus bearing his cross, the *iterum crucifigi*, the last adieu of Peter and Paul, the meeting of Peter and his wife, Paul at the Salvia Waters, Plautilla sending the kerchief which wrapped her hair to bind the eyes of Paul—all this made a fine whole, which only needed an arranger and narrator at once skilful and simple. It was too late; the vein of the first Christian literature was exhausted, the lofty calmness of the narrator of the Acts was lost, the tone no longer rose above the level of tale and romance. There was no ability to choose between a crowd of *rélections* all equally apocryphal; in vain was the attempt made to cover these feeble recitals with the most venerated names (pseudo-Linus, pseudo-Marcellus); the Roman legend of Peter and Paul remained always in the sporadic state. It was rather recited by pious guides than seriously read. It was a thing quite local; no text became

consecrated for reading in the churches, or obtained any authority. Almost all of you will go to Rome, or return to it. Well! if you retain any recollection of these lectures, go in remembrance of me to the Salvia Waters, to the Tre Fontane, beyond the church of St. Paul Without the Walls. It is one of the finest spots of the Campagna of Rome, desert, damp, green and sad. A deep depression in the soil crowned by great horizontal lines that are broken by no living detail brings thither clear and cold waters. There one breathes fever, the monkliness of the grave. Some Trappists are established there, and practise conscientiously their religious suicide. Sit down awhile, not too long, and while the Trappist gives you to drink of the water which gushed forth at the three bounds of the head of Paul, think of him who comes here to talk with you of these legends, and whom you have been willing to hear with so much courtesy and kind attention.

### A MERE LOVE STORY.

It is growing dark. The fire in the library, although the time is early June, is burning briskly. A greyhound, a very handsome specimen of its kind, lies sleeping on the hearth-rug. There is a general air of comfort in all its surroundings, yet Mr. Dugdale—whose admiration for the country is not unrestrained, and who has come down to his neglected estate only because a long-forgotten sense of duty and a new steward have called him—is sitting with his hands before him, wondering, in a melancholy fashion, what on earth he is going to do with himself for the next month. If, he soliloquises, he even knew any one in the county! Of course, they will all call, the Katkins especially; but new acquaintances are such a bore! And dinners where French cooks are unknown—pah! He doesn't know a tenant on his estate or a landlord in the district, except old Major Hyde, who probably would be considered unendurable in town. He wonders, vaguely, what Thistleton is doing now, and Dunmore, and all that lot; perhaps—

"A lady wishes to see you, sir," says Hickson, speaking in a respectful undertone from the doorway.

"I sincerely hope not, Hickson," responds his master lazily, without turning his head. "I really couldn't, you know. I have come down here against my will, partly to escape all that kind of thing. And having sacrificed myself, I insist on quiet."

"She says, sir—"

"I know all about it," with an impatient gesture; "just say I am ill, dying, dead, buried—anything, only send her away."

"I beg your pardon, sir," with an apologetic cough. "but she seems so urgent, and I could not possibly take it upon myself to dismiss the lady in question. I believe you would not wish it, sir, if—"

"You have evidently made up your mind I shall receive her," resignedly; "there is, therefore, nothing for it but to submit."

There is some slight delay; then the faint rustle of skirts, a word or two from the admirable Hickson, who throws wide the door, and announces "Miss Carew," in his usual well-bred monotone.

Dugdale, rising from his seat with some precipitancy, makes her a deferential bow. There is extreme respect, though a good deal of irrepressible surprise in his manner as his eyes meet hers. She is young—about three and twenty—very slender, very excellently formed, of middle height and extremely pretty. Her eyes are clear, dark gray; her light brown hair is covered by a large hat, trimmed handsomely with feathers; a gray gown fits her rounded figure to perfection; her hands are encased in irreproachable gloves. Dugdale, as he looked at her, repents him of the "begging letter" idea, and at the bare remembrance of it, colors slightly. So does his visitor, though from far different motives.

"I must ask you to pardon this—this intrusion," she says, in a low tone, though perfectly distinct and full of dignity and sweetness.

"I would not have come myself, but my brother is quite an invalid, suffering from an accident, and it was necessary one of us should see you. When we heard you were returning to town again so soon it frightened us into action."

"I do not return to London for a month."

"Indeed!" with suppressed chagrin. "We were told you intended leaving to-morrow, or next day. Had I known the truth—"

"Pray sit down," says Dugdale courteously handing her a chair, "and let me know what I can do for you."

"I should have introduced myself," she says, with a faint smile.

"My brother and I are your tenants, Mr. Dugdale. The place—Weston Lodge—has been in the possession of our family for years. First, my grandfather had it from your grandfather; then my father, and now my brother has it; but our lease has expired." She pauses.

"You make me feel ashamed that I know so little of my tenants or their wishes or concerns," he says. "I know, indeed, nothing of the neighborhood. My living so much abroad is my only excuse. But that my late steward, poor fellow, died, and that the new man insisted on my presence here for a few weeks, I should not be in this house now. Yes, you want a new lease—is that it?"

"That is it," with a glance of surprise at his evident indifference to or ignorance of, all that has been going on of late. "The question is, shall we get it? The new man you speak of—Graham—has, I think, advised you to the contrary. He wishes to take our farm, and incorporate it with the fields that lie beyond it, and let it out at a higher value. Of course we can retain the house, but without the land it is useless to us, as my brother is fond of farming. We

are willing you should raise our rent—we would gladly take all those fields I speak of, but, unfortunately just now we cannot. I thought, if I were to ask you, you would perhaps reconsider your steward's advice, and let us keep our home."

The sweet voice trembles ever such a little, the gray eyes fall, the little delicately-gloved hand tays nervously upon the table near her.

"Have you spoken to Graham?" asks Dugdale, who, just at this moment, could have soundly rated his own zealous manager.

"No; we thought it better to see you yourself. Will you think of it?" She raises her eyes again, and regards him earnestly, entreatingly. "To me it would not so much matter," she adds gently, "but my brother—his heart is in the place: he has been delicate of late, and all this anxiety preys upon him and retards his recovery. We have been good tenants; I would ask you not to dispossess us."

"I shall speak to Graham to-morrow. Pray do not disturb yourself about it; I promise you," says Mr. Dugdale, who is singularly pliable where beauty pleads, "you shall keep your home; nobody shall dispossess you."

"How shall I thank you?" exclaims she, with grateful warmth, rising. Tears of emotion shine in her dark eyes. "I hardly dared hope when I came, and now"—she pauses and again a smile curves her lips—"I can go back to George and make him happy."

"It makes yourself happy, too, I trust."

A little shadow falls into Miss Carew's eyes. They droop. "Thank you, yes," she answers; but there is a faint weariness, a curious pain discernible in her tone.

She bows slightly and turns to the door.

"Let me see you to your"—carriage, he is going to say, but hesitates. She certainly looks like a woman who should have a carriage at her disposal, but he remembers hearing from Graham that Weston is but a small place, and checks himself.

"Yes—I drove over," she says, quietly. And then he follows her to the hall doorsteps, and sees there waiting for her a tiny phaeton, a tiny pony and a groom holding its head. All is well appointed, and though small, perfect.

Miss Carew gives her hand to Dugdale and steps into the phaeton; the groom springs in behind and hands his mistress the reins; she turns and bestows upon her landlord a smile, short, though exceedingly sweet, and in another minute pony, tiger, lady and all have disappeared down the avenue.

He, left standing upon the gravel, watches her retreat until distance, has indeed, swallowed up all traces of her, and as he looks he muses.

What a sad little face she had, but how expressive! What sweetness in the eyes! Yes, beyond doubt, it all lay in her eyes; there wasn't much to speak of in the rest of her features, except her mouth, which was charming, but there was certainly a fascination in her eyes. What did Graham mean by creating such confusion, all about a paltry few pounds a year, more or less? It was most officious of him. After all, a fellow ought to come down and see about his tenants now and then and consult their wishes, and see after their—

"Well, Dugdale, my boy, and how are you?" says a mellow voice behind him, and turning he beholds the Major.

"Ah, Hyde, I'm uncommonly glad to see you," exclaimed he, brightening, and telling the honest truth. Even Hyde, old-fashioned as he is brings a welcome with him, being, as it were, a breath from the world of town.

"Thank you. Heard of your arrival, and just dropped down to get a look at you and ask you to dine to-morrow night. Know how slow you must find it vegetating in the wilderness. I came through the park and just saw Miss Carew driving away. Moustrous pretty girl, I take it. Came about the lease, eh? you must give her her own way there, Dugdale, you must indeed, you know," says the kindly Major.

"I have given it," says Dugdale.

"Glad of it—glad of it. The only right think to do. I might have known that she would get no refusal from you. Beauty in distress, my boy, is all powerful, eh? You have nothing that can touch on her this season, come now," says the ancient hero, with an airy laugh that still retains the freshness of nineteen. "I lay you anything you like you haven't seen a prettier girl this year."

"Yes, I have; but few so—so—haunting. I like gray eyes. Come in and dine with me, Hyde; it will be a charity, and may perhaps save me from suicide. I can't stand my own company."

"I shall be delighted," says the Major, who, next to having some one dine with him, likes best to dine with some one. He is fond of society and young men, and is especially fond of Dugdale.

As they lounge through the gardens enjoying a cigar before dinner, the Major grows communicative and relates many things. Touching on the Carews, he finds himself encouraged by his host and forthwith enlarges on the topic.

"There is only she and George," says he, "and they are quite devoted; she thinks there is nobody like George, and he thinks the same about Clarissa, and I quite agree with him."

"You seem rather épris there," says Dugdale, smiling. "George, as you call him, is ill, is he not?"

"Knocked himself to bits last winter out hunting. Ribs, leg, head, all went to smash, and even now he is only slowly recovering. No doubt he will pluck up in a hurry, now this lease worry is at an end; but at one time I confessed I thought he was done for. The poor child Clarissa was quite ill, between grief and nursing."

"Ah! that is what makes her look so sad, I suppose."

"Well, no—not altogether, mysteriously."

"Anything more?" turning sharply: "not a disappointment in love, surely! It is an impertinence even to imagine it."

"I may as well tell you about it," says old Hyde, who adores the sound of his own voice, and is beginning to enjoy himself intensely. "All the world here knows the story, so as you are sure to hear it from some quarter I shan't be breaking confidence by telling you;

and you may as well hear a true version of it. You made a good guess; it is an unhappy love affair."

"He had bad taste, whoever he was," says Dugdale, with a faintly unpleasant ring in his tone. He has already begun to feel an interest in his lovely tenant, and when a man feels an interest in a woman, however slight, he takes it badly when he is told she, in her turn, has felt an interest in some foreign quarter.

"You know Sir Wilfred Haughton? Well, he was the man. They were engaged to be married about three years ago; everything was arranged; never was there a fellow so much in love, as we thought, when suddenly a cousin of Clarissa's came on the scene. A pretty girl, I am bound to say, but hail, sir, hail to the heart's core. There was something fetching about her, I suppose, because every man in the neighbourhood (except myself Dugdale, I am proud to say) made an ass of himself about her. But she laid her plans cleverly, and never ceased till she had wiled Haughton from his allegiance, and I verily believe, broke Clarissa's heart. She has never held up her head since. Fairly crushed she was, and all for a most unworthy object, as I cannot help thinking him."

"You put it mildly. A man who could be guilty of such an act must be termed an unmitigated blackguard," says Dugdale, calmly knocking the ash off his cigar.

"No I think. But the cream of the joke is to follow. Mme. Violet having made her little game and cajoled Haughton to the top of her bent, coolly threw him over at the last moment and married a city man with no birth to mention, but unlimited coin."

"Served him right," viciously. "I knew him slightly, but can't say I fancied him; weak, it seemed to me, and self-opinionated. He has been abroad for some time."

"Fit of the spleen. They say he is coming home at the end of the month, so I dare say he has got over it."

"How will Miss Carew like his being in the neighborhood again?"

"She is very game," says the Major. "proud, you know, and that—she won't show what she really feels. Perhaps his coming will cure her effectually and settle matters forever."

"You mean she will probably accept him a second time?"

"Accept him! Nonsense, sir; she will reject him, and that with scorn—with scorn," says the Major, flushing with indignation.

A month renders the Carews very intimate with their landlord—which is scarcely to be wondered at, as scarcely a day passes without his coming to Weston, avowedly to sit with George, but in reality to see Clarissa.

Now he does not even care to conceal from himself the fact that his early admiration for her has deepened into love. Yet his attachment causes him only unhappiness, having in it all the elements of disappointment to come. Clarissa apparently being utterly indifferent to it. She is very sweet, very gentle, and treats him with all the kind familiarity of a sister, but even he cannot deceive himself into the belief that there is anything sentimental in her regard.

One evening toward the close of this month Dugdale happens to be dining at the lodge. He has dined there often of late, young Carew having taken an enormous fancy to him, being indeed almost low-spirited when he is out of his sight. All through dinner Clarissa has been singularly distrustful and meditative; there is a far-off look in her clear, gray eyes her lover is quick to mark. Strolling in the garden with her, later on, through the warm sweet, wooing July air, he suddenly breaks the long silence by saying:

"How quiet you are this evening. Has anything vexed you—disturbed you?"

"Have I betrayed myself even to you?" she says, with a smile and a rare, faint blush. "No—yes—I confess it; I should not be disturbed, but I am—in that lies my self-contempt. It makes me angry with myself to know that I am annoyed, but I cannot help it. I heard to-day that Sir Wilfred Haughton is coming home to-morrow!" Her voice had fallen slightly.

"Yes, I know." He has turned his face away from hers.

"Of course you have heard all that old story," she says, quite calmly, but with another blush so vivid as to bring tears to her eyes. "It seems very old now. Every one knows it; that thought was very bitter just at first, but now I scarcely seem to mind it, and you are so good a friend I can speak to you about it. It is very disheartening, is it not"—with a little constrained laugh—"that after all one's inward lectures, one should find one's-self as far from indifference as ever!"

Mistaking her meaning altogether, he winces perceptibly.

"Does his coming disturb you?"

"Yes"—slowly—"it distresses me; and yet I cannot say whether it makes me glad or sorry. After all, he was an old friend before—before anything foolish occurred between us. I do not forget that."

"No doubt he has long ere this repented his crowning—nay, his only act of folly." They have got down to the wicket gate by this time that leads to the haggard, and he, leaning his arms upon it, continued, always with his eyes turned from hers: "What if he is coming home because the first and best love is still strong within him? It may be that he is coming to gain forgiveness."

"Oh, no, no!" shrinking. "I hope not. That would be terrible. I hope not! But, with an effort, 'it is impossible.'"

"I think it so utterly possible that I am almost sure of it," says Dugdale, who takes a savage pleasure in piling up his own agony.

"No man, under the circumstances, would elect to come to the place again unless with such an object."

"You frighten me," she says; and then she sighs and brushes back her soft hair impatiently from her temples. "Would you act so in such a case?" she asks, presently, in a slow, dreamy tone.

Then he turns to look at her, and their eyes meet. The tender silence of coming night is all around. The faint, melodious lowing of the oxen in the far-off meadows breaks the stillness of the evening that is dying with such lingering sweetness.

"I cannot answer that question," returns he, a little unsteadily.

"I could not picture myself in such a case. Had I dared to love

you it would have been with such a love as would have lasted to my dying day!"

Silence again. She has grown very pale, and the hand that trifles with the huge bunch of crimson roses so lately plucked is trembling slightly. The cows are coming slowly towards them through the cool, deep grass: the birds, high over their heads, are twittering drowsily a last good-night: George's voice from the verandah calls to them to return.

"You are thinking of the past," says Dugdale, hurriedly, taking one of the roses from her.

"Yes—and of the future," she replies in a troubled tone.

Three days later, walking along the quiet road that leads to Weston, Clive Dugdale comes upon Clarissa and a stranger, evidently in earnest conversation. Even from the distance he can see the stranger is Sir Wilfred Houghton, and that he and Clarissa are on friendly terms. It is plainly, however, a chance encounter, because Houghton's horse is standing beside him, and even as Dugdale, with a beating heart, marks all these facts, they shake hands, and Houghton, mounting again, rides briskly away. As Dugdale comes up with her, Clarissa turns gladly to meet him with a bright smile. Her face is delicately flushed; there is an unwonted brilliancy in her eyes; she is altogether a changed and even a lovelier Clarissa than usual.

"That was Sir Wilfred!" remarks he, superfluously, regarding her curiously—jealously.

"Yes," still smiling.

"Your very first meeting with him has wrought a wonderful change in your appearance. You are pleased."

"It was not our first meeting. Last evening he called to see us just after you had left. Had you remained to dinner as George and I wished you would have met him."

"Should I? Thanks. The loss is not irreparable. I would rather see George and you when alone. But you have not yet answered me; though, indeed, I scarcely need an answer when I look at you. You are brighter, more radiant, than I have ever yet seen you. You were pleased to see him?"

"Very!" emphatically. "Why not? After all, as I told you, he is an old friend; I hardly remember the time I did not know him."

"And," bending a little to look into her eyes, which met his frankly, "you now—know?"

"Yes—now I know," returns she, with a quiet, though very intense satisfaction.

"And you are quite happy?" There is a shade upon his face that grows deeper every second. She, having averted her eyes, fails to see it.

"Very happy," she answers, smiling "happier than I have been for three long years. A long time, is it not?" she asks, a little wistfully.

"Yes, I congratulate you," in a somewhat forced tone. They have reached the entrance to Weston, and he now puts out his hand to say good-by.

"You will come in?" surprised.

"Not to-day, thank you."

"Oh, do," she said, with open disappointment, "George will be so grieved if you do not."

"George must excuse me to-day; I cannot go in now," he says, almost curtly, and, raising his hat, walks determinedly away.

His heart is filled to overflowing with bitterness and sad forebodings. Is it, indeed, all over? Can his sweet dreams and happy thoughts have met with such a cruel death? Again he sees her lovely face as she turned to greet him, flushed with content and gladness. Of course, the blush had been for Houghton: already her poor wounded heart had found comfort in the very nearness of the beloved.

Pshaw! why dwell upon the inevitable, like a love-sick girl! He will throw up the whole business, leave for London in the morning, and try in absence to forget.

But when the morning comes he lingers. A faint hope—that is almost despair, so closely does it border on it—holds him still in bondage, and compels him to stay on, and witness the final scene in this small drama.

But at the end of the second month even this faint star of hope has been drowned in the giant flood of despair. He has no longer any sustaining doubts. Day by day, meeting his rival at Weston, he notes Clarissa's kindly manner toward him, the frank warmth of her look and tones.

As for himself, her demeanor toward him has completely changed. It seems to him as though now she purposely avoids his society, and shrinks from any tête-à-tête chance may throw in his way. And yet—with an obstinacy that shocks even himself—there are moments when he cannot bring himself to believe he is altogether hateful to her. A certain softness at times, a sudden blush, a surprised glance now and again, make him persuade himself, against his common sense, she still bears for him some of her ancient friendship.

One afternoon, walking along the road to Weston, he encounters the Major coming toward him from a sidewalk that branches toward the west and leads to Uplands, where dwell the Adairs. They shake hands, but even at the moment of meeting Dugdale becomes aware that there is a cloud upon the Major's usually urbane brow.

"You have been to Uplands!" says Dugdale, because he has nothing else to say, and is too much the property of melancholy to make conversation.

"Yes," absently; "the old lady is ill again. But tell me, Clive, is it true what I have heard there, that Clarissa Carew is going to marry that fellow Houghton?"

"Have you heard it?" asks Dugdale, wincing.

"Yes; the Adairs are full of it. They say it is all settled, and that they are to be married immediately. My dear boy," says the Major, raising his hat to wipe his forehead, "it can't be true."

"It may be true," said Clive, gloomily. He is drawing aimless

strokes with his stick upon the dusty road, and is feeling distinctly miserable.

"It may, sir! what do you mean by that!" demands the Major, irascibly: "I tell you it shan't! It is monstrous! What! a woman like that to throw herself away upon a worthless fellow, and one who has treated her so infamously in the past! I tell you I won't hear of it. I thought Clarissa had more pride."

"And yet I do not think she is wanting in pride," says Dugdale.

"I don't know what you call it—but I for one wouldn't have believed it of her," says old Hyde, growing slightly incoherent. "I shall speak to her, and if possible, prevent it. If I were a young man like you, Dugdale, I should make love to her myself, propose to her and marry her under his very nose, rather than let such a sacrifice take place. But the young men of the present day," says the Major disgustedly, "are abominably wanting in both taste and feeling."

"I wish I could agree with you," says poor Clive sadly.

"As no one else will interfere, I shall. Nothing shall prevent me. Her father and I were old cronies, and I shan't stand by and see his girl make such a fatal mistake without uttering a word of warning. I must now go home and scribble a letter or two for the post, and after that I shall walk up straight to Weston and ask her what she means."

"I think I wouldn't if I were you," Dugdale ventures to say, mildly.

"But I shall, sir! Don't talk to me! Pout! do you think the anger of the prettiest woman in Europe could turn me from my duty? Never!" says the Major, proudly.

Dugdale half smiles as they part company, and he continues his way to Weston. The hall door, as usual, stands wide open during the glorious weather, and making his way in the study where young Carew generally sits, he enters unannounced.

At the doorway he stands motionless a moment, seeing Carew in earnest conversation with Sir Wilfred Houghton. Hearing him, they both look up, and Carew's expression changes from cold disapprobation to quick distress.

"It is only Dugdale," said Houghton, with a curious gleam in his dark eyes, and a certain maddening sense of triumph in his slow, deliberate tones. "No, do not go away, Dugdale; you are a welcome friend here, and I have no desire to conceal from you the reason of my presence here to-day. I have come to ask Miss Carew's hand in marriage."

Dugdale pales visibly, and his brows contract—otherwise he suppresses all outward symptoms of emotion. Then suddenly a wild determination to enter the lists himself, to declare aloud his affection for, if only to let her see how well, though silently, she has been beloved, takes possession of him. Almost without allowing time for reflection, he turns to Carew and says, with forced composure:

"I, too, have come to Weston to-day bound on the same errand. I love your sister, Carew, and would ask her to marry me. Let her choose between us."

George rises slowly. He is still weak, and finds a difficulty in sudden movements; a look of perplexity and discomfort pervades his handsome face; he trifles nervously with a paper-knife that lies beneath his hand.

"You distress me," he says at length, addressing both the suitors. "I hardly know what to say. Of course I shall inform my sister of the honor you have done her, and—and—you must abide by her decision. But it grieves me to know that one of you must—"

He pauses, and unconsciously in his embarrassment fixes his eyes upon Dugdale. Clive groans inwardly; to him it is a simple matter, the translation of that regretful look, the finishing of that broken sentence: "One of you must go to the wall, and you, Dugdale, are the man." So he reads it. The brother, knowing well the sister's feelings, had thought kindly to give him gentle warning of what is surely in store for him. That glance was an ill omen. Well, well! He throws up his head in angry defiance of cruel fate, and draws his breath a little hard.

At this moment a light and well-known step crossing the hall outside makes itself heard. It comes nearer, the door is thrown open, and Clarissa, fresh and sweet as the perfumed flowers in her hands, stands upon the threshold.

"Why, what a solemn conclave," she says, jestingly. "What long, long faces! But that the silence of the grave seems to reign, I should say you were all indulging in a battle royal. What is it, George?" laying her hand upon his shoulder with a soft, caressing touch.

Taking down the hand, Carew holds it closely in his own, and regards her with silent scrutiny for a full minute. Then glancing at the two men, he says, as though decided:

"My sister is here; she shall speak for herself. Clarissa, Sir William Houghton and Clive Dugdale wish to tell you—that they—love you; they have come this afternoon to ask your hand in marriage. It is for you to either refuse them both—or make your choice between them."

He has spoken disjointedly but to the purpose. Clarissa, growing white as the lilies in her trembling fingers, shrinks away from him, and letting her flowers fall, covers her face with her hands.

"Oh! why have you done this?" cries she; "it is terrible—it is cruel!"

"No—it is the wisest course," whispers he, hurriedly. "It will end at once all doubt and suspense. Believe me, it is better so—and kinder."

Looking up, she glances first at Sir Wilfred, who is evidently anxious, but perhaps a little too assured—then timidly at Dugdale, who is rather in the background, with his head bent downward, and his arms crossed upon his breast.

"Clarissa!" says Houghton, entreatingly, attempting to take her hand.

"No, no!" she exclaims, hastily waving him back, her heart beating painfully. Then, "Clive, will you not speak to me?" she

says, moving a step or two in his direction.

The effect is electric. At her words Dugdale starts violently, the sadness disappears, and in its place a great gleam of joy rises and illuminates his face. Yet even now he hardly dares believe in his own good fortune.

Going up her, he imprisons her hands, and says, in a voice so changed she scarcely knows it to be his.

"Am I your choice?"

"Yes," faintly.

"You love me, Clarissa?" almost vehemently. "Yes," returns she again. And then, overcome by her emotion and the situation generally, she bursts into tears; whereupon Clive, unmindful of her brother's presence, or that of his disconcerted rival, catches her in his arms, and with a sob she lays her head upon his breast.

Leaving Weston about two hours later, he had just reached the entrance gate when he finds himself, for the second time to-day, face to face with the valiant Major, evidently bent on slaughter.

"You see I have kept my word," says this warrior, fiercely; "I am not to be frightened, even by a frown from Venus! I have come to reason with Clarissa about this talked-of engagement."

"There is no need. I can tell you all about it."

"Well?" impatiently.

"It is only too true. She is going to be married."

"And who, pray, told you that pretty piece of news?"

"I had it from her own lips."

"You don't say so!" exclaims the Major, staggered; then plucking up courage again he advances a step. "All the more cause why I should now interfere," he says, with much determination.

"I am afraid it will be too late. She and he seem very much attached to each other. I am almost sure she will not give him up."

"She will when I prove to her what a despicable scoundrel he is, and open her eyes a bit about his doings in London."

"Oh, Major! That I should live to hear you say such things."

"Say them! I have said them a thousand times, and I shall say them again. I tell you this man she is bent on marrying is a villain of the deepest dye!"

Dugdale laughs.

"Ah! you may make a joke of it, Dugdale; she is nothing to you, of course, you don't care about her future happiness, poor child! but I do, and I can't see her enter on such a wretched marriage without feelings of grief."

"I don't think," says Clive modestly, "it will be a wretched marriage."

"I hope you may be forgiven," ejaculates the Major, solemnly. "Well," in an offended tone, "I shall go and fulfill my duty, and see what I can do."

"Don't put an end to the engagement, Major," exclaims Clive, in a tone of affected dismay, "because, if you do you will make Clarissa—and me—eternally miserable."

He has placed both his hands on old Hyde's shoulders and is laughing lightly.

"Eh! What! You don't mean to say—bless me! What have you got to with it?"

"In me you behold the coming bridegroom," says Clive, with the air of the profoundest triumph.

The Major is struck dumb for a full minute (a most unusual occurrence with him), and then gives way to wild rapture.

"My dear Clive—my dear, dear boy, can it be true? Oh, you young scamp, not to tell me sooner. My dear fellow, I am rejoiced." And then he fairly gives way, and falling upon the unsuspecting Dugdale, treats him to a hearty hug.

"But, Major, consider; would you wed your pearl among women to a 'despicable scoundrel,' a 'villain of the deepest dye'? When are you going to open her eyes to all my scandalous doings in London?"

"None of your chaff," says the Major, threatening him with his stick, "but come straight home with me and let us drink the future Mrs. Dugdale's health in a bumper of champagne."—*Argus*.

## A CATACOMICAL ADVENTURE.

BY F. D. FINLAY.

One very bright spring morning I set out with a party of friends to visit the Catacombs of St. Calixtus. In Rome, as in most other places, one has a choice of evils, and at the same time a choice of catacombs. It is not to be inferred that catacombs are, as a matter of necessity, an evil; but the Catacombs of St. Calixtus assuredly were very evil—to me. In this wise. We had in our party a nice young lady, with a passionate partiality for souvenirs. Her name was not Smith; nevertheless, she would have cheerfully knocked the nose off the Apollo Belvedere, and carried it away as a relic. Her trunks were gradually becoming weightier at each stage of our journey. At first it used to perplex me—the unpaid courier of the party—to find this young person's luggage weighing more at Florence than it did at Genoa, more at Sienna than it did at Florence, more at Rome than it did at Sienna. It was always the same luggage; the number of pieces was unaltered. The young person was not in the habit of making purchases; but the weight of her luggage constantly increased. At the Colosseum one day I discovered the reason. I missed the young person for a quarter of an hour. When she rejoined us she was flushed, and she had a bundle under her shawl. That bundle proved to be a lump of marble about a quarter of a stone in weight, a fragment possibly of some Greek statue of the days of Nero. Now we knew why Mademoiselle's luggage was always getting weightier. Her trunks were packed with huge pieces of marble and serpentina and rosso antico and travertine, collected here, and there, and carefully labelled 'From the Colosseum, Verona'; 'From the Campo Santo, Pisa'; 'From the Duomo, Sienna'; and so on.

It was an inoffensive mania, so we laughed at her a little, and then agreed to assist her, in moderation, in making complete her

collection of relics. In compliance with her request, I undertook to procure a morsel of marble from the catacombs during our coming visit of inspection. I kept my promise; but it cost me dear.

When we reached the opening which led down to the catacombs, we were mustered in order by a conductor, who gave to each of us a small twist of wax-light. The man then ran his eye over the party, which was rather a large one, and, bidding us to follow him closely, descended into the bowels of the earth. For a description of the Roman catacombs in general, and those of St. Calixtus in particular, see Murray's or any other Handbook. In a very few minutes we were following our conductor in a long single file through the narrow grave-like corridors cut out in the earth, each of us holding up the little bit of wax-light taper which the guide had given us, the length of which was no doubt economically proportioned by him to the duration of time necessary for our exploration. It was, of course, as dark as the grave, and our little tapers collectively were just sufficient to light our footsteps, and no more. The usual sights were being shown to us in due order—Christian emblems sculptured on memorial-stones, legible remains of Latin inscriptions recording the glories of long-forgotten Romans, and so on—when I recollected my promise, and began to look about for a suitable bit of marble for a souvenir. I was the last of the file, and as we turned and twisted through the narrow corridors, lined with empty graves cut in the earthy walls, I kept my eyes open, and used all the little light there was in making search. At last I saw a bit of broken white marble in one of the graves which I thought would suit the purpose, and stretching forward, and thrusting my little taper as far in as my arm would reach, I began to loosen the coveted relic. It adhered much more firmly to the clay than I had expected; and to get it out at all I was compelled to stick my taper in the wall, and use both hands. I then got the fragment out, and rubbing off the clay, saw that it was portable, and such a specimen as would probably please our young-lady collector. I took up my taper, and then I made the tremendous discovery that my party were entirely out of sight, that I was utterly alone in that horrible place, with about an inch of wax-light unconsumed, and that I was lost in the catacombs.

My first and most natural impulse was to issue a shout at the very top of my voice. Then the full terror of the situation broke in on me, for I found that the sound did not apparently travel three yards. It came back on me dull, close, and deadened. I am sufficiently courageous to confess that my first sensation, on realising what had happened, was one of mortal fright. A cold and then a hot perspiration broke out all over my body; and for one moment, and a dreadful moment it was, I felt my senses failing, and a feeling as of fainting coming over me. By a violent mental and moral effort I shook off this physical weakness and well perhaps was it that I did so, for had I fainted I might have rued it. But at once a reaction set in, more quickly than I could describe, and I found myself coolly and quietly calculating my chances. The wax-light would burn, I reckoned, about ten minutes, and during that time I might find either the way out, or a path which would lead from the narrow galleries into one of the open subterranean spaces, such as we had already visited. In one of these it would be less dreadful to be left in darkness than in the corridor where I then stood, which was not above two feet in width and six to seven in height, and was in fact terribly like a grave in every way. I tried a few more shouts, but perceived that I was only wasting time and strength; so I proceeded at once in search of anything that seemed like a beaten track. In less than a minute I found by the roughness of the ground beneath my feet that I was palpitantly off any of the usual paths; and turning back, and trying to retrace my steps, I again must have taken a wrong turning, for I was soon involved in a labyrinth of narrow low-roofed passages. For five miserable minutes I grooped my way with sinking heart through this maze of close earthy-smelling burrows, carefully guarding my little light, which was fast burning down. The farther I went, the worse and the more hopeless did I feel. I turned to the right, then to the left and again to the right, as any opening seemed encouraging, and by good fortune I at last happened, after a dozen turnings and twistings, to come upon a path which felt smooth under my feet. Stooping down I examined it, and found it trodden as if by frequent passage; so I concluded that I had by chance stumbled on one of the tracks followed by the guides, and that it would be wiser to remain on it until the search for their missing member, which my party would surely institute when they emerged at the other opening of the catacombs, would be made. So I sat down, with as much fortitude as I could, and watched my now fast-failing wax-light. I do not know the commercial value of a wax-taper, but I do know that I would have given at that moment a very considerable sum for one warranted to burn for six hours. As a kind of relief to my feelings I again tried my lungs in their fullest power. For several times there was no result, but at last I thought I perceived a kind of dull distant echo. With an extraordinary access of animation I shouted like a stentor, and to my inexpressible relief heard a distinct reply, though I could not tell from what quarter it came. A moment after, however, I saw a faint flicker of light at the end of the passage in which I sat; and before I could realise that my troubles were over, up came a guide with a taper, and a voluble explosion of joy and triumph at having been so fortunate as to find 'his Excellency.' His Excellency lost no time in making his way out to the upper air, after an experience which will assuredly cure him for the rest of his natural existence of any desire to explore catacombs. But he brought away the bit of memorial marble, and he only hopes the young person values it in some proportion to the terror and trouble which it cost.—*Time*.

## AN APOLOGY FOR MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

BY JOHN ELLIOT.

As it is the fashion nowadays to rehabilitate the characters of those historical personages, from Nero to Elizabeth, who, up to the last

few years, were but indifferently regarded. there can be no reason why the same principle should not be applied to those members of society who have hitherto been unsuccessful in winning universal sympathy and good-will. To this class mothers-in-law indubitably belong. They have been abused, satirised, laughed at, become proverbial for everything that is annoying and offensive; and there arose those who go so far as to affirm that if there were no mothers-in-law Sir James Haanen's functions would lose half their charms for outside gossipers. Thackeray, with other great writers, was never tired of inveighing against these unhappy ladies; and on the odious 'Campaigner, poor little Roxy Newcome's mamma, it may be said that he has concentrated all the most unpleasant qualities popularly attributed to that unpopular relationship. It is but fair to regard the matter from what may be presumed to be the mothers-in-law's point of view. It is, we admit, a wide and tremendous subject; but a certain amount of justice may be meted out even within the small limits allotted to us for the purpose.

So, *messieurs* the sons-in-law, stand forth! Let us inquire a little into your proceedings, and see if you are the immaculate and hardly-used beings you make yourselves out to be. What is act the first of your little comedy? We will take that scene of it when you have secured the affections of the daughter (perhaps the only one) of the house. You have been accepted, lucky dog! and all that is wanted to complete your happiness is the announcement from Madame Chose that the tresseau is ready, and the fixing of the auspicious day when no doubt various dignitaries of the Church will vie with each other for the honour of initiating you into the most honourable and noble order of St. Benedict. You are naturally and creditably anxious to improve the interval by making acquaintance with your future wife's tastes, pursuits, perhaps (ahem!) temper, and with this laudable desire you frequent her home. At what time do you arrive in the morning? If not actually with the milk, possibly at the moment the cream makes its appearance on the breakfast-table. At luncheon, after you have returned from exhibiting your conquest in the Row or elsewhere, you play a pretty fork, and consume to your own share a portion that would provide a satisfying meal for at least three of her younger brothers and sisters for nearly a week. Why not let the poor mother have her daughter to herself these last days in the well-worn nest? At dinner you spread dismay in the breast of poor papa, whose feelings, though not so poignant at parting with his girl, are sensibly affected when the choicest bins of his cellar are put under requisition for your delighted and expansive throat. Later on in the night, or even the morning, the prodigal wanderer, returning from club or cotillon, may stand amazed under the open panes listening to your feeble execution of 'Ah si ben mio,' with which love-sick ditty you are, for perhaps the third or fourth time, refreshing the jaded street. Alas, you cannot wrench twenty years of watchful love and care all at once from the maternal bosom; yours, at the best, will but ill supplant them. You have money, lands, and beeves; you may be a good fellow enough; but there will come a time when the wife will yearn for the tender sympathy of her younger age: therefore if you are wise in these your days of courtship, let the poor mother understand that you are her friend, not her enemy, and that you do not consider her as the monster represented by fiction, and in nine cases out of ten you will have your reward later.

Curious enough, it is in the great scene of the second act that the rupture or cooling down occurs. It is all very well at first. Mamma-in-law visits the cottage where love reigns supreme, and where the strawberries and cherries are in full season. Why should she not take her little basket and collect the fragrant materials to be enjoyed at cosy tea with her beloved daughter *tête-à-tête*, while her noble lord is at lawn-tennis, or looking after the cocks and hens, or trying a new cob, or what not? Rash lady! every strawberry will be imputed to you; every cherry-stone will add a hundredweight to the already lofty cairn of your misdeeds. A terrible eye has been upon you: the gardener has been watching you from the safe covert of his 'pans and bances,' and you have been filching the 'pet lot' he was about to sell to the greengrocers in the neighbouring town for his own private emolument. He is a cunning scoundrel—most gardeners are—and it is not true, as the gravedigger says, 'There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners,' unless Shakespeare meant to convey between the lines their connection with a still more ancient gentleman; and when the master of the house complains of lack of fruit at his table, the answer is invariably, 'Mrs. Dash do take such a quantity out of the garden.' Thus arises a mild row, and the mature Eve is warned that that garden contains forbidden fruit, the plucking of which again will entail serious consequences. Like the absent, she is always wrong. If she stays in bed in the morning, she is sulky; if she comes down to breakfast early, it is to pry into the letter-bag, or to discount the prawns; if she takes an extra glass of wine after dinner, an observation is certain to be made about the increase of dipsomania, especially amongst women. The butcher's bill is larger—it is that gluttonous old fiend; it is smaller—and the confounded old skinflint has been cutting down the dinners. And so with everything. At present these remarks are made to the wife only; he forgets the profuse entertainments give in his honour during his courtship, the blackmail he levied on the paternal cellar, and perhaps with harsh words draws the first tears of married life. He is as unwise as he is unjust.

But the time has arrived when a declaration of war can hardly be avoided. The *casus belli* generally occurs when that great event is imminent which shortly summons the doctor and the nurse. Verily to the stoutest-hearted husband any Campaigner would be acceptable at that time. He actually desires mamma's presence, and would be nervous, anxious, and fidgety without her; but once get her into the house, he thinks, on such an occasion, and there will be no removing her. Here again is popular prejudice. It is certainly not within my experience that any lady has succeeded in establishing herself permanently in her son-in-law's house as a reward for her attentions during that interesting period. That her services deserve recognition can hardly be disputed. Vigils, fatigue,

the thousand little cares and attentions that the most exemplary Gamp would hardly think of bestowing—above all, the worrying antagonism of the hostile tribes in the midst of whom she lives, surely demand compensation. The cook will not 'do' anything after ten o'clock at night: the housemaid 'hain't' paid to carry 'ot water' at unseemly hours; the butler knows his place, and will not be interfered with. Anybody can see that 'master' 'ates the old 'ag'; let her sojourn be made as uncomfortable as possible. As for Gamp, she is as bad as a hundred Bashi-Bazouks. She revenges herself for hints or absolute orders given by committing atrocities on the baby. An apparently casual pin is discovered quivering in its gentle flesh; the pap is administered not far off boiling-point; and clothing is ingeniously arranged so as to produce chafing. She nursed the Countess de Warrenne through twelve of her troubles, and was never so meddled with before; which being interpreted means that she is unable to *camotter* the brandy-bottle or wanton with the beer. An intelligent supervision prevails the house, which Edwin resents, possibly because he is of a happy-go-lucky disposition, and allows himself to be cheated with equanimity. When he declares to Mrs. Dash that he is master of the house, and will bear no mother near the throne, it is not to be wondered at if she shrugs her shoulders and provokes wrath. But, in sober truth, there is naught against her. Edwin is following the fashion—a fashion which we will make bold to say enlists for hideous Quilp the sympathy of the greater number of the readers who follow his career, because Mrs. Jiniwin inhabits his house. 'If I could poison that dear old lady's rum-and-water,' exclaimed Mr. Quilp on a memorable occasion, 'I'd die happy; and that, we fear, is a wish not unfrequently expressed, perhaps in a less aggravated form, by others than the horrible dwarf.'

Think, O beloved sons-in-law, and ask yourselves, and answer honestly, what benefits you have not received from this much-maligned personage. What has she not done for your wives? Has she not produced her little *wagot* when your bill at the tailor's, let us say, has been longer than your credit. Who amplifies the children's wardrobes? Who has saved you hundreds of pounds by imparting her valuable experience of household management? Who is always ready in the hour of sickness or death to nurse or console? In short, what evil does she work in comparison to the good? However feebly I have advanced her claims to higher consideration, they are, without doubt, valid and honourable; and I am at all events proud that I am the first, as far as my memory serves me, to publish and make known the inestimable virtues of good mothers-in-law.—*Time*.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

He rested here a little while,  
Who dared to bid defiance,  
'Tis quite enough to make one smile,  
His modest self reliance.  
His faith is scant in aught but "Truth,"  
And I just wonder whether  
This is the reason why,—forsooth,  
They're birds of the same feather.

1.

A fall that's used to lift a heavy weight,  
This instrument will soon be out of date.

2.

Gay is no word for this bold cavalier,  
Whose *carte de visite* I would introduce here.

3.

Perhaps the speaker might this name invoke,  
To save his credit in the Bradlaugh joke.

4.

The greatest bore on earth, 'twill scale the mind,  
Or else the largest cannon you can find.

5.

Goloonda's soil would claim my noble birth,  
Then Cabul's throne possessed my sterling worth,  
But now Afghanistan has tumbled down,  
Who dares replace the jewel in her crown?

FUJYAMA.

1st July, 1880.

#### LIGHTSHIP SIGNALS.

The following are the signals made from the lightship to denote the approach of vessels:—

Merchant steamer:—A black ball, with the national flag of the vessel below, at the yard arm.

Mail steamer:—A black diamond, with the company's flag below, at the peak.

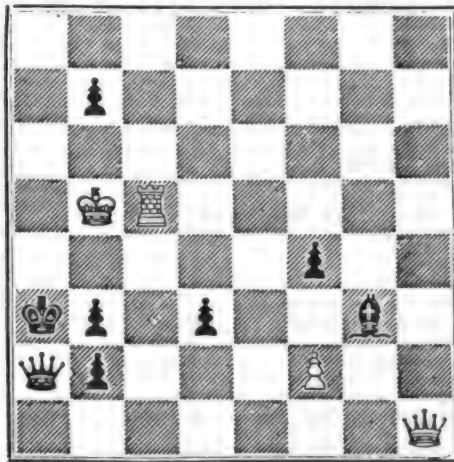
Man-of-war:—National flag of the vessel at the peak.

Sailing vessels:—For a ship: flag B. (red); barque, flag C. (red ball on white ground); brig, flag D. (white ball on blue ground); schooner, flag E. (white ball on red ground) all commercial code, with the vessel's national flag below as soon as it can be made out.

## CHESS PROBLEM,

By P. RICHARDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF CHESS PROBLEM OF AUG. 21ST, BY J. A. LALAUÉ.

White:

- 1.—Q. to K. R. 7.
- 2.—Kt. to Kt. 4 ch.
- 3.—Q. to Q. R. 7 mate.

Black:

- 1.—B. to Q. Kt. 4.
- 2.—K. to Q. B. 4.

- Or 1.—B. to Q. 2.
- 2.—K. to B. 3.

If—B. to Q. 3 ch.

- 2.—Q. to R. sq.
- 3.—R. to Q. Kt. 4 dis. mate.

2.—R. takes B. mate.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W. H. S. and V. d. P.

## NATIVE CURRENCY QUOTATIONS.

(For Week Ending 28th August, 1880.)

	Discount on Yen Sat.			Gold Yen.	Nibus.	Silver Subsidiary (Yen.)	Silver Subsidiary (Old.)
	A. M.	Noon.	Closing.				
1880.							
Monday.....Aug. 23	38½	38½	38½	380	326	113	102
Tuesday....." 24	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Wednesday....." 25	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Thursday....." 26	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Friday....." 27	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—
Saturday....." 28	38½	38½	38½	—	—	—	—

## YOKOHAMA-TOKIO RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE SHINBASHI.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	NOON.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45

UP TRAINS LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	NOON.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	2.0	3.15	4.30	5.45	7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45

## YOKOSUKA STEAMERS TIME TABLE.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

DAILY:—8.30, and 9.45 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, and 4.45 P.M.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

DAILY:—6.45 and 9.30 A.M., and 12.30; 2 and 4.30 P.M.

## TELEGRAPH REPORT.

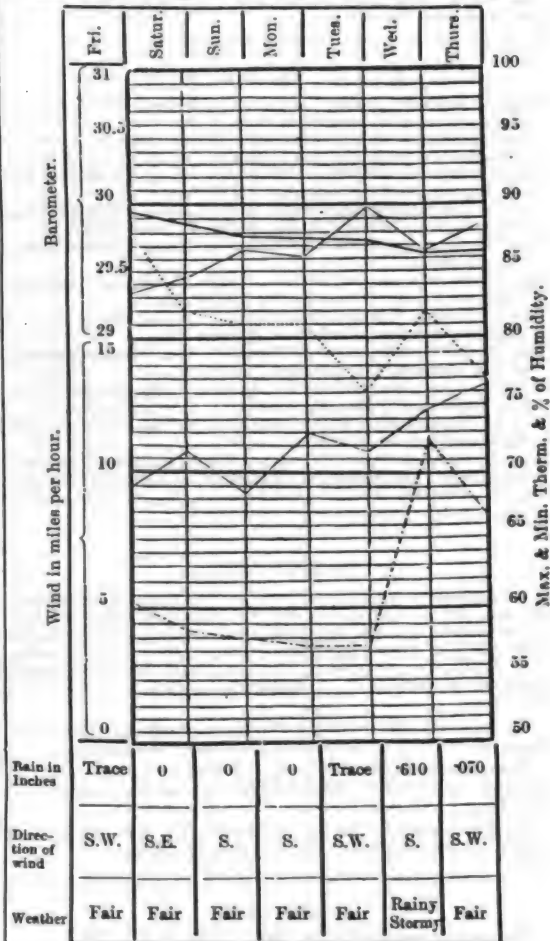
(Corrected to 9 a.m.)

All lines in working order.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR WEEK BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1880.

Observatory of Daigaku, Moto-Fujicho, Hongō, Tokio, Japan.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## INWARDS.

- Aug. 21, Japanese steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, Christensen, 1,343, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 23, British steamer *Canton*, Jacques, 1,100, from Kobe, General, to W. M. Strachan & Co.  
 Aug. 24, French steamer *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,735, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 25, American barque *Obad Baxter*, Baxter, 916, from Kobe, General, to China and Japan Trading Co.  
 Aug. 25, Japanese steamer *Tsuruga Maru*, Steedman, 661, from Kobe, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.  
 Aug. 27, Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Swain, 1,146, from Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, to M. B. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

- Per British steamer *Canton* from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Messrs. E. C. Kirby and Reimers.  
 Per French steamer *Tanais* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Hagens, Messrs. John Pitman, Beltrauo, and Ader Ali.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Shanghai and way ports:—  
Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Dr. English, Surg.-Major Wilson, Messrs. A. Oestmann, Elyses Mendes, C. Beyfus, Sugita, Morihita, Saiyendi, Shitankoh, Tannabe, Ogawa, Numa, Nakamura, Ogawa, Uyeno, Vidima, Sakurai, Asada, Tsurumi, Hayashi; 2 Europeans, 1 Chinese and 250 Japanese in the steerage.

### OUTWARDS.

Aug. 23, Japanese steamer *Shario Maru*, Kilgour, 800, for Hiogo, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Aug. 23, Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, Haswell, 1,200, for Shanghai and ports, Mails and General, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Aug. 24, Japanese brigantine *Asajishima Maru*, Macfarlane, 824, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by M. B. Co.  
Aug. 24, American steamer *City of Peking*, Berry, 5,079, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Aug. 25, German corvette *Vineta*, Captain Zirkow, 2,000, 19-guns, for on a cruise.  
Aug. 26, British steamer *Malacca*, Seaton, 1,709, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Aug. 27, British barque *Larya*, Brown, 751, for Kobe, Part of original cargo, despatched by A. Reimers & Co.  
Aug. 27, German barque *Black Diamond*, Veal, 560, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. Bohm.  
Aug. 27, British steamer *Anton*, Jacques, 1,100, for New York, Tea, despatched by Strachan & Co.  
Aug. 27, British barque *Kaiow*, Gaid, 795, for San Francisco, Tea, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
Aug. 28, British steamer *Ayemmon*, Wilding, 1,522, for New York via Kobe & China ports, Tea, despatched by Butterfield & Swire.  
Aug. 28, American ship *Matchless*, Dawes, 1,138, for Kobe, part of original cargo, despatched by C. Illic & Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Low, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Boone and son, Mr. and Mrs. Suga, Mrs. S. Milton, Miss Robinson, Messrs. Mitsui, Shimai, C. Mitsui, Nakai, Hotchkiss, J. A. Hawke, P. S. Symes, Pye, Sengoku, Akashita, Tsujii, Nakai, Shimadzu, Hamilton, Nakagawa, H. N. Bramwell, Lawford, S. W. Lane, and Dr. Harris.

Per American steamer *City of Peking* for Hongkong:—Mr. H. A. Jerome in cabin; 3 Europeans and 256 Chinese in steerage.

The following additional passengers left by the *City of Peking*:—  
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Plunket, child, and servant, and Mr. W. H. Mossop.

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—Mrs. Farsari and infant, Mr. John Castance; and 6 Chinese in steerage.

### CARGOES.

Per Japanese steamer *Sankta Maru*, for Hongkong via Kobe:—  
Treasure ... .. Yen 115,000.00

Per Japanese steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Shanghai and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. Yen 20,271.996  
" ... .. \$ 69,400.00

Per French steamer *Tanna*, from Hongkong:—  
From London ... .. 1,031 pkgs.  
" Marseilles ... .. 676 "  
" Hongkong ... .. 4,303 "

Per British steamer *Malacca* for Hongkong:—  
Silk for London ... .. 47 bales.  
" Italy ... .. 5 "

Total ... .. 52 bales.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* from Shanghai and ports:—  
Treasure ... .. Silver Yen 70,650.00

### REPORTS.

The British steamer *Canton* reports fine weather throughout the passage from Kobe.

The French steamer *Tanna* reports:—Left Hongkong 16th inst. at 7 p.m. Experienced strong wind with high sea and unsettled weather throughout. Arrived at 2 p.m. 24th instant.

The American barque *Orbi Barter* reports:—Made a three and half days' passage from Kobe. Fine weather all the way up.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru* reports:—Left Kobe on the 24th instant, fresh breeze and fine weather. Same night wind and sea increasing with a heavy sea running and heavy rain. Ship labouring and straining heavily. At 2 a.m. on the 25th wore ship and ran back to the north-westward a heavy sea running at the time and ship rolling greatly. At 7 a.m. came to anchor in Osaka Bay. Rode the gale out lying at anchor, lowest barometrical reading 28.89. During the gale the wind handed from S.E. to east and north and west to S.W. left handed. Left Osaka Bay at 2 a.m. outside had heavy S.W. swell as far as Osima; after passing Osima passed through a great deal of timber and drift wood. Light southerly wind and fine weather. Passed an English barque off Cape Simai standing to the westward, she wished to be reported and showed the letters Q. N. P. J. Arrived at Yokohama 5.30 a.m. on 27th August.

### NEXT MAIL DUE FROM,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 8th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 7th*
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 7th
HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31st
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Aug. 30th†
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Aug. 30th‡
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Sept. 2nd

\* Left San Francisco, 17th August, *Gaelic*.

† Left Hongkong, 21st August, *Nigata Maru*.

‡ Left Hongkong, 24th August, *Belgie*.

### NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR,

AMERICA .....	P. M. Co.	Sept. 19th
AMERICA .....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 4th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 9th
EUROPE, via HONGKONG .....	M. M. Co.	Sept. 3rd
HIKODATE .....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 1st
HONGKONG, via KOBE .....	M. B. Co.	Sept. 4th
HONGKONG .....	O. & O. Co.	Sept. 9th
HONGKONG .....	P. M. Co.	Oct. 10th
SHANGHAI, HIOGO & NAGASAKI...	M. B. Co.	Sept. 1st

The arrival and departure of mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Pacific Mail," and the "Occidental and Oriental" companies, are approximate only.

### VESSELS EXPECTED IN JAPAN.

#### SAILED.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	FROM	FOR
May 2	Ellen Goodspeed	LONDON	Yokohama
June 10	Ene	"	" & Hiogo
" 25	Escambia (s.s.)	"	"
July 7	Ajax (s.s.)	"	"
Apr. 20	Panay	NEW YORK	" & Hiogo
" 23	Walkyre	"	Otaruui
May 17	Gerard C. Tobey	"	Yokohama
" 23	Zoila	"	"
June 26	Goodell	"	" & N'aki
May 13	Polynesian	SHIELDS	"
Apr. 13	Lapata	ANTWERP	"
June 28	Clan Mc. Leod	"	" & Hiogo
July 5	Fontenaye	"	"
June 11	S. F. Hersey	NEWPORT	"
July 2	Boston Vale	LIVERPOOL	"
June 24	Guy C. Goss	PHILADELPHIA	"

#### LOADING.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	At	For
July 9	Euphrates (s.s.)	LONDON	Yokohama
" 9	Athelstan	"	"
" 9	Benledi (s.s.)	"	"
" 9	Stentor (s.s.)	"	" & Hiogo
" 9	Mikado	"	"
" 9	Remonstrant	"	"
" 24	Grandee	NEW YORK	"
" 9	Auguste	SWANSEA	Nagasaki
" 9	Eildenhope	CARDIFF	Yokohama

## PROVIDENT CLERKS MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

### NOTICE.

MR. W. S. S. SHAND has been appointed AGENT of this Association in YOKOHAMA from this date.

C. F. HOOPER.

Yokohama, 17th June, 1880.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>						
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japanese steamer	1,010	Hakodate	Aug. 20	Lighthouse Department
Nagoya Maru	Wynn	Japanese steamer	1,260	Shanghai & ports	Feb. 5	M. B. Co.
Tanais	Reynier	French steamer	1,735	Hongkong	Aug. 24	M. M. Co.
Tokio Maru	Swain	Japanese steamer	1,146	Shanghai & ports	Aug. 27	M. B. Co.
Volga	Guiraud	French steamer	1,502	Hongkong	Aug. 11	M. M. Co.
<b>SAILING SHIPS.</b>						
Bohemia	Trask	American ship	1,645	Antwerp	July 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
California	Love	American barque	724	Burrard Inlet	June 25	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Forward Ho!	Wade	British barque	942	London	Aug. 15	Malcolm & Co.
Haze	Evans	American barque	862	New York	Aug. 14	Order
Madame Demorest	Walker	British barque	870	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Apr. 19	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Obol Baxter	Baxter	American barque	916	Kobe	Aug. 25	C. & J. Trading Co.
Parthia	Patterson	British barque	1,022	Antwerp	Aug. 16	A. Reimers & Co.
Pioneer	Maies	Russian schooner	72	Romo, via Hakodate	Jan. 17	Walsh, Hall & Co.
West Glen	Thomson	British barque	699	Takao	Aug. 20	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS.	H. P.	DESCRIPTION.	WHERE FROM.	COMMANDER.
AMERICAN—Alert	4	1,020	600	Sloop	Cruise	Commander Huntington
Richmond	14	2,700	800	Frigate	Kobe	Captain Benham
BRITISH—Comus	14	2,383	2,300	Corvette	Hongkong	Captain East
FRENCH—Champlain	10	1,910	450	Corvette	Hakodate	Captain Michaud

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DESTINATION.	NAME.	AGENTS.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
Hakodate	Kokonoye Maru	M. B. Co.	About Sept. 1st at 4 A.M.
Hongkong	Volga	M. M. Co.	Sept. 3rd, at 9 a.m.
Hongkong via Kobe	Niigata Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 4th, at 6 p.m.
Kobe	Forward Ho!	Malcolm & Co.	Sept. 31st
San Francisco	California	Walsh, Hall & Co.	About August 31st
San Francisco	Belgie	O. & O. Co.	About Sept. 4th
San Francisco	City of Peking	P. M. Co.	About Sept. 19th
Shanghai and way-ports	Tokio Maru	M. B. Co.	Sept. 1st, at 6 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTS.—Continue without much change. *Yarn*—a fair business at last quotations. *Shirtings* rather weaker. *Turkey Reds* wanted. Other *Cottons* unchanged. *Woolens* as before.

## COTTON YARNS :—

No. 16 to 24. Common to Medium ...	per picul	\$27.00 to 30.50
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$31.00 to 33.50
Bombay, No. 20 do. ....	"	\$28.00 to 30.00
No. 28 to 32. Common to Medium ...	"	\$34.00 to 35.00
" " Good to Best... ..	"	\$36.00 to 37.00
" 38 to 42 ... ..	"	\$39.00 to 42.00

## COTTON PIECE GOODS :—

Grey Shirtings :—7 lb. per piece 28½ yds. 39 in.	\$1.50 to 1.85
" " 8½ lb. " 38½ " 39 in.	\$1.75 to 2.35
" " 9 lb. " 38½ " 45 in.	\$2.10 to 2.60
T. Cloths :—7 lb. ... 24 yds. 32 in. per piece	\$1.50 to 1.75
Drills, English :—14-15 lb. 40 " 30 in.	\$2.50 to 2.70
Indigo Shirtings :— " 12 " 44 in.	\$1.50 to 1.65
Prints :—Assorted " 24 " 30 in.	\$1.25 to 2.40
Cotton Italians & Sateens Black 32 in.	\$0.10 to 0.13
Turkey Reds : 2 to 2½ lb. 24 yds. 30 in.	\$1.50 to 1.70
Do. 2½ to 3 lb. 24 " 30 in.	\$1.60 to 1.85
Do. 3 lb. ... 24 " 30 in.	\$1.80 to 1.95

## COTTON PIECE GOODS :—Continued.

Velvets :—Black ... 35 yds. 22 in. per piece	\$7.00 to 9.25
Victoria Lawns ... 12 " 42½ " "	\$0.74 to 0.76
Taffelclases :— " 12 " 43 " "	\$1.70 to 1.90

## WOOLLENS :—

Plain Orleans ... 40-42 yds. 32 in....	5.00 to 6.50
Figured Orleans ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	3.50 to 4.50
Lastings ... 29-30 " 31 " ...	10.00 to 11.00
Italian Cloth ... 30 " 32 " ...	0.22 to 0.32
Camlet Cords ... 29-30 " 22 " ...	4.00 to 5.50
Mousselines de Laines :—Crape 24 yds. 30 in....	0.17 to 0.17½
do. Itajime 24 " 30 " ...	0.23 to 0.29
do. Yuzen 24 " 30 " ...	0.35 to 0.45
Cloths, all wool plain or fancy... 48 in. to 52 in....	0.80 to 1.50
Pilots... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.47½
Presidents... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.55 to 0.60
Union ... 54 " to 56 " ...	0.32½ to 0.60
Blankets, green, 6 to 8 lbs. ... per lb.	0.38 to 0.41

SUGAR.—Our market remains without alteration.

KEROSENE.—Our market is stiffening a little, and firm at quotation.

Sugar :—Takao in bag... .. per picul	\$4.05	Daitong ... .. per picul	\$3.90 to \$4.00
Taiwanfoo in bag... ..	\$4.05	Japan Rice ... ..	\$3.60 to \$4.05
Ching-pak and Ke-pak ...	\$7.50	Kerosene Oil... .. case	\$1.67
China No. 4-5, Kongfun & Kook-fah... ..	\$6.00 to \$8.00	Newchwang Peas ... .. picul	\$2.05 to \$2.10

## EXPORTS.

SILK.—Since the 21st instant, we have had a fairly active market for Silk, and about 400 shipping bales have found buyers. The demand has been chiefly for Hanks, and for this class prices are not only very firm, but they have even advanced about \$10 per picul.

	Exchange 3/9½	Exchange 4.65
New Silks { Hanks.—No. 2 .....	\$500 to \$510 = 16/10 to 17/3	= fcs. 46.60 to fcs. 48.00
" " 2½ .....	\$470 to \$480 = 16/ to 16¼	= " 44.00 to " 44.75
" " 3 and 4 .....	\$445 to \$460 = 15/2 to 15/8	= " 42.00 to " 43.10
Filatures.—Best .....	\$650 to \$ — = 21/8 to	= " 60.00
Old Silks { Filatures.—Medium to Best \$600 to \$650 = 20/ to 21/8	= fcs. 55.50 to fcs. 60.00	
" " Kakeda— " to " \$580 to \$640 = 19/5 to 21/4	= " 53.75 to " 59.25	

Stock 3,800 Japanese bales.

Shipments to date 2,108 bales against 1,778 bales at the same period last season.

TEA.—During the early part of the week the market was quiet, but the last day or two there has been more doing. Prices have ruled easier for Common to Good Medium grades, but the higher descriptions show an advance of fully \$1 per picul. Settlements for the week are 6,000 piculs. Stocks are 15,000 piculs. The *Kaisow*, and a. s. *Canton* sailed yesterday for New York, and the s. s. *Agamemnon* left for Kobe this morning. The rate of freight by the O. & O. S. S. *Belgie* has been reduced to 2½ cents per pound gross to New York.

Common { ... ..	\$17 to \$21	Fine ... ..	\$28 to \$29
Good Common { ... ..	\$22 to \$23	Finest ... ..	\$32 to \$33
Medium ... ..	\$25 to \$26	Choice ... ..	\$35 to \$37
Good Medium ... ..		Choicest ... ..	\$40 to \$43

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

STERLING—Bank 4 months' sight .....	3/0½ to 3/1	ON SHANGHAI—Bank sight.....	71½
" Bank Bills on demand.....	3/8½ to 3/8	" Private 10 days' sight.....	72
" Private 4 months' sight .....	3/9½	ON NEW YORK—Bank Bills on demand.....	90
" 6 " .....	3/9½	" Private 30 days' sight.....	91½
ON PARIS—Bank sight .....	4.71	ON SAN FRANCISCO—Bank Bills on demand .....	90½
" Private 6 months' sight .....	4.83	" Private 30 days' sight .....	91½
ON HONGKONG—Bank sight .....	½ prem.	KINRATZ .....	38½ dis.
" Private 10 days' sight .....	par.	GOLD YEN .....	380 nom.

## SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.—The steamers *Agamemnon* and *Canton* have left for New York via Kobe and China ports. The *Bohemia*, *Matchless*, and *Largs*, have gone to Kobe. Disengaged vessels in port are the *Haze*, *Forward Ho!*, *Parthia*, and *West Glen*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 122.

## CHINA SEA.

ENTRANCE TO MIN RIVER—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

## MIN REEF WHISTLING BUOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a red and black chequered automatic Whistling Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line and with the word **MIN** painted on it in white letters, has been moored in 11 fathoms of water about one cable to the north-east of the northern extreme of the Min Reef. From the Buoy:—

Chang Chi Peak bears N. 49° E.

Sharp Peak „ N. 73° W.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,  
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineers' Office,  
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1880.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

**W.** & A. GILBEY have special facilities for carrying on an extensive Foreign Trade, having held for many years in their Excise Bonded Stores, for the purpose of their Home Trade, a stock of not less than 12,000 Casks of Wines and Spirits, which are equally available for Export. These stores are by far the largest private Duty Free Warehouses in the World, and are under the supervision of a staff of Excise Officers specially attached to these Warehouses.

THE EXTENT of W. & A. Gilbey's purchases enables them to give the best VALUE to the public, as a twentieth part of the Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom is supplied from their stock. In the year 1876 W. & A. Gilbey paid duty on 1,881,049 gallons of Wines and Spirits, and the average quantity bottled and sent out by them daily was 3,050 dozens or 36,600 bottles.

QUALITY is guaranteed by W. & A. Gilbey, and is the same whether the Wines or Spirits are obtained direct from their Head Establishments or from any of their Agents. The purity and genuineness of every article in this list are guaranteed in accordance with Act of Parliament, 38 and 39 Vict., Cap. 63.

W. & A. Gilbey have always adhered to the standard of Bottle Measure recently recognised by the Government, namely—

6 bottles contain one gallon; 12 half-bottles contain one gallon.

SECURITY is ensured to the purchaser, each bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's seal and label guaranteeing quality and measure, and the strength also in the case of Spirits.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
Agents for Japan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST

## WONDER OF MODERN TIMES HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER,

in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

MR. J. T. COOPER,

in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock." Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World May 17th, 1873.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
EXHIBITION, 1876."

### OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

### OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

### OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL]. FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

### OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 12. BOXES.



WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
July, 1879. 52ins.

## FOR SALE.

GILBEYS CHAMPAGNE,  
" SPARKLING SAUMUR,  
" SHERRY, CLARET, PORT,  
" &c., &c., &c.  
EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,  
No. 14.

Yokohama, 31st January, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANDW. HANDYSIDE & Co.**

Limited.

32, Walbrook, London,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY.

Manufacture all kinds of

**IRON WORK,**  
Structural & Ornamental.

BRIDGES of every description. Girder Bridges. Arch Bridges. Suspension Bridges.

A. H. &amp; Co. make every year for Foreign Countries some thousands of Tons of Bridges.

LANDING-PIERS AND JETTIES.

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*Illustrated Catalogue (A) free on Application.***ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK, ETC.***See Large New Illustrated Catalogues (B. & C.) with 1,300 designs.*Railings. Balcony Panels.  
Gates. Street Posts.  
Lamp-pillars. Lamp-brackets.  
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Vases. Pedestals.

Conservatories. Band-Stands.

**SMITH'S HEARTHS & PORTABLE FORGES**

12 Shapes and Sizes.

*Catalogue (D) free on Application.***Andw. Handyside & Co., Limited,**  
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26 ins.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Gold.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Medal.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** Paris.**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.** 1878.

April, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL FOOD**  
**MOORE'S FOOD**

**SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS**  
**MOORE'S INFANTS**

**SAVORY & BEST FOOD FOR ASTHMA**  
**MOORE'S ASTHMA**

**ASTHMA & Difficult Breathing**  
promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by  
**Datura Tatula Inhalations**  
Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Gingers and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 3s. 6d. to 21s.

**SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL NURSERIES.**  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, CONTAINS  
THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the MOST CONVENIENT FORM.  
In Tins 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 10s.

**IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES**  
IMPROVES THE APPETITE  
Increases Strength and Weight.  
Bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

**143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and of Chemists, &c., everywhere.**

August 2, 1879.

26780

TRADE



MARK.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR CHAMBER

**HATS AND HELMETS,**THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION  
AGAINST SUN STROKE.To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters  
and Wholesale only of**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**  
**LONDON.**

Beware of Useless Imitations.

**DINNEFORD'S**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**  
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

April 10, 1880.

**FLUID  
MAGNESIA.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout  
the World.

1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.**

*Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table  
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.*

**CAUTION.**

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars  
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.  
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to  
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior  
brands.

*All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell  
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

July, 1878.

52 ins.

**ADOLPHUS SINGTON & CO.,**

5, ST. PETER'S SQUARE,

MANCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.

**CONTRACTORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND  
EXPORTERS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

**MACHINERY.**

May 4, 1878.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY,**

CELEBRATED for nearly a century past, is of the very best  
English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence  
it has obtained the following

**EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,**

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.  
LIMA, 1872. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. VIENNA, 1873.  
"ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGLISH PERFUMERY,"  
PARIS, 1878.

**Atkinson's Choice Perfumes for the  
Handkerchief,**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang Ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax,  
Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Trevoli, Magnolia, Jasmín,  
Wood Violet, Gold Medal Bouquet,  
And all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**Atkinson's Florida Water,**

A most fragrant Perfume, distilled from the choicest Exotics.

**Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion,**

A very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy  
action and promotes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S**

**Ethereal Essence of Lavender,**

A powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S**

Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine  
Cream,

And other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be  
obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manu-  
facturers,

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bend Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

**CAUTION.**—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their  
articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with  
the firm's Trade Mark, "a White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed  
in seven colours.

**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

July 26, 1879.

12m. 26in.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is  
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful  
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe  
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be  
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**CAUTION.**

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

November 11th, 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,**

and all other insects are destroyed by

**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**

which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN BOTTLES, 1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL** or **THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

MR. KEATING,

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATING, London.**

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

April, 1880.

**E. P. & W. BALDWIN,**

**WILDEN WORKS.**

**STOURPORT ENGLAND.**

**SHEET IRON,**

**BRANDED**

**"BALDWIN—WILDEN," AND "SEVERN."**

**TIN PLATES,**

**BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY," "STOUR."**

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, and Close Annealed.

Export Agents—

Brooker, Dore & Co., 2, Rood Lane. London, E.C.

April, 1880.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE** Insurance granted, upon desirable buildings and their contents, in **TOKIO.**

Apply to

**EDWARD FISCHER & CO.,**  
Agents.

Yokohama, 3rd March, 1880.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND... .. \$1,600,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 o/o on Daily balances.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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JOHN WALTER, Manager.

Yokohama, 25th August, 1880.

**The "Japan Mail,"**

A Daily, Weekly, and Fortnightly Journal,

ESTABLISHED, 1865.

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WEEKLY EDITION. The "Japan Weekly Mail," a Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, Literature and Art:—Per annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

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THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL is published every morning (Sundays excepted) and contains the Arrivals and Departures of all Shipping, Passenger lists, Cargoes, Vessels on the Berth and in Harbour &c. &c. Also the latest Telegrams, Japanese news, Reports of Trials in the Courts of Law, Meetings of public bodies, and all matters of interest to the Community. Special attention is called to this Journal as a medium for circulating local advertisements. It has a large and constantly increasing circulation, its low price bringing it within the means of all classes of the community. It therefore affords exceptional advertising advantages, and secures to all announcements the utmost publicity, the object aimed at by advertisers.

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